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VOLUME XXIV

THE JOHN TIPTON PAPERS

Volume I

1809-1827

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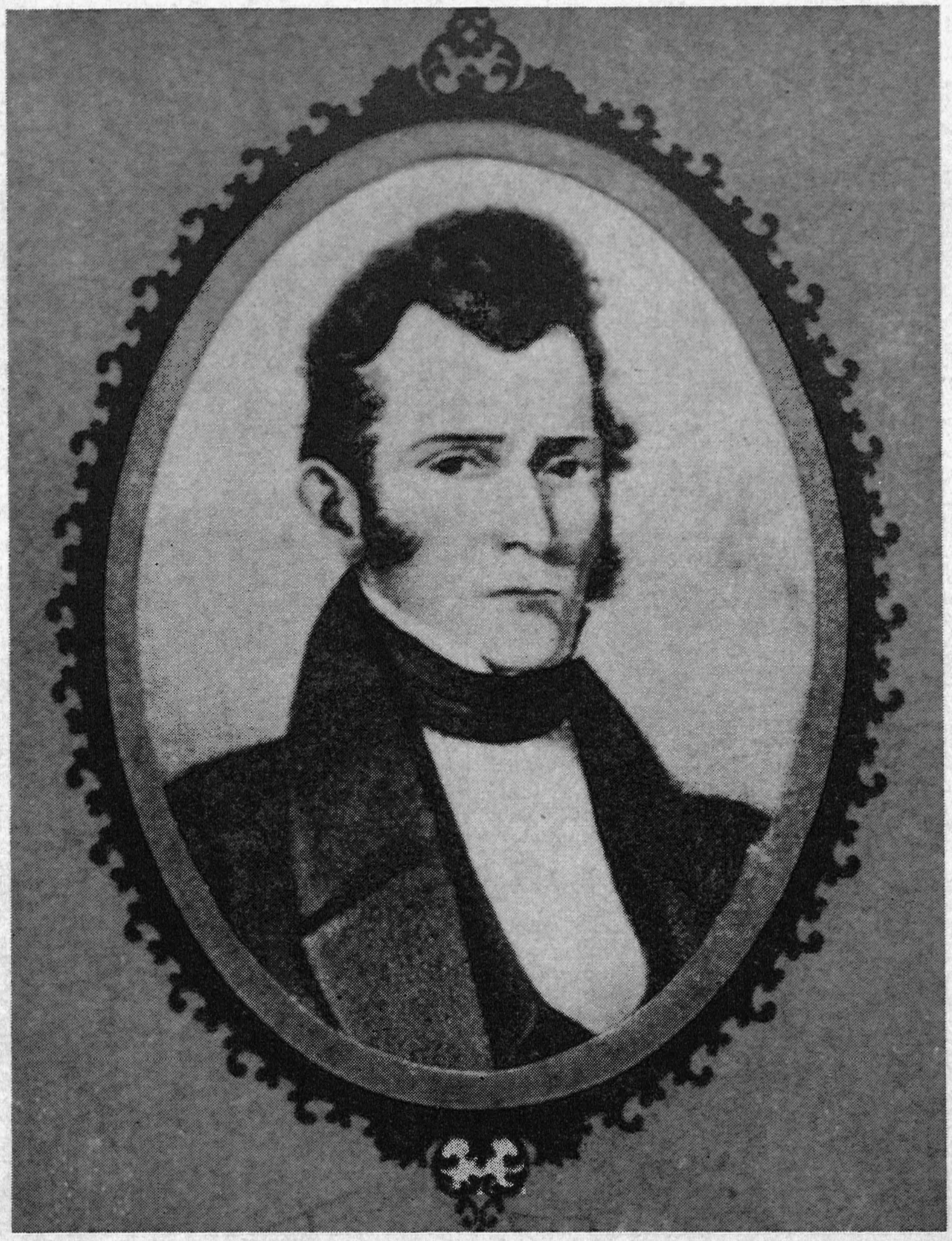
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JOHN TIPTON

From a portrait in the Masonic Temple, Logansport, Indiana

THE JOHN TIPTON PAPERS

With an Introduction by

PAUL WALLACE GATES
Cornell University

VOLUME I

1809-1827

Compiled by GLEN A. BLACKBURN

Edited by

NELLIE ARMSTRONG ROBERTSON AND DOROTHY RIKER

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PREFACE

THE John Tipton Papers derive their significance from the part Tipton took, between 1807 and 1839, in the transformation of Indiana from a territory of Indian lands with a fringe of white occupation along the southern boundaries into a productive agricultural state struggling for internal improvements from the Great Lakes to the Ohio. He began his public career as a local official in a southern county, the seat of justice of which became the second territorial and the first state capital. He helped locate the permanent capital in the center of the state. He became a leading citizen in northern Indiana, was twice United States Senator, and was the owner of large tracts of land and mills and city property. He was a staunch supporter of internal improvements. He died at Logansport the year after he had removed the Potawatomi Indians from the state. His papers give an inside view of the growth, in a turbulent, dangerous frontier, of democratic political organization and of substantial proprietorships.

By far the largest single collection of manuscripts—some seventy-five hundred pieces, consisting of journals, memoranda, receipts, letters to and from Tipton (not so many of the latter), and various other papers—was handed down in Tipton's family and was purchased in 1915 by the late Esther U. McNitt for the Indiana State Library. A few papers of purely personal or family import were withdrawn from this collection, but it is believed that everything of historical importance remains as it was left by Tipton. The manuscripts which best illustrate Tipton's diversified activities have been selected for publication. Many of the letters by Tipton in this collection are copies written by hand in the absence of a letter press; in cases where letters actually sent are available the latter have been used; a comparison of the original and the copy, possible in many instances, shows few differences.

Additional papers have been obtained from departmental collections, now in the National Archives, from Indiana county records, and from other manuscript collections. Of the latter,

letters in the Calvin Fletcher Papers now on deposit in the Indiana Historical Society Library are printed with the permission of Dr. Fletcher Hodges, great-grandson of Calvin Fletcher; letters in the John B. Niles Papers are printed with the permission of Mrs. Edward A. Rumely, of LaPorte and New York City.

Photostats of most of Tipton's official correspondence with the Indian Office, Department of War, and General Land Office have been made a part of the collection in the State Library. These have been used in this publication, but the citations are to the original papers as given in the card calendar made by Newton D. Mereness for states in the Upper Mississippi Valley before the papers were moved to the National Archives.

The spelling and punctuation of manuscript sources have been preserved. It will be noted that Tipton's communications to newspapers were freely edited by the publishers before their original printing. Some of Tipton's speeches in the United States Senate which best illustrate his service there and the stand of his constituents on important questions have been reprinted. His other speeches in the Senate are listed by title in the text, under the date of their delivery, and numerous references have been made to committee reports which he signed and to his more important motions. A number of Tipton's papers included in the present publication have been previously printed; they are reproduced here in order to make them more generally accessible and to complete the picture of his times.

Work upon this publication was begun some years ago by Glen A. Blackburn, then a graduate student at Indiana University, under the direction of Professor Logan Esarey. After making a preliminary compilation covering the period down to 1827, his work was interrupted. Recently the task of completing the compilation was resumed by Mrs. Nellie Armstrong Robertson, editor, and Miss Dorothy Riker, research assistant, of the Historical Bureau; this included extensive revision of the part already done and the insertion of numerous letters and documents. Studies which Dr. Paul W. Gates, of Cornell University, has made in the field of public lands, led to the request that he write

the Introduction to the Papers. Dr. Gates, to good effect, has put chief emphasis upon Tipton's part in the transition from Indian ownership of land in northern Indiana to the entry of land and the accumulation of large holdings by traders, government officials, and other enterprising settlers.

The Historical Bureau is under grateful obligation to many persons for help in preparing this selection of Tipton Papers. A special word of appreciation is due for the constant aid given by the late Esther U. McNitt, who not only assembled the comprehensive collection of John Tipton Papers in the Indiana State Library, but who contributed unstinting and invaluable assistance from her knowledge of Indiana source materials.

CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN,
Director Indiana Historical Bureau

CHRONOLOGY OF JOHN TIPTON

1786-1839

1786, August 14	Born in what is now Sevier County, Tennessee
1793	Father, Joshua Tipton, killed by Cherokee Indians
1807	Came to Indiana with his mother and members of her family
1811, June 20	Appointed justice of the peace for Harrison County
November 7	Elected captain of Rifle Company following Battle of Tippecanoe (commissioned March 5, 1812)
1812, May 14	Commissioned major in Fifth Regiment, Indiana Militia
1813, June 4	Commissioned lieutenant colonel of Fifth Regiment
1814, April 22	Commissioned colonel of Fifth Regiment
1816, August 5	Elected sheriff of Harrison County
1817, May 23	Commissioned brigadier general, Third Brigade, Indiana Militia
1818, March	Appointed commissioner to relocate county seat of Warrick County
August 3	Re-elected sheriff
1819, December 29	Appointed commissioner to relocate county seat of Owen County
1820, January 11	Appointed a commissioner to select a site for the capital of Indiana
August 7	Elected representative to the General Assembly
September 14	Elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Indiana

1821, April 3	Appointed a commissioner to mark the boundary between Indiana and Illinois
August 6	Elected representative to the General Assembly
1822, January 25	Commissioned major general, Second Division, Indiana Militia
1823, March 28	Appointed Indian Agent at Fort Wayne (appointment confirmed by the United States Senate on December 22, 1823)
1824, May 27	Appointed county agent of Allen County. Served until September 5, 1825
1826, May 24	Appointed a commissioner (with Lewis Cass and James B. Ray) to negotiate a treaty with the Miami and Potawatomi
1828, January 9	Appointed commissioner to negotiate with Eel River Miami for Thorntown Reserve
April	Removed Indian Agency to the Miami Reserve, opposite the mouth of Eel River
November 27	Elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Indiana
1831, December 9	Elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Noble
December 31	Resigned as Indian Agent
1832, December 10	Re-elected to the United States Senate
1838, August 27	Appointed by Governor David Wallace to organize a volunteer company to effect the removal of the Potawatomi from Indiana
1839, March 3	Completed term in the United States Senate
April 5	Died at his home in Logansport

THE TIPTON FAMILY[1]

Joshua Tipton
(d. 1793)
m._____
Janet Shields
(1762-1827)

- John
  (Aug. 14, 1786—
  Apr. 5, 1839)
  m._____
  (1) *ca.* 1807
  Martha Shields
  dau. John Shields
  divorced July, 1817
  - Joshua
    d. young
  - William Henry Harrison
    d. young
  - Matilda
    (1811?-1827)
  - Spear Spencer
    (1814-1847)
    m.
    (1) 1834
    Sarah Ann Wilson
    d. 1841
    m.
    (2) Harriet Gorsach
  - George
    (1827-1873)
    m. Sarah Purviance
    (1833-1885)
  - Harriet
    (1829-)
    m. Thomas S. Dunn
  - Elizabeth
    (1831-1832)
  - John, Jr.
    (1833-1861)

  m._____
  (2) Aug. 11, 1825
  Matilda Spencer
  (1807—Feb. 14, 1839)
  dau. Spier and Elizabeth (Polke) Spencer

- Rhoda
  (1788-1837)
  m. Joshua Shields
- Elizabeth
  b. 1791
  m. John Denbo, 1818
- Agnes
  b. 1793
  m. William Edwards,
  1811

[1] Memorandum of Joshua Tipton, in Tipton Papers; Tipton Family Bible in possession of Mrs. Thomas C. Herbert, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Harrison County Circuit Court, Order Book, July Term, 1817; Harrison County Marriage Records; John A. Shields, *The Shields Family* (1917); Logansport *Cass County Times*, June 23, 1832; Logansport *Telegraph*, February 13, 1841; Cass County Cemetery Inscriptions, in Genealogy Room, Indiana State Library.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ACS	autograph copy signed
AD	autograph document
ADS	autograph document signed
A Dft	autograph draft
A Dft S	autograph draft signed
AL	autograph letter
ALS	autograph letter signed
AMS	autograph memorandum signed
c.	copyright
ca.	circa
C	copy
CH	courthouse
CS	copy signed
D	document
DS	document signed
GLO	General Land Office
IHS	Indiana Historical Society
IO	Indian Office
ISL	Indiana State Library
KSHS	Kansas State Historical Society
L	letter
M	memorandum
MPR	Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls
SG	Surveyor General
SHSW	State Historical Society of Wisconsin
SW	Secretary of War
UC	University of Chicago
WD	War Department
[SEAL]	Seal attached or impressed
(Seal)	written representation

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

FROM the day of his coming to Indiana in 1807 until 1839 when he died, John Tipton was a marked man. As Indian fighter, sheriff, surveyor, member of the legislature, land speculator, Indian agent, and United States Senator, his rise was rapid and his influence state-wide. Although he lacked a formal education, he outdistanced many more polished Hoosiers. He formed close political and personal friendships with Richard M. Johnson, Lewis Cass, Isaac McCoy; he loyally supported William Henry Harrison's pretensions to military fame; he admired Andrew Jackson but refused to follow him blindly on the bank question, internal improvements, and the tariff. In Indiana Tipton aided in establishing numerous counties and towns; he was frequently chosen to help select county seats; he had an important share in the surveying of the Indiana-Illinois line, and he was a strong advocate of the Wabash and Erie Canal. As Federal agent to the Miami and Potawatomi Indians of the Wabash country, he played a notable role in maintaining peace between them and their white neighbors. The experience he acquired in dealing with Indian problems was to be of material assistance to him when, later, as member of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, he was faced with the task of reorganizing Indian policy. A frequent seeker and dispenser of patronage in an age when political office was commonly given as a reward for partisan support, Tipton's policies neither rose above nor fell below contemporary standards. Tipton knew the political game, was an able critic of his contemporaries, a loyal friend, and a staunch defender of Indiana's interests.

Tipton was a product of the turbulent East Tennessee frontier, where he was born on August 14, 1786.[1] His great-uncle John

[1] Details concerning the Tipton family may be found in Thomas B. Helm, *History of Cass County, Indiana* . . . (Chicago, 1886), 577-80; Nina K. Reid, "Sketches of Early Indiana Senators," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 9 (1913):247-68; and in John A. Shields, *The Shields Family* . . . (Minneapolis, 1917), [17-19].

Tipton was involved in a series of fiery disputes with John Sevier over local administration in which the former had the unpopular side. The younger Tipton when but seven years of age lost his father at the hands of an Indian. The family continued to reside in Tennessee until 1807, when Tipton's mother and four children, including John, joined the rapidly growing stream of emigrants who were moving from Kentucky and Tennessee into the southern part of the Old Northwest. It was in the region soon to be organized as Harrison County, Indiana Territory, that the Tiptons settled.

Indiana Territory, which then included both present-day Indiana and Illinois, was but sparsely settled in 1807. The forests of southern Indiana were only slightly touched by white men's hands; the fur trade remained a major interest; and Indians still roamed through the valleys of the Wabash and the Illinois. Surveys were being pushed westward from the Ohio-Indiana line and a new land office was established at Jeffersonville the year the Tiptons took up their abode in Harrison County. The earliest settlers were fur traders, trappers, small merchants, land speculators, and government agents. Only Vincennes, the territorial capital, had any pretensions as a town; elsewhere settlement was almost entirely rural and agricultural, being confined to the areas adjacent to the lower Wabash and the Ohio rivers. Into this pioneer society, at its entrance upon a period of rapid growth in which aggressive leadership would merit speedy promotion, came young Tipton to seek his fortune.

The young man's physique, persuasive manner, and qualities of leadership were all in his favor, but his lack of formal education and his delay in learning to read and write retarded his advance. Slowly he picked up the rudiments of an education. There is no evidence that he ever took much enjoyment in reading, or, in fact, ever carried it very far save to follow the political newspapers. Writing remained a difficult task for him throughout his life. He learned by listening to others and gradually acquired a clear, forceful style of writing and talking which made his letters and speeches terse and to the point. His lack of education was a constant regret to him, as is shown by

his numerous strong admonitions to his son to secure the best possible training. Tipton's dynamic qualities more than compensated for his educational shortcomings. The latter, indeed, marked him to the average Hoosier as a tribune of the people.

Tipton's military capacity brought him into prominence in the Territory. In 1811 he marched with General William Henry Harrison to Tippecanoe, there to throw all his youthful fire and pugnacity into that effective blow against Tecumseh's confederacy. In the sanguinary conflict Tipton took over command of Spier Spencer's rifle company on the death of his captain, and was subsequently rewarded by a commission. He always afterward showed a peculiar intensity of regard for his companions on that expedition, a strong emotional feeling toward the place and the circumstances that seemed unusual in a man who was ordinarily extremely matter of fact in his point of view. From that time on Tipton was known as a rugged, fearless, and aggressive fighter. He had the confidence of his own command and of his superiors and this led to his rapid promotion in the militia. He became major in 1812, lieutenant colonel in 1813, colonel in 1814, brigadier general in 1817, and major general in 1822.

During these years he took part in numerous raids against the Indians, on some of which he kept meager but informative journals, dealing in about equal proportions with memoranda of choice lands, and with accounts of the hardships undergone and the amount of whisky consumed by himself and his men. Frontier life in Indiana was a harsh struggle against nature and the Indians, and the physical exhaustion produced by the fight with both these enemies was relieved by the consumption of hard liquor in quantities amazing to persons accustomed to toddies of the twentieth century.

Tipton's first home in Harrison County seems to have been on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Salt River, where he operated a ferry. In 1814 he purchased a farm of sixty-two acres several miles up the Ohio. His duties as militia officer, justice of the peace, and deputy sheriff took him frequently to the county seat at Corydon, and in 1816 he purchased property there and

opened a tavern and hotel in his home. Corydon had also become the territorial capital in 1813 and continued as the state capital for some years after 1816. Here Tipton had an opportunity to rub elbows with the notables of Indiana, among whom he formed numerous acquaintanceships and strong friendships.

In 1816 and again in 1818 Tipton was elected sheriff of Harrison County. His two terms in this position were marked by controversies over the aid he gave to Kentuckians who were trying to recover their runaway slaves. In at least two cases Tipton went out of his way to assist them even though the law neither required nor sanctioned his action. Many Kentuckians and Tennesseans who had moved into southern Indiana and Illinois during the first quarter of the nineteenth century remained friendly to slavery, and Tipton reflected his southern background in these instances as well as later when, as a member of Congress, he condemned abolitionists.

The "era of good feeling" came to an end in the West in 1819. Many of the banks were unable to withstand the resulting pressure and closed their doors. Shaving of bank notes was a general custom and even counterfeiting was common. Purchasers of public lands on the credit system were unable to meet their payments; executions against property were frequent, and the newspapers carried scores of advertisements of sheriffs' sales. Tipton had the unpleasant task of carrying out the judgments ordered by the court. Although he showed a disposition toward leniency with his friends, his methods of charging commission and of collecting money on judgments were attacked by various anonymous writers in the local press, and involved him in a number of lawsuits.

In 1820 and 1821 Tipton was elected a member of the Indiana House of Representatives. While acting in this capacity he was appointed with others to locate the permanent capital for the state, for which provision had been made in the Enabling Act. Tipton also was appointed one of the commissioners to run the Indiana-Illinois boundary line. On this trip he saw for the second time the beauty and fertility of the Upper Wabash Valley where he was later to settle. During these years Tipton also

served as a director of the branch of the State Bank at Corydon, was a commissioner to relocate the county seat of Owen County, and ventured once or twice into the New Orleans trade.

Having by this time acquired considerable political influence, Tipton now sought a share of Federal and State patronage. Life at Corydon had become unpleasantly complicated by financial and domestic difficulties. His marriage to Martha Shields, daughter of John Shields, had ended with a divorce in 1817. Tipton attempted—without success—to secure the agency for the sale of government lots in the new capital at Indianapolis. When Bartholomew County was created he was influential in placing the county seat in the vicinity of land he had entered the previous year. In 1819 he began his campaign to secure an important and lucrative office in the Federal Government. Land officers, whose income was derived from fees based on the amount of entries, were at this time the best-paid Federal officials in the West. These positions naturally were in great demand and Tipton encountered strong competition when he sought a land office in Indiana or elsewhere. Perhaps it was fortunate for him that he failed, for the temptations which beset the registers and receivers of government land offices were so great that few of them were able to keep their hands clean. The number of defalcations and removals for malfeasance in office among the land officers was appallingly large, some of Tipton's close political friends being among the guilty. As a solace for his failure, Tipton was offered in 1823 a position as Federal agent to the Indians of the Upper Wabash. Although Fort Wayne was an unattractive frontier post, the appointment offered Tipton a way out of an embarrassing situation, of which he was glad to avail himself.

Federal Indian agents were responsible officials in whose hands rested the fate of numerous whites and Indians. Among their duties were the licensing of traders and the settlement of their claims and disputes with the tribes, enforcement of the intercourse regulations, disbursement of annuities and gifts, the expenditure of funds for improvements, and the punishment of unruly Indians. Tactful handling of these problems and of the

numerous squabbles between the two races was an invaluable factor in preventing bloodshed and preserving good relations, while a single misstep might precipitate a disastrous war. The agents also devoted much consideration and time to "softening up" the Indians to suggestions that they cede their lands and remove west. In common with all Federal positions the Indian agencies were invariably awarded to political leaders, their relatives, or friends for partisan support. The tenure of office was short, the moral standards low, and persons receiving these appointments consciously planned to use their new positions as a means of building up their property interests and their political fortunes. The story of Indian relations is a sordid and corrupt one, revealing on the part of traders, agents, and officials of the Indian administration a baseness and moral depravity that is unusual even for the nineteenth century. Into the field of Indian relations Tipton was plunged in 1823. From then until his death his energies were largely spent on such issues as Indian debts, Indian land cessions, Indian reserves, and Indian removals.

At Fallen Timbers in 1794 and at Tippecanoe in 1811 the Indian threat to white supremacy in the Old Northwest had been crushed. There resulted a series of treaties beginning with that at Greenville in 1795, followed by the Treaty of Vincennes in 1804, the Treaty of Grouseland in 1805, the Treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809, and the treaty drawn up at the Rapids of the Miami in 1817[2] in which roughly the southern third of Indiana was ceded to the United States by the Delawares, the Miami, the Potawatomi, and other tribes. In 1818 the Miami and Potawatomi were persuaded to give up central Indiana, this being the largest cession made in the state.[3] The Delaware bands who were occupying this region under agreement with the Miami reluctantly consented to leave the graves of their fathers and

[2] Charles J. Kappler (ed.), *Indian Affairs. Laws and Treaties* (2 vols. Washington, D. C., 1904), 2:39-45, 70-72, 80-82, 101-2, 145-52. Maps showing the location of Indian cessions in Indiana are reproduced in this volume and in Volume II of the *John Tipton Papers*, from Charles C. Royce, "Indian Land Cessions in the United States," in U. S. Bureau of American Ethnology, *Annual Report*, 1896-97, pt. 2.

[3] Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.*, 2:168-74.

move beyond the Mississippi, while the Miami and Potawatomi withdrew to their holdings north of the Wabash to watch in sullen discontent the advance of the whites. It was to these Miami and Potawatomi and a small band of Eel River Indians, the total number of which was 2,441, that Tipton was appointed as agent.

The Indian agency at Fort Wayne had apparently been established about 1798 when William Wells was appointed to take charge of relations with the Indians then living on the Wabash-Maumee frontier. The agency was an important outpost during the period when British agents and traders still dreamed of restoring the territory to Great Britain's control. But as fears of British intrigue vanished and the agency came to be regarded as a political plum, Indiana politicians became dissatisfied because the position was held by persons who were nonresidents. They wanted a Hoosier appointed to the position, preferably one who would live in Fort Wayne. In 1823, when John Hays, a resident of Cahokia, Illinois, resigned as agent, they were glad to see Tipton replace him.

Tipton's success as Indian agent depended in no small degree upon his ability to secure funds from the Federal treasury. His salary as Indian agent was $1,200 a year, which, as government salaries went at that time, was a fair income. True, it was insufficient to enable him to accumulate a fortune in land, the object of all frontiersmen, but the position gave him special advantages which were to be of great aid in building up an estate. Under Tipton was a subagent with a salary of $500 whose appointment was more or less under his control. Tipton had $300 to disburse in the form of presents, and a contingency fund of $2,000. He also distributed the annuities promised the Indians by the treaties of 1818 and former years. In 1824 these annuities were as follows: Miami, $17,300, Eel River Indians, $1,100, and Potawatomi, $1,700.

The Indians of the Wabash inhabited a country which had been rich in fur-bearing animals. Over-trapping had depleted the supply and was destroying the trade. Furthermore, as whites began to push into southern and central Indiana they

exterminated the game on which the Indians lived. As early as 1827 it was reported: "the Indians on the Kankakee are in a deplorable condition. Game is so scarce that few (if any) are inabled to kill a sufficiency for their support. They are literally in a starving condition. . . ."[4] The decline of the fur trade and the destruction of the game animals demoralized the Indians and forced them to look to the white man and his government for relief. Larger annuities, gradual sale and cession of their lands, or removal to a new and fresh country were the alternatives.

The fur traders had sought out the Indians to secure their beaver, mink, otter, and fox pelts in exchange for blankets, traps, guns, bright colored cloth, and knickknacks. When the furs no longer came in, the traders, now strongly established in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, as well as at Detroit and Chicago, had to find some other means of subsistence. The Indians obviously needed goods as much as before although they had no direct way of bartering for them. Their annuities now provided their only regular income. Eager to tap this new source of wealth, the traders permitted, in fact encouraged, the Indians to draw goods, and got them deeply into debt. The Indians recognized these debts and willingly permitted them to be deducted from their annuities or from the payments received in exchange for land. The annuity payment was a red-letter day on the frontier, marked by tension among the traders and reckless abandon on the part of the Indians. On these occasions the traders were all careful to be present to make sure that their debts would be paid before any money was distributed to the Indians. Then the Indians were invited to select from the new goods purchased by the traders for this occasion. There was no limit to the greed of the traders. Finding the annuities inadequate, they joined with the Indians in asking for increased payments.

The principal traders of the Wabash were Alexis Coquillard, sometimes called the "King of the Potawatomies," Hyacinthe Lasselle, Francois Comparet, and the firm of William G. and

[4] Extract of letter of Ramsay Potts to Lewis Cass, January 19, 1827, enclosed in Cass to Thomas L. McKenney, February 12, 1827, Indian Office, Letters Received.

George W. Ewing. Cyrus Taber and Allen Hamilton were soon included in this group.[5] The last four had their headquarters at Fort Wayne. With them Tipton was to have frequent disputes and a number of profitable business negotiations.

Smooth working of Indian relations required constant increases in annuities or the contingent funds. The Indian Office hierarchy recognized that the latter were inadequate to meet extraordinary circumstances which might arise and it consequently looked tolerantly on overdrawn accounts. Tipton periodically overdrew to meet Indian demands and emergencies and when his accounts were subjected to scrutiny there were always some items which were difficult to explain. It is doubtful whether in any important instance he abused his authority in thus overdrawing, but the practice caused him to be subjected to frequent and bitter attacks by his political enemies. His record in winning increased annuities for the Indians was to help him more, however, than the bickering over accounts was to harm him.

From the time of his arrival at Fort Wayne until his marriage to Matilda Spencer in 1825, Tipton made his home with Alexander Ewing, father of William G. and George W. Ewing. The agency was housed, along with the new land office, in the dilapidated old fort buildings. The first three years following his appointment were occupied chiefly with the routine business of the agency; the one outstanding incident was Tipton's courageous seizure of the goods of an American Fur Company agent for violation of the Intercourse Act. Meanwhile, Fort Wayne was developing from a frontier army post into a prosperous community. Its strategic location, the opening of the land office, and its selection as the county seat of Allen County brought in many newcomers. The increased exploitation of the Indians which resulted gave Tipton good reason to urge the removal of the agency to a central location in the Indian country, but opposition to the move was strong and Tipton could not effect it immediately.

[5] Paul C. Phillips, "The Fur Trade in the Maumee-Wabash Country," in *Studies in American History* (Indiana University *Studies*, nos. 66-68, Bloomington, 1926), 91-118.

The growth of Fort Wayne was typical of what was happening elsewhere. The Indian country opened to whites by the treaties of 1795 to 1818 was speedily settled. The "New Purchase" acquired from the Miami and Potawatomi in 1818 was carved into twenty-two counties and a flood of settlers rushed in like a tidal wave to take up the choice locations. In 1829 it was estimated that a hundred thousand people were living in the New Purchase. "The backwoods may well be said to be receding," is the way the *Potawattimie & Miami Times* of Logansport put it.[6] In 1820, but four years a state, Indiana boasted 147,178 people, and the next census revealed the addition of 195,853 more. In 1826 the northern third of Indiana was held by less than three thousand Indians while the southern two-thirds was settled by one hundred times as many whites. Within a short time pressure of the whites, who lusted for the rich land along the Upper Wabash, led to an inexorable demand for Indian removal.[7]

There was another factor which hastened the removal of the Indians from the Wabash Valley. The craze for internal improvements struck Indiana in the third decade of the nineteenth century. Among the projects for which there was strong support were the Michigan Road, which was to cut through the heart of Indiana from some point on Lake Michigan to a point on the Ohio River, and the Wabash and Erie Canal, designed to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River by way of the Maumee and Wabash rivers. Both projects had to go through Indian territory and if they were to receive Federal aid in the form of land grants, the Indian title had to be surrendered. Land dealers, town-site promoters, merchants, and settlers of the Wabash Valley and, indeed, of the state generally, could readily see the value of these projects and they joined with advocates of other roads and canals in an effort to obtain Federal and State aid for internal improvements.

Tipton never doubted that Indiana was destined to be a white man's country. He thoroughly agreed with the popular demand

[6] Issue of October 10, 1829.

[7] Logansport *Cass County Times*, February 21, 1833; Logansport *Canal Telegraph*, August 30, 1834.

for internal improvements and for the removal of the Indians. He recognized the impossibility of white and Indian groups living together and considered that one of his major responsibilities was to prepare the Indians for the inevitable surrender of their ancestral lands. But, as Indian agent, he had to account for his acts to the Washington bureaucrats as well as to opinion in Indiana. Moreover, he was not insensible to the sorry plight of the once powerful Miami and Potawatomi, whose contact with the whites had reduced them to broken and degraded fragments. Finally, complete removal, as William G. Ewing was later to point out, would deprive the Wabash country of the many thousands of dollars distributed annually in annuities and gifts which were aiding mightily in building up that area. Tipton was, therefore, pulled in both directions and the result was a compromise.

By 1826 Tipton felt that the Miami and Potawatomi were sufficiently softened by their growing dependence on government annuities and on the whisky and other goods provided by the traders to be amenable to proposals for another land cession. Accordingly, a commission consisting of Lewis Cass, James B. Ray, and Tipton was appointed to negotiate with the Indians. Cass was a perennial officeholder, a slavish supporter of the large trading companies, and one who generally upheld traders, speculators, agents, and settlers against the Indians. Ray, governor of Indiana from 1825 to 1831, was a warm supporter of internal improvements, a successful lawyer, and a popular leader. He possessed an irascible and intemperate nature which did not fit him well for Indian commissioner. Tipton knew the Indians of the Wabash as thoroughly as any one. He was shrewd, grasping, and harsh, yet his presence assured the aborigines fairer treatment than they might otherwise have obtained. These men now called upon the Indians to meet them to negotiate a treaty.

By 1826 the procedure in negotiating Indian treaties had become fairly stereotyped. The Indians were gathered together by agents who made liberal promises of good things to come. At the meeting place preparations were made for feeding great numbers of people; droves of cattle and hogs were purchased for

butchering; traders were instructed to attend with attractive selections of goods; barrels of whisky were imported; and every precaution was taken to satisfy the appetites and desires of the Indians. At the proper time the agent in charge assembled the braves, to whom he read a stilted and pompous message from the Great White Father in which the Indians were upbraided for their depredations, drunkenness, and other misconduct, and reminded of the forbearance, generosity, and friendliness of the whites. At this point the Indians were asked what lands they would surrender and if they would remove to an area farther west. Then the braves would withdraw to consult among themselves.

Neither the Miami nor the Potawatomi were prepared to leave the Wabash in 1826 but they realized that some concessions must be made to the land-hungry whites. The chiefs gave way slowly and made counter demands of their own which seemed excessive. That the Indian country north of the Wabash could no longer be kept intact was obvious to both Indians and whites. The demand of the latter for the right to build a road from the Wabash north to Lake Michigan and for a grant of land to endow or finance it was very pressing. Furthermore, the Indians soon saw that Tipton was inexorable in his insistence that enough land be ceded along the north bank of the Wabash to the vicinity of Fort Wayne and also the north bank of the Maumee to the Ohio boundary to make possible a grant of land for the Wabash and Erie Canal. Numerous Indian villages were situated along the Wabash-Maumee line and their residents were reluctant to abandon them. It was only after vast quantities of food had been gorged, barrels of fiery whisky consumed, and brilliantly colored cloth and blankets and glittering ornaments to the value of $61,588 distributed that the stolid savages showed signs of weakening.

Tipton, Cass, and Ray soon found that they would be unable to negotiate a treaty with the Miami and Potawatomi unless they could secure the positive approval and support of the traders. The latter were concerned to have their claims—sometimes two or three times the actual amount of credit they had extended to

the Indians—allowed and paid for out of the annuities. They also wished to get control of some of the most desirable Indian land without having it put up at auction like the public land. At the treaty grounds the traders were in full force, fighting for these interests. They worked through the chiefs and headmen of the tribes to whom they made available gifts, loans, and various services. The principal chief of the Miami, Jean B. Richardville, had acquired enough civilization to appreciate the value of land, and the traders, playing upon his cupidity, were able to get his support for their numerous schemes. The commissioners likewise had to win Richardville's approval of any treaty they might propose, and were obliged to provide lavish gifts and large individual reserves for him.

To take care of traders' claims, present and prospective, it was desirable that the annuities should be substantially increased or that the Government should agree to pay the Indian debts. Resort was had to both methods to satisfy the traders. The Potawatomi annuity was increased to $2,000 and the Miami annuity was increased to $25,000.[8] Potawatomi debts of $9,573 and Miami debts of $7,727 were assumed by the Government. In addition, it agreed to distribute goods valued at $41,259 to the Miami during the next two years. Other clauses which were inserted in the treaties to gain the approval of the Indians provided for the donation of large herds of cattle and hogs, the construction of a grist mill for the Potawatomi, the appointment of a miller, a blacksmith, and eight laborers to work for the Indians, and funds for the education of the Indian children. Each Miami chief was to be given a wagon, a yoke of oxen, and a house worth $600. Such provisions scarcely sounded as if the Indians were planning to move from the Wabash in the near future.

These provisions were far more liberal than those granted to many other Indian tribes and it might be expected that they would have induced a very extensive cession of territory. But such was not the case. The Potawatomi surrendered a small

[8] The Potawatomi treaty is printed in Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:273-77, and the Miami treaty in *ibid.*, 2:278-81.

tract of 276,000 acres fronting on Lake Michigan and the Miami and Potawatomi surrendered joint ownership of some 650,000 to 700,000 acres in a long narrow strip just north of the Wabash.[9] From the latter cession, however, the Miami were permitted to retain 81,880 acres for special groups and 13,920 acres for individual reserves.

The chief importance of these two treaties, aside from the surrender of land wanted by actual settlers, is that they opened the way for the construction of the Michigan Road and the Wabash and Erie Canal. The Potawatomi ceded a strip of land one hundred feet wide through their remaining lands for a right of way for a road from Lake Michigan to the Wabash, and also a section of land for each mile of road to be constructed from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River. The treaty in its original form gave the Indiana legislature "a right to locate the said road, and to apply the said sections, or the proceeds thereof, to the making of the same, or any part thereof"; and put the grant "at their sole disposal." This came so close to legislating by treaty that the provision was stricken out by the Senate. The Miami treaty provided that the State of Indiana might lay out a road or canal through the 81,880 acres reserved for the whole tribe and appropriated a right of way of six chains along these sections for a canal.

The people of Indiana were not at all impressed with the results of the negotiations. In return for the huge quantities of food, liquor, and gifts provided as well as the large annuities promised, they had expected more than the relatively small cessions actually made. The people were disturbed that the Miami retained ownership of their large reservations south of the Wabash. Furthermore, the individual reservations to the chiefs, numerous half-breeds, and other hangers-on threatened to carry far a dangerous innovation in land and Indian policy which permitted insiders to control choice locations of land.

[9] These figures are estimates based on a careful study of the map of Indian cessions, Plate CXXVI, in Royce, "Indian Land Cessions in the United States."

There had grown up in the administration of Indian affairs a method of passing Indian lands to the whites without subjecting them to the land laws of the United States. The statutory method of land disposal was for the Indians to cede land to the United States, whereupon it became subject to the administration of the General Land Office. This office would have the land surveyed and advertised for sale at public auction to the highest bidder. Land which was not sold at the auction could then be purchased for $1.25 per acre. Under this system many million acres of land in the United States were conveyed to private ownership. It was fair, democratic, and understood by all. True, persons with capital could purchase land in unlimited amounts, but in the purchase they had no special advantages over the settler who wanted merely a quarter section. Indian traders who well knew the value of certain land within reservations had developed, by 1826, another system of land disposal which had no statutory sanction, but which enabled them to get many of the best locations within the Indian cessions. This rival land system flourished in the twenties and thirties, was revived in the fifties and sixties in a somewhat different form, and was not abolished until 1871 when the House of Representatives, having no control over the method, revolted against it.

The nonstatutory method of land disposal worked in this way: traders and Indian agents, who generally co-operated closely with one another, would include in the Indian treaties provisions authorizing the patenting of certain lands to chiefs, half-breeds, or ordinary members of the tribes. These reservees conveyed their rights to traders in payment of real or imaginary debts before the treaty was signed or shortly thereafter. Although presidential approval for such conveyances was necessary in most cases, the approval could be secured easily provided the agents would report that the Indians had received a fair price for their land. It was to protect the Indians against the results of their own ignorance that Congress had forbidden whites to negotiate with individuals for the purchase of land. As the agents were either under obligation to the traders for support in treaty negotiations, or were personally interested in some of the reserves, they could

usually be induced to send in a favorable report even though the Indians might have bartered their holdings away for some trinkets or a few drinks. By this means thousands of acres in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Alabama, and Mississippi went into private ownership. In the two states of Indiana and Alabama alone 550,000 acres were thus patented.

On numerous occasions Tipton publicly denounced the granting of individual reserves, but they were rarely eliminated from the treaties he was instrumental in negotiating. In the treaty of 1826 with the Miami, the commissioners allowed three and one-half sections to Richardville, two sections to the chief's sons, and sixteen and one-fourth sections to other influential Miami. The Potawatomi treaty of the same year provided for eighty-six individual reserves amounting to some 29,600 acres which were granted to chiefs, half-breeds, fifty-eight Indian scholars, and a few white men with claims against the Indians. Many of these individual reserves were bargained for at the time by traders and were obviously included at their request.

Taking a leaf from the notebook of the traders, Isaac McCoy and Johnston Lykins, Baptist missionaries to the Potawatomi, had included in the treaty with the latter a provision that fifty-eight quarter sections should be granted to as many scholars of the Carey Mission school. It was expected that the school would be the chief beneficiary of these grants. McCoy acknowledged, however, that the reserves were sold to whites and the proceeds used for food and clothing and were of little good to the grantees or the school.[10] All evidence goes to show that the same thing happened to the other individual reserves. Sooner or later they came into the hands of the traders, Indian agents, and land speculators such as the Ewings, Hamilton, Taber, Coquillard, Comparet, Tipton, Abel C. Pepper, and others who obtained them for much less than their market value. John C. Calhoun had expected that the granting of individual reserves would be followed by "speculations, the grossest frauds, and by the greatest

[10] Isaac McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions* . . . (Washington, D. C., 1840), 290-91.

injustice to the Indians . . . ."[11] Like Jackson he opposed their inclusion in the treaties, but to no effect.

Tipton, Cass, and Ray, fearing that the numerous individual reserves would not be acceptable to the Indian Office, and certain that negotiations would fall through unless they were included, put the best light they could on the matter in a letter to Secretary of War James Barbour, explaining: almost all the reservees "are of Indian descent; and the few who are not so, are connected with them by early associations, by trade, or by other circumstances. And all these grants have been inserted at the particular request of the Indians; and most of the grantees have materially aided us during the negotiation."[12]

Cass had stated to Barbour already that the principle of making grants to half-breeds was fully recognized by numerous treaties of 1817 to 1824.[13] The individual reserve policy was sanctioned by the Government and agreed to by the Senate just as the use of whisky was condoned by Indian agents in treaty negotiations. Both were equally harmful to the Indians, both increased trader influence and profits, and both seemed to be essential to treaty making.

Most of the Indian agents on the Wabash, including Tipton, early became interested, personally, in these individual reserves. Four days after the Miami treaty was signed, the chief Le Gros made a will wherein he stipulated that the four sections to which he was entitled should go to Tipton. When the matter became known on Le Gros' death, the unfavorable publicity induced Tipton to pay Le Gros' heirs $4,000 for the 2,560 acres he had received, but neither this compensation nor any amount of explanation could gloss over the act.

Tipton also had an eye on the section reserved to George Cicott at the junction of the Wabash and Eel rivers and the near-by

[11] *Congressional Globe*, 24 Congress, 1 session, May 18, 1836, p. 383.

[12] Letter of Cass, Ray, and Tipton to James Barbour, October 23, 1826, printed *post*.

[13] Cass and Thomas L. McKenney to James Barbour, September 11, 1826, in *American State Papers. Indian Affairs* (2 vols. Washington, D. C., 1832, 1834), 2:683.

Richardville reserve. These valuable lands lay in the center of the Indian country, adjoining the tract to which he had been urging the removal of the agency. The attitude of the traders at the 1826 treaties gave Tipton plenty of excuse to push the project of removal once more. Not only was the agency too remote from the Indians, argued Tipton, but it was too close to numerous grog shops and to the traders who sold his wards whisky, encouraged them to run up debts which must later be deducted from annuities, and constantly cheated them in the sale of goods. Removal to a new community would enable him to exercise greater control over the traders and to minimize their harmful influence upon the Indians.

When the people of Fort Wayne learned of Tipton's efforts to remove the agency they were aroused to vigorous protest. Here one sees the paradoxical situation of a people who had constantly urged Indian removal and complained of Indian depredations heatedly opposing the withdrawal of the agency and subsequently actually opposing Indian removal. Into the coffers of the traders at Fort Wayne went most of the disbursements in the way of annuities, gifts, salaries, and contingent funds. Since the removal of the agency would destroy this highly lucrative business the Fort Wayne merchants put aside their petty jealousies and joined in common defense to prevent it. They raised the old cry of mismanagement and misuse of funds and finally sought Tipton's dismissal.[14] Temporarily Tipton was shorn of friends among the old traders but he was stoutly supported by Lewis Cass, his immediate superior in the Indian administration. Cass was not one to disregard traders' rights, but in this instance he became convinced that the welfare of the Indians and the greater convenience of Tipton required removal. With his influence on Tipton's side of the quarrel, the transfer of the agency was authorized in 1828.

The removal was a major victory for Tipton. It showed that the powerful group of traders centered at Fort Wayne was not to be the dominant factor in determining Indian policy on the Wabash. Tipton and his friends were able to lay out to the best

[14] *Senate Documents*, 20 Congress, 1 session, 5:no. 189.

advantage and to buy control of the Indian reserves which were set aside at the junction of the Wabash and Eel rivers by the treaties of 1826. The town of Logansport was established on the George Cicott reserve by Chauncy Carter shortly after the removal of the agency. Carter then sold most of the remaining portion of the 640-acre reserve to Tipton, who subsequently added several subdivisions to the town. The latter also acquired the Richardville reserve adjoining the Cicott reserve on the east, thus securing for himself and his heirs the future development of the town in that direction. Tipton profited handsomely from the sale of lots and suburban real estate. Political prestige, control of a considerable amount of patronage, and ownership of valuable real estate all combined to make Tipton the outstanding leader of Logansport.

To the new town gravitated those traders whose prosperity depended on Indian annuities, among them being Cyrus Taber, Hyacinthe Lasselle, and George W. Ewing, of the firm of W. G. and G. W. Ewing. Whisky was available in as many grog shops in Logansport as had been the case at Fort Wayne[15] and the Indians were induced to overpurchase as often and were cheated as badly. Cynics were later to ask what benefit had been secured by removal other than the enhancement of Tipton's fortune.

The breach between Tipton and the traders was soon healed, for each side needed the aid of the other. Tipton's position as Indian agent was recognized as one of the choice appointments in Indiana and scheming politicians sought to displace him. His hold on the position depended on his ability to keep in the good graces of the Indiana delegation in Congress, and that in turn necessitated making as few enemies as possible. Moreover, the traders could prevent the negotiation of treaties and the cession of land by the Indian tribes, failure to secure which would soon ruin an agent. The traders, on the other hand, could not afford to incur the ill will of Tipton who knew their game and could easily checkmate them. Their trading licenses he

[15] One prominent trading firm advertised for sale port, Madeira, Teneriffe, sherry, muscat, and claret wines, brandy, gin, and rum. Whisky, the firm announced, was available by the barrel. Logansport *Canal Telegraph*, December 5, 1835.

could revoke, their share in contracts for supplying Indian goods and services he could terminate, and their claims against the Indians for debts he could disallow. Furthermore, the traders needed Tipton's assistance in their efforts to secure control of the valuable individual reserves which were being provided for in successive treaties. First Cyrus Taber and then Allen Hamilton renewed friendship with Tipton, but the Ewings were not far behind in ingratiating themselves with him.

The scramble for control of the 193,000 acres of individual reserves provided for in the Miami and Potawatomi treaties of 1818 to 1840 was most unedifying. At times the reserve question seemed to push into the background the struggle for contracts for Indian goods and for the recognition of Indian debts. Numerous combinations were made among the traders, agents, and local speculators. Since all members had to work through Tipton to secure confirmation of their titles, he was included in many such groups. To some it seemed that Tipton was gobbling up the choicest spots in the Wabash Valley and numerous complaints were made to Washington that he was taking advantage of his position as Indian agent to advance his own ends. Jonathan McCarty, a Whig member of Congress from Indiana and a bitter political enemy of Tipton, introduced a resolution into the House in 1835 to provide for an investigation of the "survey, location, sale, and transfer of all Indian reserves of land since the year 1825 . . . ." After McCarty had explained that the resolution was not directed at any agent or agents in his state it was adopted,[16] but no report seems to have resulted.

The treaties of 1826 and the enlarged annuities they provided made the ultimate removal of the Indians from the Wabash even more difficult. No frontier community could be disdainful of payments in specie which ran as high as $100,000 in some years. The payments of annuities, the distribution of gifts bought from traders, and the assumption of Indian debts were followed by a period of prosperity for agents, traders, town-lot speculators, and other groups who, on account of their friendship with

[16] *Congressional Globe,* 23 Congress, 2 session, January 20, 23, 27, February 2, 1835, pp. 143, 154-56, 171-72, 185-88.

Tipton, were permitted to share in supplying the Indians with goods and services. These interested groups could not look forward with pleasure to the final removal of the Indians, the exploitation of whom was so profitable.

The opening of the lands north of the Wabash to settlement and the action of Congress in granting 355,000 acres of land to aid in the construction of a canal to connect the Wabash and Maumee rivers attracted attention to northern Indiana. The settlers who now began to press into this area looked upon the Indians as a nuisance, if not as a dangerous menace to peaceful development. Tipton was responsive to the settlers' demands for Indian removal and continued to press for further cessions of territory. In 1828 two additional cessions were made. The first of these was concluded with the Eel River band of Miami who agreed to surrender a reservation of 64,000 acres near Lebanon.[17] To obtain this cession, Tipton distributed goods to the value of $2,000 and agreed to provide a quantity valued at $8,000 the next summer. He also promised to build twelve log houses, clear and fence forty acres of land, and to distribute a considerable number of horses, saddles, bridles, and oxen. The second cession was secured from the Potawatomi by Cass and Pierre Menard, Tipton being somewhat out of favor at the moment. However, he was present at the negotiations and it cannot be doubted that he had a share in securing the consent of the Indians to it. Under this second treaty the Potawatomi surrendered title to nearly a million acres in northwestern Indiana and 130,000 acres in southwestern Michigan.[18] In return they were promised that goods to the amount of $30,000 would be distributed among them immediately, $15,000 in goods and silver would be distributed the following year, their annuities were to be increased by $3,000, and material of various kinds and labor were to be provided. Individual reserves amounting to 10,240 acres were also authorized by the treaty of 1828.

The increasing prestige which Tipton's position gave him and his success in using the rapidly growing patronage to build up a

[17] Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:286-87.

[18] *Ibid.*, 2:294-97.

political machine made him an outstanding figure in Indiana politics. In 1830 there were subject to his appointment two subagents, one or more interpreters, two millers, a gunsmith, two blacksmiths, three assistants, and ten laborers. Extra help was necessary to transport funds for annuities, to police the treaty grounds, and to carry out the numerous other provisions of the various treaties. Few officials in Indiana had as much patronage to dispense. As important as the offices to be distributed was the rapidly increasing amount of annuities, gifts, and contracts to be administered. Tipton could allocate to friends shares in the purchase of goods which were to be given to the Indians; he could allow or deny the payment of debts alleged to be owed to traders; he could withhold or grant contracts for the purchase of food, lumber, and agricultural implements. Control over this patronage enabled Tipton to build up a loyal following—almost a political machine. Before the election of 1830 friends proposed that he offer himself as a candidate for the United States Senate. Tipton, although ambitious for advancement, felt that circumstances were not yet right for the venture, and declined, but when Senator James Noble died in 1831, he was willing to be considered for the vacancy.

Although his legislative experience had been confined to a short service in the Indiana legislature during which he had done little to distinguish himself, Tipton had acquired a flair for politics. He was keenly sensitive to public opinion, with which he generally managed to be in agreement even though agreement was sometimes achieved only by strenuous mental gymnastics. Unschooled as he was, he had learned to make a reasonably effective speech and to scribble anonymous letters in which he subjected his opponents to a crude frontier kind of ridicule. It was the fashion of the time for aspiring politicians to hide behind anonymity when they attacked their opponents and, indeed, such anonymous letters are among the few bright spots in the bleak journalism of the day. Tipton's journalistic ventures came near getting him into difficulty at one time, but, when challenged to come out into the open, he was ready to do so and to fight his opponent fairly.

On public issues of the day Tipton was warmest in his support of internal improvements for Indiana, especially the Michigan Road and the Wabash and Erie Canal. The slavery question was not an important issue in Indiana at the time but his Tennessee background assured his sympathy with the prevailing opinion in his state. In common with most Hoosiers, he favored a speedy removal of the Indians to the West. Patronage, he maintained, should be distributed among persons of "sound" principles, a view held doubtless by most of his contemporaries! When, however, his friends were dismissed, he turned against the dispensers of public office, condemned the misuse of the patronage, and broke with many Jacksonians. He favored a "sound" banking policy and tariff aids to industry and agriculture, especially where they might aid Indiana. That he did not understand the real questions involved in banking and tariff policy is not surprising considering that he had not overcome the defects in his education by wide reading. When he found that the public did not follow him on these issues he was quite ready to veer with the wind. Not given to the rough and tumble of open debate and preferring to operate behind the scenes, Tipton nevertheless was a formidable candidate.

Tipton's opponents in the race for the Senate were men of his own stamp, but they possessed somewhat more education and experience in politics. However, they lacked the powerful support which he had built up for himself in the years he had served as Indian agent. Tipton was the dark horse of the campaign. On the first ballot he received only one vote, while his more experienced rivals, Samuel Judah, Jesse L. Holman, Thomas H. Blake, and James Rariden, received respectively 36, 23, 23, and 16. On successive ballots Tipton gradually picked up strength until, on the seventh, he received a clear majority and was elected.[19] The election revealed that while Tipton was not the strongest candidate he was the only one on whom the different factions could finally compromise.

Since his term was to expire in 1833, Tipton scarcely had time to take his seat before he had to begin the wearying task of

[19] Indiana *House Journal*, 1831-32, pp. 41-42, 44.

campaigning for re-election. His political enemies revived the old charges of extravagance in office, misappropriation of public funds, speculating in Indian reserves, and removing the Indian office from Fort Wayne to Logansport to benefit himself and his friends financially, all of which he had again to answer and attempt to refute. His vote for the measure to recharter the Second United States Bank and his opposition to the removal of the deposits had damaged his prestige among the followers of Jackson without whose support he could not expect success. Tipton's victory in 1831 had been achieved with the support of Clay Whigs and some critics felt that he was attempting to carry water on both shoulders. Furthermore, Tipton came in for some censure for the failure to secure the removal of the Potawatomi from Indiana.

Tipton was learning the rules of the political game, and he dealt as hard blows as his opponents. His campaign was conducted by means of numerous letters to supporters, violent journalistic activity of the mud-slinging variety, and a period of "fence mending" in Indiana. To compensate for the patronage he lost when he resigned the Indian agency he promised his supporters positions such as land offices, postmasterships, clerkships, and contracts for surveying and supplying goods to the Indian Office. So numerous were these promises that Tipton subsequently was to be hard pressed to fulfill them. His opponents could make as many promises as he and it is a question whether he won more support than he lost in this way. He angled for the votes of the followers of both Jackson and Clay. The Jackson men he hoped to keep in line by pointing to his military record, his previous support of Jackson, and his close friendship with some of Jackson's Hoosier leaders such as Israel T. Canby, Samuel Milroy, and James Rariden. Hearing of the indignation of the Indiana Democrats at his attitude on the Bank, Tipton attempted to crawl out of a difficult situation by saying that he had misinterpreted the will of the people. Henceforth, he promised, he would be guided by the instructions of the majority. The Clay men he courted by his stand on internal improvements, the tariff, the patronage, and the Bank.

The support of the powerful group of traders on the Wabash was secured to Tipton by his aid to the commissioners who negotiated three treaties with the Potawatomi in 1832. In addition to surrendering more than three million acres north of the Wabash and a smaller amount on the Illinois side of the common boundary, these treaties provided for additional annuities of $50,000 per year, the distribution of $177,000 worth of goods in 1832 and $70,000 the following year, and the payment of debts owed by the Indians to the amount of $110,000. These treaties gave the Potawatomi the largest annuity of any tribe in the country.[20] The Fort Wayne, Logansport, and Chicago traders were certain to profit by these transactions on a larger scale than ever before. Furthermore, the treaties provided for small tribal reservations of 192 sections and individual reservations of 82¾ sections in which the more influential traders already had a large stake. Such treaties, involving surrender of large blocks of land, increased annuities, the payment of debts by the Government, and numerous individual reserves were sufficient to make the traders feel that Tipton was still a valuable man to them for he had aided in negotiating them and on him they must rely for ratification.

The senatorial contest aroused keen interest throughout Indiana. State and Federal officeholders, machine politicians, holders of government contracts and others seeking them, all came to Indianapolis in December, 1832, to support their candidates. Feeling ran high, bargains were arranged, promises made, and votes swapped. At the last moment Tipton's chance of election was endangered by the disclosure that he had failed to vote on Clay's land bill providing for the distribution to the states of the proceeds of the sales of public lands. In this atmosphere, supercharged with the political intrigue and emotionalism characteristic of frontier campaigns, nineteen ballots were taken before a decision could be reached. Tipton was high man in the running, but it was with the greatest difficulty that his managers could attract sufficient votes to obtain a majority. Aaron Finch, a Tipton leader, later acknowledged that it had

[20] *House Documents,* 23 Congress, 1 session, 3:no. 133:2-9.

been necessary "to buy up a Jackson and a Clay man or two"[21] to ensure Tipton's election.

Having won his position in the Senate through promises of patronage and government largess, Tipton had to expect a flood of requests for the fulfillment of all these promises. As with all members of Congress, no small share of his time was spent in urging the removal of existing officers to make way for new appointees, in seeking the opportunity of filling new positions, or in protecting those persons in office who had supported him. He frequently condemned the practice of the Jacksonians in demanding that officeholders should support all administration measures and resisted efforts to remove those who had not given such loyal support. He deplored the removal of some of his close friends for default, and for good reason, since in at least one case the default was owing to a loan a friendly land officer had made to him. On the other hand Tipton would labor diligently to secure desired appointments for his friends. Although he was coming to feel less and less at home with the Jacksonians, he still managed to get a considerable number of positions and contracts for those to whom he was under obligation. Throughout his term in the Senate he kept close watch over Indian matters in northern Indiana and had a share in assigning offices and contracts, one of the latter being secured for his son. By and large, his attitude on patronage disposal was no better and no worse than that of his associates.

It cannot be said that Tipton cut a great figure in the Senate. Not given to the oratorical flourishes so beloved by his age he preferred to speak only on those issues which directly concerned his state. Rarely, therefore, did he join in debates on the major questions of the time, save when they impinged upon the welfare of Indiana. Congress seemed to be little influenced by his brief speeches, and an unwary reader of the *Debates* might assume that he was a figure little regarded by his colleagues. This would be a mistake, for Tipton was a man of some consequence in the halls of Congress.

[21] Finch to Tipton, December 10, 1832, printed *post*.

Tipton's friendship with Lewis Cass, now secretary of war and in charge of Indian affairs, enabled him to exercise influence in Indian matters on the Wabash and was helpful to him in his work on the Committee on Indian Affairs. Another warm friend was Richard M. Johnson who, as a member of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, aided him in his fight to reform the Indian administration. Johnson's fame as a military hero, lieutenant of the Jackson forces in Congress, and vice-president of the United States has not lasted, but at the time he was in the foreground of public discussion. His vacillation, his uncritical support of Jackson, and his failure to champion great issues did not make for a lasting reputation.[22] Yet he seemed to Tipton to be more promising presidential timber than Cass or Van Buren. The latter Tipton distrusted, and to thwart his ambitions for the presidency Tipton pushed the more vigorously the claims of Johnson. He wrote frequent letters to the press and to old friends in which he urged them to work up sentiment in Indiana for Johnson, but the effect was negligible. Johnson lacked popular appeal and could not contend with a man who had the full support of the Federal bureaucracy. On this issue, as well as on others, Tipton showed his independence of the Jackson crowd.

Tipton's major interests while in the Senate were internal improvements and Indian removal. On the former issue he differed from Jackson as did most Hoosiers, whether followers of Jackson or Clay. Appropriations for the National Road, for bridging the Wabash, for the Michigan Road, and for the Wabash and Erie Canal he strongly supported. Without these improvements Indiana would be slow to develop; much of its land would be inaccessible to settlers and its goods could not find a market. With the improvements settlers would flock into areas previously inhabited only by Indians; transportation costs would be reduced; commerce and industry would thrive; land values would increase; Indiana would take its rightful place among those prospering and rapidly developing states which had the intelli-

[22] Leland Winfield Meyer, *The Life and Times of Colonel Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky* (New York, 1932), *passim.*

gence and courage to undertake programs of road, canal, and railroad construction.

Since the Federal Government reserved to itself the administration of and proceeds derived from the land in the western states, Tipton argued that internal improvements should be financed by Federal grants of land or money. Federal grants were building the National Road but as that was definitely an interstate project these expenditures had not aroused the sensibilities of those who favored a strict interpretation of the Constitution. When requests for aid to projects which lay wholly within a state were presented to Congress, however, there was a tendency on the part of the strict constructionists to regard them as beyond the scope of Federal powers. This was Jackson's view as expressed in his veto of the Maysville Turnpike Bill. On the question of Federal aid the West could not follow the leadership of its great hero and on this issue Tipton now broke with Jackson.

When Tipton reached the Senate he urged that funds be appropriated to improve the Wabash River below Lafayette. A vigorous campaign finally won favorable Congressional action but the measure ran foul of Jackson's peculiar and illogical views on the constitutionality of internal improvements.[23] Tipton's admiration for the old warrior was seriously strained by the veto message, and it aroused him to the greatest oratorical venture of his career. He challenged Jackson's whole conception of the part the Federal Government should play in internal improvements. He presented data which showed that numerous appropriations for improving rivers and harbors of much less significance than the Wabash had been approved by Jackson, thereby revealing the obvious inconsistency of the administration. He ably urged the constitutional and economic justification of the measure. When the Washington *Globe* attacked him for his disagreement with the President,[24] Tipton struck back vigor-

[23] Jackson applied a pocket veto to the bill and in his annual message to Congress on December 1, 1834, gave the reasons for his action. James D. Richardson (comp.), *Messages and Papers of the Presidents,* 1789-1902 (10 vols., New York, 1904), 3:118.

[24] Washington *Globe,* August 16, 1834. See also *ibid.*, July 3, 1834.

ously. The frown of the President, the threat of being deprived of the patronage, the insinuations and rodomontade of the official newspaper could not deter him from the path he had chosen. He called Jackson's bluff as to the reasons for opposing appropriations for such a long and obviously interstate enterprise and, although subjected to another salvo of abuse from the *Globe*,[25] he held his own. He induced the Senate to adopt two resolutions providing for further investigation of the matter and slightly later, with the help of William Hendricks, his colleague from Indiana, he won senatorial approval for a new bill authorizing an appropriation for the improvement of the Wabash.[26]

Throughout his term Tipton continued to fight for Federal aid to internal improvements in Indiana and against the narrow and inconsistent policy of Jackson. He sought financial assistance for the extension of the National Road, for a bridge across the Wabash, for improvements on the Lower Wabash, for numerous local projects in northern Indiana and Michigan, and additional grants of land for the Wabash and Erie Canal. He urged Congress to provide for a harbor at Michigan City and when Chicago, rather than Michigan City, was given the grant he asked for a vote on his measure so that his constituents could see that he had done his duty by them.[27] Tipton's motives were twofold: the legitimate desire to get Federal aid for canals and roads which were so essential for his district, and the obviously political motive generally associated with "pork barrel" legislation. His success was variable, being dependent upon his ability to join with others for mutual support. Never was he able to get an appropriation for the Wabash River although he did wrest from a reluctant Congress money for a bridge across it. The Cumberland Road was liberally supported, receiving for construction in Indiana $100,000 in 1832, $150,000 in 1834, $100,000 in 1835, $250,000 in 1836, $100,000 in 1837, and

[25] Washington *Globe*, December 18, 25, 29, 1834.

[26] *Congressional Globe*, 23 Congress, 2 session, December 16, 24, 1834, pp. 40-42, 71-72.

[27] *Ibid.*, 23 Congress, 2 session, March 2, 1835, p. 317.

$150,000 in 1838.[28] Tipton's efforts on behalf of Michigan City were also successful, despite early defeats. In 1834 an appropriation of $5,000 was made for a lighthouse at that point. Two years later harbor improvements were authorized with an appropriation of $20,000 which was supplemented by appropriations of $30,000 in 1837 and $60,733 in 1838.[29]

Meanwhile, the public lands of northern Indiana were being snatched up by a hardy crowd of speculators, including all the prominent Indian traders. Elsewhere has been published a list of the larger purchasers of Federal land in Indiana which shows the extent of accumulation permitted by the land system.[30] The Wabash traders bought Federal lands but their game was the individual reserves and the Canal and Michigan Road lands which were so much more advantageously located. Following is an incomplete but significant table of the land acquisitions of some of the Wabash traders:[31]

Name	Canal lands	Michigan Road lands	Individual reserves	Federal lands
Alexis Coquillard *et al.*				3,980
W. G. and G. W. Ewing	4,540	1,996	21,225	
Nicholas D. Grover		1,440		
Hamilton, Taber, *et al.*	11,185	1,600		815
Samuel, Hugh, and Joseph Hanna, *et al.*	11,200			
John Tipton	1,600	368	4,260[32]	1,311[33]
Jesse Vermilya *et al.*	2,690			

[28] Acts of July 3, 1832, June 24, 1834, March 3, 1835, July 2, 1836, March 3, 1837, and May 25, 1838. U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 4:557, 680, 772; 5:71, 195, 228.

[29] Acts of June 30, 1834, July 4, 1836, March 3, 1837, and July 7, 1838. *Ibid.*, 4:721; 5:130, 187, 268.

[30] Paul W. Gates, "Land Policy and Tenancy in the Prairie Counties of Indiana," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 35(1939):17.

[31] Compiled from records in the State Land Office, State House, Indianapolis, and the entry volumes of the Indiana land offices in the National Archives, Division of the Interior Department.

[32] Tipton purchased directly only one reserve of 640 acres. The others were acquired indirectly through a third person or by bequest.

[33] This figure includes Tipton's purchases in Bartholomew and Tippecanoe counties as well as those on the Upper Wabash.

Coquillard, Hamilton, Taber, and the Hannas all acquired interests in individual reserves to the amount of a number of thousand acres but it is difficult to ascertain the actual acreage each owned. All of these men were heavily involved in the promotion of numerous towns from which they were to draw large returns. Tipton concentrated his town-lot business in Logansport, Lagro, Huntington, and Fort Wayne. These large investments in wild lands and urban property made this group most active in their support of public aid to internal improvements.

The construction of the Michigan Road was made possible by the Potawatomi treaty of 1826, by which a right of way through their lands and a donation of 69,152 acres, or slightly more than 264 sections, were obtained.[34] As land was then selling, the donation was worth in excess of $200,000, sufficient to provide for the cost of construction. Completed, though poorly, in 1834, the Michigan Road was an important artery of commerce between the Wabash Valley and Lake Michigan.[35] Needless to say, Tipton saw to it that the road was laid out through the town of Logansport.

Of greater significance to northern Indiana was the Wabash and Erie Canal to connect what was regarded as the head of navigation on the Wabash with Lake Erie, by way of the Maumee River. A natural route long used by fur traders because of the easy portage, it early attracted the attention of travelers who saw in it a means of developing settlement and internal commerce. The Fort Wayne and Logansport traders and speculators, and the scattered settlers on the Upper Wabash, as well as the more numerous settlers on the Lower Wabash united behind Tipton in a move to secure aid for the canal. Since the route cut through the heart of the Miami country it was first essential to obtain a cession of the Indian lands in its vicinity. Tipton had partially accomplished this in 1826 when the Miami ceded a long narrow strip on the north side of the route. This cession

[34] Indiana *Senate Journal*, 1831-32, p. 83; U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 4:234-35.

[35] Logan Esarey, *Internal Improvements in Early Indiana* (Indiana Historical Society *Publications*, vol. 5, no. 2, Indianapolis, 1912), 55-60.

enabled Congress in the following year to grant to the state for the aid of the canal five sections of public land in the alternate-section pattern for each mile of the route.[36] As the canal was then planned the grant would have amounted to 355,000 acres had all the land been obtained.[37] Such a quantity of land located close by the proposed canal was worth well in excess of $400,000, but it was not possible to collect that amount in cash. Consequently, if the canal was to be completed soon, additional assistance had to be secured for it.

While Tipton and the Wabash traders were willing to push vigorously any move to obtain aid for the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, agreeing that it was essential for their region, they were not averse to taking part in schemes to advance their own fortunes at the expense of the canal. The treaties of 1826 and 1828 had provided for individual reserves to the amount of 53,000 acres, more than half of which lay within the area of the canal grant. Some of these reserves Tipton was instructed to locate. The anxiety of the purchasers of the Indian rights to locate choice selections before the canal agents got them led Tipton to push the matter with unwonted vigor. As a result, the state failed to obtain some of the locations on the Wabash which were naturally most suitable for mill sites, wharves, warehouses, homes, and farms. For his hasty action Tipton was reprimanded by his superior, and with good reason, for he and his associates, it was later found, were personally interested in a number of these reservations. That the exclusion of these choice locations from the Indian cessions and the canal grant was harmful to the canal is shown by the fact that 24,290 acres thus excluded were valued at $202,458 in 1840, or more than $8.00 per acre.[38] This figure was far in excess of the price

[36] Act of March 2, 1827. U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 4:236.

[37] Because the Indian title to a portion of the lands was not yet extinguished, the state was able to select only 264,000 acres. Of this amount 41,000 acres were sold by 1831 for $71,000 or $1.70 per acre. Indiana *Senate Journal*, 1831-32, pp. 97-98.

[38] For a map of these sections and the valuation of each in 1841 (they ranged from a low of $4.50 to a high of $30 per acre), see *Senate Documents*, 26 Congress, 2 session, 4:no. 190.

received for the less advantageously located canal land. Failure of the canal to receive this valuable land had a serious effect upon its income. Hence a second and larger grant was sought by Tipton and his Wabash associates. This larger grant was not to be obtained until later but in 1830 they succeeded in pushing through Congress a measure donating 29,528 acres to compensate for the individual reserves which had been taken from the original grant.[39]

In 1834 the State of Indiana was induced by the zealous Wabash partisans to provide for a loan of $400,000 to aid in constructing the canal.[40] Two years later, as part of the Mammoth Internal Improvement Act, even larger sums were appropriated for the canal and its branches.[41] Indiana was growing mightily in these years. Employment on the construction projects, high wages, rising commodity prices, and the ease with which money could be borrowed for the purchase of land drew immigrants to all parts of the state both from the East and from the older southern states. New cities and towns sprang up, log cabins dotted the countryside, highways, canals, and even railroads were being pushed hither and yon. The Specie Circular of 1836 and the suspension of specie payments in the following year brought the tide of prosperity and expansion to a halt. There followed a period of slower and sounder development in which private initiative and capital replaced the system of public credit.

Tipton's views on the tariff reveal his lack of wide reading and his desire to encourage the beginning of industry. Although his constituents were almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, he was less influenced by this than by the economic sophistries of Henry Clay's American System. Farmers would benefit by the development of industry in their midst, he was inclined to believe. Consequently such infant industries as might be encouraged to establish themselves in Indiana deserved every possible assistance. When he learned that an Englishman had established

[39] Act of May 29, 1830. U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 4:416.
[40] *Laws of Indiana*, 1833-34, pp. 49-54.
[41] *Ibid.*, 1835-36 (general), pp. 7-11.

in Indiana a plant to produce china and porcelain he favored raising the tariff on these goods. Wines and liquors were produced in Indiana as in every frontier community and to make sure that they would monopolize the home market, Tipton would raise rates to shut out foreign competition. Tipton was troubled that the famous Mackinaw blankets used so extensively in the Indian trade were imported from England and when it was rumored that a Hoosier entrepreneur had undertaken to produce blankets of a comparable quality, Tipton promptly favored a tariff subsidy for the local promoter. The opposition of John Jacob Astor to this policy did not trouble Tipton, who had engaged in a tiff with Astor's company over the sale of whisky to the Indians while he was Indian agent. Even though American blankets were inferior, Tipton would shut out those of foreign make in the hope that such action would enable local manufacturers to improve the quality of their goods. Tipton's Whiggish views concerning the tariff won approval from the Indiana followers of Henry Clay, many of whom supported him in the campaign of 1832.

The banking and currency issues of the Jacksonian period caused Tipton some embarrassment because of the confusion in his own thought and his anxiety to act as the people of his state desired. He favored rechartering the Second United States Bank, as has been seen, disapproved of the removal of the deposits, and opposed vigorously the Independent Treasury scheme of Van Buren. Instead of the latter he favored Federal deposits in state banks. On the Specie Circular Tipton spoke strongly, condemning Jackson for his arbitrary interference with economic affairs. Not a hard money man, as was "old Bullion" Benton, Tipton talked a good deal about making "land office money" available.

On the land question Tipton reflected fairly consistently the attitude of the West. He thoroughly approved Calhoun's plan for donating the public lands to the states in which they were located.[42] Finding donation unobtainable, he supported land grants for internal improvements. He seemed to vacillate on pre-

[42] *Congressional Debates,* 24 Congress, 2 session, February 11, 1837, p. 792.

emption, a measure greatly desired by his section, but when Henry Clay attacked the squatters upon the public lands, especially those who were on the public lands in Indiana, Tipton came to their defense in a vigorous accusation that Clay failed to understand western character. In 1837 he underestimated the amount of land speculation going on in his own state, although a little later, when debating the Specie Circular, he admitted that the deposit of Federal funds in the "pet banks" had produced tremendous inflation and large-scale purchasing of land by speculators. Tipton himself was constantly buying, selling, and renting but he denied that he was speculating. When the Lake County squatters headed by Solon Robinson and William Clark were accused of speculating he maintained that they were "respectable and honest" men. Tipton here drew a careful distinction between the local resident who bought land in large tracts with the intention of improving it and the absentee owner who bought to hold for the rise, and who had no intention of spending money for improvements. Frontiersmen invariably recognized this distinction. Tipton pressed for a graduation bill to reduce the price of land in proportion to the time it had been on the market and, with some reluctance, was finally induced to support a measure restricting land entries to actual settlers.[43]

That Tipton had gotten far away from his early associations is seen by his attitude on slavery. He did not want the subject to become a political issue and condemned the efforts of abolitionists to stir up sectional feeling and to change the institution in the South. But he strongly opposed the extension of slavery to the territories, as Lincoln, another Southerner, was later to do.[44]

Much of Tipton's time was spent on private measures such as claims for damages, small appropriation bills, pensions for Revolutionary soldiers, and other items largely local in character. This is the way a politician mends his fences and Tipton worked hard at the task. Aside from the small claims and appropriations and his struggle for Federal aid to internal improvements, his

[43] *Congressional Debates*, 24 Congress, 2 session, January 20, 1837, p. 530.

[44] *Congressional Globe*, 25 Congress, 2 session, April 30, 1838, p. 348.

time was largely taken up with duties as member of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Few members of the Senate were as well informed on Indian matters as Tipton. He had lived among the Indians on the frontier, hunted with them, had become their confidant, received their legacies, profited from their indiscretions and incapacities, negotiated treaties with them and, as a result, had come to have a sympathetic understanding of their problems. No sentimentalist, he knew their doom was sealed, their days of glory gone, their future destined to be one of degradation. Yet, identified as he was with the trader element which was exploiting the Indians, plying them with whisky, stealing their land, and debauching their young, he still maintained a certain sense of fairness towards the Indians, a desire to delay the inevitable, to lighten their burden. His wide experience and intimate knowledge of Indian matters made him an important member of the Committee on Indian Affairs at a time when it was attempting to crystallize, codify, and reform Indian policy and law.

Careful consideration of Indian relations led to a series of measures in 1832[45] and 1834 which sought to better and systematize the laws concerning Indian administration with the aim of imposing self-government upon the Indians and giving them greater protection against the white man's greed. The act to create the Office of Indian Affairs[46] gave to superintendents more authority over the agents and provided that the agents were to be assigned to specific territory from which they were to have the power of excluding undesirable elements. The purchase of goods for gifts to Indians and the distribution of annuities were to be subjected to more rigid control. Through the elimination of overlapping positions, the consolidation of small agencies, and the introduction of closer supervision the office was expected to save annually some $80,000. On the other hand larger salaries were expected to bring into the service a better type of men.

[45] Act of July 9, 1832. U. S. *Statutes at Large,* 4:564.

[46] Act of June 30, 1834. *Ibid.,* 4:735-38.

The Indian Intercourse Act[47] was designed to protect the Indians against what might be called "unfair exploitation." It defined the Indian country in which eastern tribes were to be colonized. In this country only licensed traders were to be permitted and their activities were made subject to critical examination by the agents. No persons were to be permitted to barter with the Indians for their traps, guns, tools, dishes, or other utensils as the Wabash traders had always done after a Government handout. Intruders, whether unlicensed traders, trappers, or settlers were to be expelled by military force. The distilling or sale of whisky was strictly forbidden. No private persons were to be permitted to negotiate with Indians for the purchase of land and anyone caught tampering with Indians whether to stimulate insurrection or for other purposes was to be dealt with summarily. Heavy penalties were authorized for any violations of the act. Here was a far-reaching effort to bring order out of the chaotic relations between the two races. In it one can see clearly the hand of Tipton, who knew so well the devious ways by which annuities and gifts were pressed upon the Indians for the cession of their land only to be taken away again for debts and by outright theft. Tipton's greatest contribution to the solution of national problems was his share in framing the two Indian acts of 1834. Although the conception of an Indian country as established in the Intercourse Act was shortly to be changed, the other features of the measure were to last much longer.

A third measure to reform the Indian administration, for which Tipton fought hard, was defeated. This was the territorial bill for the establishment of a confederation of twenty-eight tribes having 133,000 members. Its aim was similar to that of the Wheeler-Howard Act which President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed just a century after Tipton's measure was defeated. Both were designed to institute a system of self-government among the Indians as rapidly as it could safely be introduced. Tipton's measure provided that the officers of the territory were to be a superintendent and a clerk assisted by a legislative council,

[47] Act of June 30, 1834. U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 4:729-35.

the members of which were to be elected annually. The council was to have the ordinary legislative powers but its acts were to be subject to presidential veto until the territory had reached a stage when self-government could be instituted. The territory was to maintain a delegate in Washington who was to sit in Congress.

The measure was the work of Isaac McCoy and Johnston Lykins, Baptist missionaries and educators for whose judgment on Indian problems Tipton had much respect. Tipton was convinced that the measure was workable and the only satisfactory solution for the problem of Indian government. In perhaps his longest formal address he made out a strong case for it. The speech manifestly impressed members of the Senate, who were coming to have a feeling of respect for their Indiana colleague. They recognized, however, that it was too impractical for the time. Some of Tipton's associates may have smiled at his efforts to guard against the very practices he had participated in and profited from during his administration of Indian affairs on the Wabash. That his sincerity was not questioned by any of the opponents of the measure indicates how well he had lived down some of the early criticisms.

Tipton's concern about Indian problems in northern Indiana did not diminish during long absences on official duty in Washington. The Miami still held a tract of more than a half million acres in central Indiana and both the Miami and Potawatomi retained numerous small but highly desirable tracts north of the Wabash. Nothing Tipton could do would assure him greater popularity among the growing number of settlers along the Upper Wabash than to secure these lands and the complete removal of the Indians from their midst.

The Miami were not easy to persuade. They already enjoyed a large annuity which gave them more spending money than most Indians of the time.[48] Their debts were large, it is true,

[48] In a memorial of the Indiana legislature of February 11, 1829, urging the removal of the Indians from Indiana, it was stated that the large annuities they received supported the Indians and made difficult their removal. *Senate Documents,* 20 Congress, 2 session, 1:no. 74.

and it was this fact that the agents counted upon to ensure a cession, since these obligations could be satisfied only out of the annuities or by the sale of land.[49] The Miami were well aware of the value of their property and did not propose to sell it for less than it was worth. If they could get the $5 an acre they demanded only a small portion of their tract would have to be sold. Furthermore, it was now clear that the Wabash traders had no intention of permitting any treaties to be made which did not provide sufficient annuities or funds to pay all their bloated claims. These claims were growing like mushrooms and had already reached such a size that Tipton could well foresee the dismay their presentation would cause among the Washington bureaucrats.

At least four or five different efforts were made between 1833 and 1837 to induce the Miami to sign a satisfactory treaty. Participating in these efforts were John F. Schermerhorn and Henry L. Ellsworth, who had previously negotiated with the Seneca and Shawnee, the Cherokee, the Creeks, the Seminole, the Quapaw, the Oto and Missouri, and the Pawnee. Others who took part were George B. Porter, superintendent of Indian affairs at Detroit, and General William Marshall, who had succeeded Tipton as agent to the Miami and Potawatomi. Allen Hamilton served as secretary at two of these negotiations. The Miami from the outset refused to surrender more than a fourth of their property. They demanded the unprecedented price of $5 per acre which was $3.75 an acre more than the Government could expect to get from the sale of it and they insisted upon numerous individual reserves, larger annuities, and the payment of huge claims.

The greatest obstacle to be overcome was the opposition of the traders to any treaty which did not take care of all their interests. The most aggressive and pugnacious of the group was George W. Ewing. Unscrupulous, bold, slanderous, and vindictive, Ewing was a dangerous opponent, as Tipton had discovered. Ewing demanded that the claims of his firm should be fully recognized

[49] Report of William Marshall and George B. Porter, Treaty Ground, Indiana, November 16, 1833, Indian Office, Letters Received.

and allowed and when he was not satisfied with promises of fair play he threw his weight into the opposition.[50] According to Schermerhorn, the Ewings "did all in their power through their agents to keep the Indians drunk & prevent them from acceeding to the propositions of the Commissioners."[51] Others feared that Schermerhorn, being an outsider who was unfamiliar with the Indian trade of the Wabash and the peculiar relationship between the traders and the Indian agents, would neglect established interests. They joined the Ewings in opposing a treaty. When they saw that some treaty was certain to be negotiated they sought to make it as unsatisfactory as possible by including in it numerous individual reserves. This would make ratification difficult but, in case it was acceptable to the President and the Senate, they could still recoup their alleged losses by getting control of the reserves.

After prolonged negotiations a treaty was finally extorted from the Miami. It contained provisions highly unsatisfactory both to the traders and to the Indian Office. Most objectionable to the former were those provisions of Article 2 which authorized General Marshall, commissioner and agent, to distribute goods to the amount of $58,000 and to pay Indian debts to the amount of $50,000. This placed too much discretion in the hands of the agent, the traders felt; they preferred to have the funds divided among the Indians in the usual way so that the traders could use their special influence more freely to secure what they considered to be their just debts. Furthermore, they wanted no Government distribution of goods. Another issue which delayed the ratification was the individual reserves for which the treaty provided. Rival traders attempted to get the

[50] When a Potawatomi emigration was being considered in 1837, George W. Ewing wrote arrogantly to Benjamin F. Butler, acting secretary of war: "Nor shall those Indians ever go out of Indiana until we are paid if it is in my power to prevent them." Ewing to Butler, February 12, 1837, Indian Office, Letters Received. Cf. Logansport *Herald*, August 30, 1838.

[51] J. F. Schermerhorn, Fort Gibson, to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, January 24, 1834, Indian Office, Letters Received. See also Logansport *Republican*, November 14 and December 5, 1833.

Indian chiefs to assign these reservations to them in payment of real or fancied debts. Not infrequently the Indians made more than one conveyance of the same reservation and the resulting conflict prevented ratification.[52] Finally, in 1837, those provisions which were obnoxious to the traders were eliminated from the treaty and compromises concerning the reservations were made; the treaty was then ratified.[53]

The treaty was heavily freighted with conditions. For the 208,000 acres it surrendered, $208,000 was to be paid. Out of this sum $50,000 was to be allotted to traders for Indian debts (no small part of this went into the coffers of William G. and George W. Ewing). Payment of the remainder was to be made over a period of ten years, during which time, the Miami, although not one of the larger tribes, would rank next to the Potawatomi, the Choctaw, and the combined Ottawa and Chippewa tribes in the total amount of annuities.[54] The method of making individual reserves was changed in this treaty with the result that traders could secure them more easily than in the past. Previously, the sections had as a rule been "reserved" but no patent could be issued without the consent of the president. Now, patents "in fee simple" to 23 sections (14,720 acres) were to be issued to designated Indian chiefs and an additional 14,400 acres were to be patented, on the approval of the president, to the same or other Indians. The sections had been improved somewhat through specially authorized funds for plowing, fencing, and cultivating and they may also have contained some of the houses the Government had erected for the Indians. Some of these reserves were wanted for town sites and, taken as a whole, they were the most desirable land of the Wabash Valley. Most of them soon passed into the hands of the traders who had already secured those granted in earlier treaties.

Hamilton and Tipton were especially anxious to secure the reservations owned by Chief Richardville near Logansport. For

[52] Logansport *Canal Telegraph*, May 20, 1837.

[53] The original Miami treaty of 1834 is printed in U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 7:458-62. The amended treaty is printed in *ibid.*, 7:463-66, and in Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:425-28.

[54] *House Documents*, 25 Congress, 2 session, 2:no. 57:1-31.

years Hamilton cultivated Richardville assiduously, supplying him with whisky, money, and goods and encouraging him to accumulate a large debt against the reserve. Hamilton and Tipton were fearful that other traders would outbid them for the favor of Richardville and in the competition to secure control of his reserves and those of other chiefs all rules of fair play were abrogated. In partnership with Cyrus Taber, they succeeded in getting control of some eight sections which they expected to develop to their mutual interest. In addition, each was interested in numerous other individual sections.

The Logansport *Canal Telegraph* could well regret that such an unfair and undemocratic method of land disposal had been sanctioned.[55] It reported a movement to memorialize Congress to have all ceded Indian lands put up at public auction where all persons would have a fair chance of bidding for the choice locations.[56]

Tipton watched the negotiations with the Miami closely, and the result was in no small way due to his influence. He could not feel that the treaty was satisfactory, particularly as it left the Miami in Indiana to continue to plague incoming settlers, but he realized that it was the best obtainable.

It was now the turn of the Potawatomi to make concessions to the ever advancing tide of settlers. Between 1834 and 1837 thirteen treaties were arranged with small bands of Potawatomi by which they surrendered the last of their land in Indiana and agreed to remove to Kansas.[57] Some 85,360 acres were thus obtained for prices ranging from 62½ cents to $1.25 per acre. As usual with Miami and Potawatomi cessions the amount paid for the land was high in comparison with prices paid other tribes. The ominous feature of the treaties is that they were in most instances witnessed by the Wabash traders, principally Cyrus Taber, Allen Hamilton, and George W. Ewing. A contemporary said that the Ewings and Taber played important roles in securing the cessions of 1836 by following "a liberal course . . .

[55] Issue of July 8, 1837.

[56] Issue of September 23, 1837.

[57] Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:428-89 *passim*.

[in] making large advances of goods, to induce the Indians to sell their lands in anticipation of the proceeds of those sales."[58] It is clear that the Potawatomi did not want to leave Indiana nor to cede their remaining land. To get them to accept the treaties it was necessary to ply them with whisky. The government agent could scarcely do this, but the traders could. The influence of the traders thus seemed to be essential to treaty making and naturally they demanded a *quid pro quo*.[59] To satisfy the traders the treaties provided that Indian debts should be paid out of the price received for the land.

Despite their promise to move from Indiana by 1838 or, at the latest, 1839, a promise extorted from them under duress or when they were too intoxicated to realize what they were doing, the Potawatomi were not to be dispossessed without trouble. The white settlers who had squatted upon nearly every quarter section of Potawatomi land and claimed the right of pre-emption were loudly demanding the immediate removal of the Indians. Clashes between the two races were frequent and finally the scattered settlers threatened to take matters into their own hands by destroying the straggling Indian villages and driving their occupants from the land. So alarming was the situation that Governor Wallace, in August of 1838, authorized Tipton to raise a force of one hundred officers and men to police the frontier and, if possible, to secure the consent of the Indians to their own removal.

Tipton felt that delay was dangerous; quick action had to be taken or a frontier conflict might develop. He hastily raised a military company, descended upon the Indians swiftly, assembled them together in double-quick time and, before they had any opportunity to make preparations for their departure, started them on the long trek to the Indian country beyond the Mississippi. No authority for such hasty action was given by the Indian Office, but Tipton was one to act first in an emergency and to explain later.

[58] Indianapolis *Indiana Democrat*, November 9, 1836.

[59] Logansport *Herald*, August 30, 1838.

The assembling of the Potawatomi and their march across the prairies of Indiana and Illinois is one of the most tragic incidents in Indiana history.[60] Between seven and eight hundred Indians were gathered together under the pretext of having a pow wow. Then, without adequate preparation—sufficient wagons for the baggage, the aged, the infirm, and the sick, provision for adequate supplies of food to be furnished on the way, or arrangements for proper medical attention—the Indians were marched off toward the setting sun. At the start the Indians were in poor condition for such a grueling trek; many were "half naked" and sick, a number of women were pregnant. Even squaws and children were forced to go afoot, for the 268 horses and 26 wagons were entirely inadequate for the needs of the party. The march started in the hot sultry days of early September when water was scarce and germ infested. Fresh food was lacking, flour and beef constituting the chief items of diet, though venison was available after the party reached Illinois. Sickness struck this ill-prepared expedition swiftly. Malnutrition, dysentery, scrofula, diarrhea, and intermittent fever raged among the Indians until 300 were incapacitated. In two months 49 deaths occurred, mostly among the children. On the journey through Missouri and the Indian country the ill-clad travelers suffered much from the cold weather. When they finally reached their new reserve they found no welcoming homes or cultivated fields such as they had left in the Wabash country. Their fate was that of most parties of Indian emigrants who were removed under similar circumstances.

Tipton conducted the Indians to a point near Danville, Illinois, and then turned over command to William Polke. He never regretted his share in the matter, being convinced that his prompt action had prevented bloodshed between the two races. That he regretted the haste, the lack of preparation, and the suffering is equally clear. As a realist, he knew that there was no salvation for the Indian in an area where whites were rapidly

[60] Cf. Irving McKee, *The Trail of Death. Letters of Benjamin Marie Petit* (Indiana Historical Society *Publications*, vol. 14, no. 1, Indianapolis, 1941).

settling. Once they were adjusted to life on the plains, he was sure the Intercourse Act would protect them from white aggression.

The Miami were now the only Indians remaining in Indiana to block the advance of the whites. They still controlled some of the choicest land on the south bank of the Wabash. The rising tide of settlers who were seeking out the drier lands of northern Indiana was hemming them in and threatening to overflow their reserves as it had the lands of the Potawatomi. The settlers who had no share in the lucrative Indian trade were anxious to be rid of the Miami and raised the cry for compulsory removal.

Within a year after the ratification of the treaty of 1834 with the Miami, Abel C. Pepper, superintendent of emigration in Indiana and Illinois, was negotiating for a further surrender of land. Pepper had secured his appointment through Tipton's influence and continued to represent Tipton's views as long as the latter lived. He had negotiated eight treaties with the Potawatomi in 1836 and, like Tipton, had become interested in some of the individual reserves. Pepper wisely called upon Allen Hamilton to assist him, thereby making sure of the support of one of the most powerful trading houses on the Wabash, and, incidentally, taking advantage of Hamilton's previous experience at Miami negotiations. Hyacinthe Lasselle, a warm friend of Tipton, and Daniel D. Pratt, who was later to become United States Senator from Indiana, also were present. Thus well supported, Pepper was successful in gaining a treaty which authorized the cession of one-third the Miami lands for the unparalleled figure of $345,092, of which $60,000 was to be distributed upon the ratification of the treaty, $150,000 was to be used for the payment of claims the traders might present against the Indians, $9,412 was to be paid to two chiefs, and the residue was to be paid the tribe in the form of an annuity of $12,568 for ten years.[61] Such figures doubtless produced joy among the Wabash traders into whose hands most of the funds were certain to go. When the claims were allowed the following year, the Ewings and firms with which they were associated

[61] Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:519-24.

received $24,758.[62] Their net profits on goods furnished at the treaty were in excess of $7,000, of which Tipton and Hamilton each received one third. The treaty authorized the patenting of 56 sections or 35,840 acres to chiefs and other favored members of the tribe, all of which followed the usual course into the hands of the traders.

Despite the high price paid for the land and the liberal number of individual reserves authorized, the Miami had not been induced to remove from the Wabash. Some progress was made, however, for the Indians had agreed to accept a new reservation west of the Missouri and the Government had undertaken to pay the expenses of six chiefs who were to go to the Indian country and choose a location.

The finale of Indian land ownership in Indiana came after Tipton's death but is part of the story which he had so important a share in writing. The treaty of 1840 with the Miami was extorted from them by Samuel Milroy, agent, and Allen Hamilton, acting unofficially as commissioners.[63] Milroy was an old Jacksonian who had held various offices. Hamilton had long been intimately acquainted with the Miami and Potawatomi as a trader and had come to exercise much influence over their principal chief, Richardville. There was as good reason for Hamilton to insist on sharing in the treaty negotiations in 1838 and 1840 as there had been for the Ewings to insist that they share in the distribution of the Potawatomi annuities. The treaty which Hamilton helped to negotiate provided for the cession of the remaining land of the Miami in Indiana, in return for which the huge sum of $550,000 was to be paid. Of this amount, $300,000 was to be used to pay the debts of the Miami. The remaining $250,000 was to be distributed as annuities over a period of twenty years. Either to secure the assent of the chiefs or to ensure the approval of the traders, the treaty provided that seven sections of land were to be patented to Richardville and one section to another chief. Furthermore, $25,000 was to be paid to Richardville and $15,000 to the estate of

[62] *Senate Documents*, 26 Congress, 1 session, 4:no. 164:7-8.

[63] Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.*, 2:531-34.

Francis Godfroy, out of the money set apart for payment of the debts of the tribe, those amounts being their respective claims against the tribe. Individual reserves and money had been showered upon these chiefs since 1818 as the following table reveals:

Treaty	Richardville		Godfroy	
	Land	Money	Land	Money
1818	9 secs.		6 secs.	
1826	3½ "		1 "	
1834	13¼ "		3 "	
1838	11½ "	$6,800	7 "	$ 2,612
1840	7 "	25,000		15,000
	44¼ "	$31,800	17 "	$17,612

Both were wealthy men but they were perennially in debt. For all these considerations, far in excess of anything paid other tribes, the Miami contracted to move to Kansas where the Government promised them a new reservation of half a million acres.

Tipton, like most contemporary Hoosiers, speculated in land to the extent of his means. From the Federal Government, the Commissioner of the Michigan Road, and the agent of the Wabash and Erie Canal he acquired some 3,280 acres. From individuals, including Indians, he acquired during his lifetime by purchase and bequests approximately 5,320 additional acres. The Michigan Road lands were bought in part with funds borrowed from the School Commissioners of Fulton County; the Wabash and Erie Canal lands were bought on seventeen years credit; and other lands were acquired through bank loans. The Indian reserves came to him partly because he had befriended the chief Le Gros and partly as a result of his business relations with Allen Hamilton and Cyrus Taber. His investments at Logansport, Huntington, Lagro, Fort Wayne, and elsewhere were aided materially by the policy of Federal aid to internal improvements of which he was an active exponent. He expected to have the canal built through or in the vicinity of his property in such a way as to enhance its value. Unlike absentee specu-

lators, he expended substantial sums on improvements such as buildings, fences, dams at mill sites, and clearing of the forest. He endeavored to bring county seats, bridges, roads, schools, and churches to the vicinity of his property and for these enterprises he subscribed stock or made donations. Income derived from the sale of town lots and from the rent of his farms he used for other developments or for the expansion of his landed domain. Tipton's most valuable property was that in and adjoining Logansport, part of which he divided into town lots. In 1838 he valued the something less than 2,000 acres and the water-power site at $100,000.

Tipton's economic interests were not entirely confined to land speculation and the sale of town lots. He made investments in bank stock; he conducted—with a partner—a trading house which was patronized by the Miami and Potawatomi Indians. He was a silent partner with Jordan Vigus in a contract for the transportation of the mail from Indianapolis to Niles, Michigan. From all these operations Tipton was in process of accumulating a fortune at the time of his death. He had weathered the panic of 1837 and the resulting depression as many other speculators and business men had not been able to do. Had he lived into the late forties and fifties he might have become as wealthy as did the Ewings and Hamilton.

The Masonic order came to absorb a good deal of Tipton's attention. Never a religious man, he devoted his spare time to this organization, as many of his associates were giving theirs to the church. The ritual, the installation of officers, the opening of new chapters, and his own prominent position in Indiana Masonry all interested him. It was his chief hobby. From the meetings and the contacts with other and frequently better educated men he absorbed much that was of value to him in his political career. A knowledge of parliamentary law, a superficial appreciation of history, an ability to co-operate with and profit from associations with others, and a wide acquaintance with the important people of Indiana were some of the chief benefits resulting from his membership in the Masons.

Tipton's family life contained much tragedy. His first mar-

riage was not a happy one. Two sons by that marriage died in childhood. The surviving son was always a trial to Tipton. The father having attained a position of wealth and influence in the community, it was perhaps to be expected that the son should take things somewhat more easily. Tipton's frequent admonitions that hard work, faithful application, honesty and sobriety, good companions, and a formal education were the principal qualifications for success did not always strike a responsive chord in his son, who sometimes ignored the oft-repeated advice and proceeded along lines of his own. Under cover of the stilted language of the time one can see in the father's letters his anxiety for his son. A daughter Matilda, toward whom Tipton showed great tenderness, and who seemed more inclined to follow her father's precepts, died in 1827 while attending school in Cincinnati.

Tipton's second marriage, to Matilda Spencer, was a happy one. The three children of this marriage came late, however, and caused him much concern for their future. Tipton's struggle for a competence was sharpened by his desire to provide for these young children. The loss of his wife in February, 1839, was a sad blow to him from which he was not to recover. For years he had been troubled intermittently with serious illnesses which, together with the ill health of his wife, contributed to his desire to retire from politics.

There were other equally important reasons why Tipton did not care to make a fight for re-election to the Senate in 1838. That his political star was declining must have been clear to him. The action of the Indiana legislature in censuring him for a vote on a special land bill in 1838 showed that his hold on his following was slipping. Furthermore, the Whigs were in complete control of the Indiana legislature in 1838 and neither a dyed-in-the-wool Jacksonian, nor a halfway Jacksonian, such as Tipton, had a chance of being elected to the Senate. Tipton's personal interests had suffered during his absences in Washington and they now called for attention. His very extensive investments in wild lands in the vicinity of the Wabash and in town lots in a number of communities all needed immediate and

constant supervision if they were to be profitable to the degree expected. Then, too, Tipton could not but feel that Indian affairs on the Wabash had not been handled with the firmness and success which had characterized his period of service as Indian agent. General Marshall and Colonel Pepper lacked Tipton's ability to oppose the traders' power and influence and consequently the Indians had remained on the Wabash for years after they had been removed from other areas farther west. If they were to be removed from Indiana it could only be done by aggressive leadership such as Tipton had provided in 1838 when the emigration of the Potawatomi was brought about. To this problem his mind constantly turned and he began to lay plans for more active participation in Indian affairs. A few days after his term as senator expired he was appointed by the Secretary of War as agent in charge of the Indiana and Illinois Indians and was instructed to appraise the property of the Miami ceded by the treaty of 1838. He was also informed that he would be placed in charge of Indian emigration when the season opened.

Tipton was not to be permitted to carry out his plans for the final removal of the Indians from the Wabash country. The loss of his wife, anxiety over the care of his young children, possible disappointment over the loss of his seat in the Senate, all bore heavily on him. His constitution, weakened by racking illnesses of the past, could not stand the strain. Death came suddenly on April 5, 1839, when he was but fifty-two years old.

Thus passed from the scene one of Indiana's ablest political leaders. Rugged, fearless, a hard fighter, and a warm friend, Tipton left an indelible mark on the state which had so signally honored him. Donor of the site of the Battle of Tippecanoe, the memories of which he ever cherished; founder and first citizen of Logansport; friend of Indian chiefs, yet supporter of frontier demands for the removal of the red man; framer of reform legislation for Indian welfare; advocate of internal improvements and careful guardian of Indiana's interests in the national capital, all this might have been placed on his tombstone. His enemies could say that he had used his position as Indian agent and subsequently as United States Senator to gain control of some of

the most valuable land in the Wabash Valley for himself and associates, that he had retarded its growth by holding his land at high prices, that he had contributed to the establishment of a pattern of land ownership and land use which was subsequently to be deplored, and that he had secured mail contracts for a secret partner and Indian contracts for a son. It must be recognized, however, that the standards of the day sanctioned such practices and that Tipton, whose judgments were conventional, simply followed them. His friends, on the other hand, could point to his efforts to reform the administration of Indian affairs and to provide additional safeguards against the white man's greed, his independence in politics, his tiff with Astor's agents over the question of selling liquor to the Indians, his numerous squabbles with the Ewing clan, his neglect of private interests while serving his state in Washington, as evidence that Tipton had principles for which he was willing to fight. Tipton's virtues are best summed up in the diary of a Whig contemporary who had voted for him in 1831:[64] "He was a man of fine natural powers—a sterling patriot."

PAUL WALLACE GATES

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

October, 1941

[64] MS Diary of Calvin Fletcher, in Indiana Historical Society Library, entry of April 13, 1839.

PAPERS

[Spelling, punctuation, and capitalization used in manuscript and printed sources have been retained.]

I. EARLY YEARS IN HARRISON COUNTY

Inventory of the Estate of Joshua Tipton, August, 1793[1]

[Jefferson Co. (Tenn.) CH: Will Records, 1792-1810, pp. 218-21[2]]

Jennet Tipton, Admx.

An inventory of the estate of Joshua Tipton, dec'd. As follows:—

One negro wench
2 Head grown cattle
4 " same, 1 yr. old
2 " last Spring calves
12 " hogs
6 " sheep
1 plow and fixings, clevises, &c.
1 pr of drawing chains
1 mattock and one weeding hoe
2 falling axes
1 bed and clothing
1 pr of bedstead
1 small bed clothing
1 chest
3 suits of mens clothing
One great coat
1 man's saddle, saddle bags and bridle
1 woman's saddle and bridle
1 saddle tree
One fur hat
2 pots, one large 1 small and one skillet
2 pr pot hooks
2 pewter dishes & half a dozen pewter plates
1 pewter bason

[1] Joshua Tipton, father of John Tipton, was killed on April 18, 1793, near his home in Jefferson County, Tennessee, by a roving band of Cherokee Indians. William Wesley Woollen, *Biographical and Historical Sketches of Early Indiana* (Indianapolis, 1883), 185. The inventory was presented at the August Term of the county court and an order of sale issued. Jefferson County (Tennessee) Court Records, 1:23.

[2] Copied by Dr. Frank G. Bates, of Bloomington, Indiana.

8 tin cups
One coffee pot
1 paper box
1 set and a half of case knives and forks
Half a doz. delf plates
8 pewter spoons
One iron pot-rack
One churn
One milk vessel
3 coolers
4 cedar plates
1 turn'd bowl
1 meal sifter
3 tubs and 1 [MS illegible]
1 pr cotton chards
2 spinning wheels
1 big wheel
1 smoothing iron
Some shoemaker's tools
2 pr of shoe buckles, & one pr of knee buckles & a stock buckle
3 bells
7 head of geese
4 chairs
1 loom & fixings
3 slays or reeds
1 bible
1 rifle gun & shot bag
a lt of amunition

	£	S	D
To book accounts or sundries	2	14	0

1 improvement claim of land
2 augurs & 2 chisels
1 gimlet
1 pr of shears
1 sickle
1 pattern of deer skin
1 drum

James Shields and John Tipton to Marchal Duncan, October 21, 1809

[Harrison Co. (Ind.) CH:Cir. Ct. Judgments, File Box D—DS]

We or Eithers of us do promis to pay or Cause to Be paid unto marchal duncan his hairs or asynes the Just and full Sum of forty one dollars and a half to Be paid on or Before the 25th of december next for Vallue rec[d]. of him as Witness hour hands this 21 of october 1809

James Shields[3] (Seal)
John Tipton (Seal)

Test
Wm Smith
John Martin

Tipton: Stock Mark, November, 1809

[Harrison Co. CH:Stock Marks, 1809-19]

Harrison County Sc[t]. Nov. 1809

John Tipton stated to me George F. Pope Clerk of the Court of Common pleas for S[d] County that his mark is a Crop off the left ear and an underbit on the right—whereupon I have recorded the same in my office.

Geo F Pope

Worden Pope to Tipton, Ferry Permit, October 8, 1810

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ACS]

Jefferson County [Kentucky] Sc[t] October County Court 1810

On the application of John Tipton and due proof made the Court doth establish a ferry for and in the name of the said Tipton from the salt landing in this County across the ohio river

[3] James Shields, the son of William Shields and cousin of Tipton. He later settled in Jennings County, Indiana. Shields, *The Shields Family,* [53-55]. Shields and Tipton were later sued for nonpayment of this note. *Duncan* v. *Shields and Tipton,* Harrison County Circuit Court, Judgments, File Box D.

to the opposite shore[4] whereupon he gave bond according to law with Wm Myrtle security[5]

A Copy Test WORDEN POPE[6] ajt[?]

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON TO TIPTON: COMMISSION AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, June 20, 1811

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

INDIANA TERRITORY, ss

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDIANA TERRITORY.

To all who shall see these presents, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That we have assigned and constituted, and do by these presents constitute and appoint John Tipton to be a Justice of the Peace, in our county of Harrison and to keep, and cause to be kept, the Laws and Ordinances made for the good of the peace, and for the conservation of the same, and for the quiet rule and government of our citizens of the said county,

[4] The permit was granted October 8, 1810. Jefferson County Court, Kentucky, Minute Book 9, pp. 137-38. On the same day, on Tipton's motion, a committee was appointed to view and mark out the nearest and best way for a public road from Tipton's ferry to Mann's Lick. *Ibid.*

On April 28, 1807, William Smith, then of Clark County, Indiana Territory, was granted a license to operate a ferry across the Ohio River at the mouth of Eight Mile Creek, opposite the Salt Landing in Kentucky, and fourteen miles below the rapids. This ferry was re-established in the name of John Brinley, July 12, 1809. *Executive Journal of Indiana Territory, 1800-1816,* edited by William Wesley Woollen, *et al.* (Indiana Historical Society *Publications,* vol. 3, no. 3, Indianapolis, 1900, hereafter cited as Territorial *Executive Journal*), 140; Harrison County Court of Common Pleas, Minute Book, 1809-12 (photostat in Indiana State Library), pp. 27-28. The division of traffic between the Tipton and Brinley ferries, which were apparently operating over the same route, but from different shores, is not clear.

[5] William Myrtle was a constable of Jefferson County, Kentucky. Jefferson County Court, Minute Book 9, p. 14.

[6] Pope was clerk of both circuit and county courts of Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1796-1834, and continued as clerk of the latter until his death on April 20, 1838. Lewis Collins, *Collins' Historical Sketches of Kentucky* . . . (2 vols. Covington, 1874), 2:388.

in all and every the articles thereof, according to the force, form and effect of the same, and to chastise and punish all persons offending against the form of those Laws and Ordinances, or any of them, in the county aforesaid, as according to the form of those Laws and Ordinances shall be fit to be done, and to cause to come before him the said John Tipton all those that shall break the peace, or attempt any thing against the same, or that shall threaten any of the citizens in their persons, or in burning their houses, to find sufficient security for the peace, and for their good behaviour, towards the citizens of this government; and if they shall refuse to find such security, then to cause them to be kept safe in prison until they shall find the same; and to do and perform in the county aforesaid, all and whatsoever, according to our Laws and Ordinances, or any of them, a Justice of the Peace may and ought to do and perform.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Territory, at Vincennes the Twentieth day of June Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and Eleven and in the thirty fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

WILL[m] HENRY HARRISON

[SEAL] BY THE GOVERNOR,

JN[o] GIBSON, *Secretary*

HARRISON COUNTY }
INDIANA TERRITORY } Sct

Personally came before me Richard M Heth[7] John Tipton

[7] Richard M. Heth (1774-1818) and Harvey Heth (1770-1816) were among the first settlers of Harrison County. Their father, Henry Heth, emigrated from Ireland to Virginia, served in the Revolution, and later moved to Pittsburgh. Richard M. Heth was appointed captain of light infantry, Fifth Regiment, Indiana Militia, on July 26, 1811, and his company was in United States service in the winter of 1812-13. For a time he was postmaster at Corydon. He served as recorder and clerk of the circuit court from 1811 until his death in 1818. William H. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace. A History of Harrison County, Indiana* (New Albany, Ind., 1911), 14, 20, 74; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 170, 175, 179, 204, 207, 220; Executive Proceedings of the State of Indiana, 1816-23, Index in Indiana Historical Bureau; Daughters of the American Revolution, National Society, *Lineage Book*, 10(1895):71; *A Register of Officers and Agents . . . of the United States* (vols.

the within named to whome was duely administered the Oath of office as well as that to Support the Constitution of the united States by Virtue of a commission granted from his Excellency W Harrison to administer the Oaths of office to cival and Militery Officers.

In Witness where of I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this 4th day of February 1812

R M HETH (Seal)

TIPTON: JOURNAL OF TIPPECANOE EXPEDITION, September 12–November 24, 1811

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS[8]]

An acompt of the march and Encampment of the rifle men of harrison County (I.T.) Commanded by Capt. Spencer[9] Con-

1- , Washington, D. C., 1816- , hereafter cited as U. S. *Official Register*), 1816, p. 15*; inscriptions from Cedar Hill Cemetery (Corydon), compiled by Frederick P. Griffin.

[8] The Journal was kept in a small handmade notebook, the cover of which carried the following warning: "John Tipton September the 11 1811 Steal Not this Book for fear of Shame for here you See the Oners Name." In 1879, the Journal, then in possession of John H. Holliday, of Indianapolis, was printed in the Indianapolis *News* of May 5. It was reprinted in the *Indiana Magazine of History*, 2(1906):170-84. Tipton wrote another account of the expedition in 1833, as a defense against an attack on Harrison. See Index, Volume II.

For other accounts of this expedition, see Robert McAfee, *History of the Late War in the Western Country* . . . (Lexington, Ky., 1816), 18-38; Logan Esarey (ed.), *Governors Messages and Letters* (vols. 1-3. *Indiana Historical Collections*, vols. 7, 9, 12, Indianapolis, 1922, 1924), 1:584 ff., 693 ff.; Judge Isaac Naylor's account in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 2(1906):163-69.

[9] Spier Spencer came to Indiana from Shelby County, Kentucky, settling first in Vincennes. He removed to Corydon in 1808, and operated a tavern. On December 8, 1808, he was made sheriff of Harrison County and on May 23, 1810, he received a captaincy in the Harrison County militia. His company of mounted riflemen was known as the "Yellow Jackets." Esarey (ed.), *op. cit.*, 1:585n, 613, 628; Alfred Pirtle, *The Battle of Tippecanoe* (Filson Club *Publications*, no. 15, Louisville, 1900), 67-68; Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace*, 11; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 151, 160; George L. Willis (ed.), *History of Shelby County, Kentucky* (Louisville, 1929), 214.

sisting of 47 men besides officers in Companey with Capt. R M heath with 22 men
thirsday 12 of September 1811 Left Corrydon at 3 o clock machd Six miles to governor harrisons mill[10] and Encamp had our horses in good pasture
13 marchd 24 miles and on the way was join by Capt Berry[11] with 20 men and Encampt at a good spring
14 marchd 3 miles to and Encampt at the half moon Spring[12] was Joind by Capt baggs[13] with a troop of horse and in the Evening by Col. bartholomew[14] with 120 of melitia from Clark County

[10] Governor Harrison's grist- and sawmill was erected on a "durable spring brook," running into Blue River about eight miles above its mouth. Harlow Lindley (ed.), *Indiana as Seen by Early Travelers . . .* (*Indiana Historical Collections,* vol. 3, Indianapolis, 1916), 157. See also records on Old Mills, William Henry Smith Memorial Library, Indiana Historical Society.

[11] Thomas Berry was appointed a captain in the Harrison County militia on March 26, 1811. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 171.

[12] David Thomas, in his *Travels Through the Western Country in the Summer of 1816,* mentioned the curious Half-Moon Spring in Orange County: "The *aperture* of the fountain is thirty feet deep, and three rods in diameter; but the *basin* is more extensive. The name is derived from its semi-circular figure. Uniting with the current of J. Lindley's mill spring, half a mile to the northward, it forms *Lick Creek.*" Quoted in Lindley (ed.), *Indiana as Seen by Early Travelers,* 57.

[13] Captain Charles Beggs. See *post,* 136n.

[14] Joseph Bartholomew was born in New Jersey on March 15, 1766 His family moved to Pennsylvania, and Joseph later emigrated to Jefferson County, Kentucky, where he took part in the Indian fighting. About 1798 he settled in Indiana Territory. He was appointed major in the Clark County militia on September 20, 1803, and by 1817 had advanced to the rank of major general. He was an active campaigner against the Indians, leading an expedition against the Delaware towns in June, 1813. He served in both houses of the Indiana legislature, and was one of the commissioners who selected the site for the state capital in 1820. In 1831 he moved to McLean County, Illinois. He died in November, 1840. See sketch by George Pence, in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 14 (1918):287-303; Daniel McDonald, *A History of Freemasonry in Indiana . . .* (Indianapolis, 1898), 58-60; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 121, 131, 187; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; *Indiana History Bulletin,* 4:38-39 (November, 1926).

Sunday 15 two horses missing the millitia and Cpts heath and Berrey and Capt Baggs left us one of our horses Soon found the other beeing a Stray was Stolen by the oner and our man left on foot but Shortly got to Ride to White river and we move on fifteen miles and over took the army Encampt at a branch which was the first time I Ever Saw gard Set out

Monday the 16 we Set out Earley Crosst one fork of White River and and went through the Barrens to a branch and and Encampd 3 miles from the main fork

Tuesday 17 marchd to Big Prairie and Encampd at a Lake one miel from the wabash

wed. 18 it Rained hard in the moring and I went to vincinis and Came Back to the Lake in the Evening and found the Companey had movd to Bass Roe Creek Seven mile higher up the River

Thirsday 19 I moovd on early with orders from the Capt for the Companey to move to Vincinnes but the mayjor would not Consent thereto we did not go this day myself and others Lost money Shooting I was guerd

Friday 20 this [day] Staid all day in Camp and Cut out a gun[15] and in the Evening went to Shooting and win Some money

Saturday 21st I I Cut out a gun and went to Shakers town[16] and got my mare Shod the men was Paraded and marchd to

[15] Tipton refers to the cutting out of lead deposited in the grooves on the inside of a rifle barrel. *Indiana Magazine of History*, 2(1906):171n.

[16] The Shakers, a sect more formally known as the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, first established a colony in Busseron Township, Knox County, between 1805 and 1808. Disturbed by the Indian troubles in 1811 they left the Territory, but in 1813 returned and re-established their commune, building mills, and operating manufactories for clothing, cooperage, tanning, and distilling. They maintained a fruit orchard of some forty acres. The community is said to have at one time included about four hundred people. In 1837 they disposed of their property, and most of them returned to Kentucky or Ohio. George E. Greene, *History of Old Vincennes and Knox County Indiana* (2 vols. Chicago, 1911), 1:372-74; Lindley (ed.), *Indiana as Seen by Early Travelers*, 71-73; J. P. MacLean, *Shakers of Ohio* . . . (Columbus, 1907), 276-346.

the big Prairie and mustered till Late and in the time mutinized with Some of Capt. heaths men but marchd back at Sun set and Dismisst in order

Sunday 22d the Capt with three men from Each mess went to Shaker town to meeting and in the Evening Returned and took dinner when orders Came for us to bee in vincinis by ten oclock the next Day and we ware ordered to march in fifteen minnets We accordingley mooved Seven miles and lay without fire this evening Saw Birds without number

monday the 23d we mooved on Earley to Meriah Creek and took Breckfast and from thence to to vincinnis where we had a general Parade and in the Evening my Self and three Others got Parted from the Companey and lay all night by our Selves only with too of Capt haths men

Tuesday the 24th we mooved Early and Soon found our Companey Campt at a Cornfield two miles from vincinis I Staid in Camp and Shot Several guns and mended them and at dark it Began to rain and raind all night hard my [?] Capt Came to Camp and informed us that several Indians ware in town talking with the governor

wednesday 25th a fine day I I went to to a Shop and Came back and mended gun lock the[n] went to Shooting and win whisky and [MS illegible]

thirsday 26 we mooved after Breckfast into town and our Capt treated and also a Tavern keeper we Crosst the wabash and fired too Platoons and and then up to Capt Jubaws[17] and fired again and to Dinner much wisky drank which Causd quareling moved again thro A Prairie Six miles wide and Campd and Drawd Corn and potatoes our Pilot left us and went home we lay ten miles fr town

friday the 27th we marchd at twelve o clock through a Small

[17] Captain Toussaint Dubois, a French citizen of Vincennes, and a well-known Indian trader. He had acted as messenger from Governor Harrison to the Shawnee Prophet and was the trusted captain of spies. He is frequently mentioned in Harrison's *Messages and Letters.* See particularly 1:340, 715-16. For a sketch of his military and civil career, see George R. Wilson, *History of Dubois County . . .* (Jasper, Ind., 1910), 396-412.

Prairie went for miles and Campd I went To hunt and kiled two squirls and a hawk

Satureday 28th It Began to Rain at Day Brake myself and too others went to hunt and Staid out till two o Cloc Came to Camp and found the men had left us we took their trail found two men waiting with our horses and took Breckfast as we rode and went through good land and a Beautifull Prairie Seven miles wide calld Demot and a Creek of the Same name overtook the Company after Sixteen miles Just as the[y] Stopt we also Passt a blockhouse in the Prairie

Sunday 29th we mooved at ten Stopt at a house bought a horse for our footman too Seageants that had Been Sent to Stock a gun that got Broke on the 26th Came up we went 6 miles Part Prairie and Part Barrns Crosst Birch Cree and Came to the River and Campd near a Prairie and Some men to hunt and found thre Bee tres in an hour[18] we Spent the Evening in Cuting them got 9 or 10 gallons of honey I Stood guard the Boat we were to guerd Came up we Drawd whisky and Salt they went on our men Set hooks and Caug[ht] two fish

monday the 30th we moovd after Breckfast throug good land Passt a good Spring and the Creek St Mari and throug a beautifull Prai[rie] four miles long and two Broad with a Cabbin in it frost this day in the Prairie went to the river at an oald Camp opacit a handsome Prarie then went up and Crosst a muddy Creek one of our horses mierd we went throug a rich bottom to the Plaice of mee[t]ing the armey and they ware gone and the Boat left to wait for us we found a Bee tree as we marcht three Deers Run along the Line and a number of guns fired But one killd we Stopt in the Evening went to hunt found two Bee trees Campd on the River near a Prairie with the Boat after Comeing 10 miles

Tuesday the first of October we ware alarmd by the Centinell firing his gun he Said at an indian but we Soon to the Con-

[18] William M. Cockrum's *Pioneer History of Indiana* . . . (Oakland City, Ind., 1907), 336-37, describes the hunter's method of locating bee trees, and says that "the bee hunter's mark was as sacredly respected as was his mark on hogs or cattle."

trary we mooved through a Prairie 2 milles I went to hunt rode all Day throug a good Botom land to the Companey at twelve and then went on the men found a bee tree while marching and two at noon Cut one and left the rest I hunted till night Crosst two beautifull Creeks killd two Pigeons one of our horses Sick and left by the way we went 19 miles and Campd with with the Boat we Passt a Prairie on the other Side Drawd whisky and flour but no corn Since 29 of last mo.
wed the 2d we moved Earley throug a Rich botom all day I went to hunt kild a Pheasant we found two bee trees as we marchd But could not Cut them we Came up with the Boat fast on the Barr and went to help them off here we Crosst the River and Campd after Comeing 16 m one of our men had the agua yesterday
thirsday 3d marchd at 9 four of our horses missing the men Left to hunt them marchd one mile Came to tare hott an oald indian village on the East Sid of wabash on high Land near a Large Prairie[19] Peach and apletrees growing the huts torn down by the armey that Campd here on the 2d two miles further Came up with the army Campd on the River on beautifull high ground to build a graison the horses found
friday 4th a fine day I went to hunt Came to Camp at three found thirty men Comanded by Lieut Mcmahan[20] was to guard

[19] This land was not formally opened for sale until 1816. On October 25 of that year, a plat of the town was filed at Vincennes. A. R. Markle, "The Terre Haute Company," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 12(1916):158 ff.; Lindley (ed.), *Indiana as Seen by Early Travelers*, 161, 211.

[20] Richard McMahan settled near Corydon in 1808. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the Harrison County militia on January 31, 1811. On June 5 McMahan wrote to Governor Harrison: "I expect you will not be a little surprised at a second applycation for a commition for mee as first lieutennant of the Corrydon Rifle Compiney. I am well apriesd sir of the maney proplexyties and deficultyes you have to incaunter respectin the Malitia of your Relm, and am verry sorry that I should bee one to trouble you. I was last spring provokt to distroy my Commsiyon under a detirmination never to bear a nother but finding my self imposed on by a mallitious lyer who indeavord to distroy the friendship existing betwean me and a man who I thaught

a boat going to the vermillion river for Coal I went with them we went 5 miles Part Prairie and Part timbered Crosst a fin Creek Came to annother and Campd

Satureday 5th we mooved early through good Land Passt three Spring Some Beautiful Prairie Some timber Crosst a fine larg Creek went throug a fine Prairie found a Bee tree and Stopt to Dine and Cut it this morning one of our men took a Swoling in his face and went Back all the fore Part of this day we had a ridg on our right and good land good Springs on the left in the Evening we marchd hard Crosst four Creeks Broken land high timber and Came up with or Spies and Campd with them at a large Creek this Day I found land that is the Best I have Seen We Crost the Purchace Line[21] we traveled 30 miles N N West

Sunday 6th we moovd Earley one mile Came to the River at the Coal bank found it was Below the Vermilion half amile we took Coffey mooved after the Boat Started down the Coal Bank is on the East Side of wabash we went through a Small Prairie Crosst the river to the west Side went in on the head of a barr and Came out on the lower eand of anothe[r] on the west Side went throug a Small Prairie then came to the big Prairie where the oald vermillion town was we Crosst the wabash half amile above the mouth of vermillion river before we Came to the above town we left the towns Crosst vermillion river took a South course throug timbered land then throug a Prairie with a good S[p]ring and an oald indian

my best friend the differance being setled to the sattisfaction of boath partys and being strongly soliseyted by the Compyney generally to continnue to sirve them I thaught I would be out of my duty as a man who wishis to sirve his Cuntrey to refuse." Adjutant General Files, Archives Division, Indiana State Library. He was killed at the Battle of Tippecanoe. Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 1:631; Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 13; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 169; *A History of the National Guard of Indiana . . .* (Indianapolis, 1901), 33.

[21] This line marked the outer boundary of the purchase made by Governor Harrison of the Indians at the Treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809. It crossed the Wabash River in township 15 north, range 9 west.

hutt then through a beautifull Prairie with good oak timber round it to a Small Creek and Stopt to Let our horses graze five miles then went throug good land with a ridg on our right out of which Came four Springs and for two mile nothing But large Sugar and walnut the the hill and the river Came Close together we found a good Coal Bank 14 miles Below vermill we then Crost to the East Side went 3 miles and Campd with the Boat after Coming 20 m and finding 2 Bee trees left the[m]

monday the 7th we mooved Earley three miles and Crosst Raccoon Creek wich is the Purchace line thence 15 mils to the grarison found Capt heaths men Dismisst and him Sick and Capt Berry athact to our Companey which lay on the River above the garrison Some men wants to go home The men on the Last Rout Draw Corn which Cause murmering

tuesday 8th

I Staid in Camp we ware Parraded at twelve treated by Lt. mcmahan and mustered and had a Sham fight Dismisst in order Drad whisky for the time we had been out the men all throwd in their hats and wrestled Some men was Sent to the Cornfield to Pull Corn

wednesday the 9th I Staid in Camp Cut out a gun and went to Shooting a Lt and 20 men was ordered to Scout we Covered our Camp with grass it Raind hard at two the Scouting Party Came in took Diner went out again it Raind again hard at Sun Set

thirsday 10th we had a wet nig[ht] I Cut out gun and went over the river and got Powder a Seargeant and ten men was Sent out to Scout along the lines we ware alarmd at Eight by the Centenal beeing Shot and badly wounded we ware ordered to arms an oficer was Sent from our Part of the Camp to know the alarm general orders was for all to git thier horses a gueard was to to bee left at our Camp I was Set out post till all the horses was found we then left our Camp and Joind the line Stood to arms all night till Brake of Day

friday 11 mounted and went to the Prairie in Companey with the Light hors in or[der] to Look for indians we took up the

River Crosst a Creek went throug a Prairie then Crosst the Same Creek again let our horses feed half an our and after traviling 15 miles Cam to Camp at twelve then Drawd flour whisky and Pickled Pork got Breckfast at four in the Evening 5 of the Delaware indians Came and took Protection verry high wind a tree fell Close to Camp while Riting and a gun heard at the general Camp also the Drum beat a Strong gueard Set out

Sattureday 12th we ware Par[a]ded at day Brake went to the Prairie a seagent and to men was Sent to Spy I was one we Could find no Sine Came to the Camp in our Rout we found too of the Delaware Chiefs that had Come to Camp the day Before to Join us we Brought the[m] to Camp one Spoke good English Plaid Cards with our men and informd that thirty of his young men was Comeing to Join us[22] I cut a gun and went to Shooting

Sunday the 13 fine day I Stockd a gun at dark we heard a gun fire at the general Camp but a thing so often Repeted could not alarm us anymore yesterday we darawd Corn Beef whisky and f[l]our Soap and Candles today Salt also this day the govrnor Sende for more men

monday the 14 a Cloudy Day I Cut a gun and we moovd to the general Camp I helped make Boards to cover our Cmp in the Evening three Companies Six men each was to go out and ly all night By three roads to kill indians Should the[y] Come I went we Sat all night none Came we heard a gun it Raind too Showers in the night

Tuesday the 15 we returnd to Camp at day the Companies of horse and our Companey had gone to the Prairie to Muster the Day Cloudy all the Spies Came in nothing Seen I went with another man an indian Down to tare hott to Look for indians we had whisky Stopt at tarehott found no indians

[22] "Before I was aware of it an opinion had been pretty generally imbibed from them amongst the men and by most of the officers that our force was too small to attack the Prophet with success." Harrison to Secretary of War Eustis, October 13, 1811, in Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:601.

went Down to Drink it Raind Some the indian got Drunk we Staid 2 hours Lost our horses found them a mile Down the River then went to Drink Lost 2 hors[es] again found them half amile off went 2 miles through the Prairie to an oald villag thence one mile to another villag and Cornfield then Returnd to Camp was alarmd at the fire of a gun at 11 oclock was ordered to Lie with our guns in hand the wind blew hard it Began to Rain at 12 we had to git up and Cover our Camp one of our men Desertd to Day while I was out

wednesday the 16 Could Cloudy and windy was mustered as usuel I was Sent with 2 men to Spy Seed no Sign Came in I Staid in Camp was Put under guard By mistake took to the governor Set at Liberty and the Right man got Dragoons Sent after three men that Deserted Last night

thirsday 17 a hard frost but fine day we mustered as usual I then Cut out a gun at 3 in the Evening an Ensign and 3 men went to hunt Cap[t] heaths horses I was one we went 8 miles most of the way Prairie land a South Course and Campd on the Bed of a large Dry Creek

friday 18th a Cloudy and windy Day we Left our Camp Earley and went to hunt one of our no killed a Deer we Came to the armey at 2 found the men that had Been Sent to Let the horses graze had Lost 4 men Sent to hunt them this morning a number of the weaw indians Came to Camp I Cut a gun Satureday the 19 mustered as usual Came to Camp Drawd Beef Salt whisky and flour then was Paraded while the governor informd us that our rations was Reduced to ¾ of a pound of flour on acompt of the Contracter failing[23] he allso told us

[23] Harrison wrote to Eustis on October 13: "The supply of provisions on hand is by no means sufficient and the means of land transportation for it altogether inadequate. We have hitherto depended upon water transportation but it is impossible to rely upon it in our advance. . . . From the winding course of the rivers and the nature of the ground near it the ascending Boats cannot be protected by the army. . . . I directed the Contractor to send down to Vincennes for five or six waggons and upon the arrival of these must depend in a great measure the practicability of our advance." Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 1:600.

that we Should have to fight the indians It Began to Rain we ware Dismisst· it Raind hard till Sunset our men that went to hunt the Lost horses Came in had not found them I turnd out my mare this morning went to hunt her Killd a turky it Stopt Raining and Began to Snow and Blow hard our Camps Smoked it was the Disagreeablest night I ever Saw the men that went to the Cornfield Lost Cap[t] Spencers mare

Sunday 20[th] a verry Cold Cloudy day the ground Covered with Snow we Did not muster as usuel Capt Spencers mare Come to Camp an Ensign and 13 men went to hunt the horses that was Lost on the 18[th] we went throug the Prairie Came to an indian Camp then we Parted into 3 Companies and our Company went up the Creek 4 miles and Campd at an oald indian Camp this morning our Capt and Seargeant quarreld but Soon Dropt this night verry Cold

monday 21[st] the morning Clier and Cold Six of us went to hunt two of our men and an indian killd a Dee[r] I wounded a Deer we Supt last night on a bit of Bread about as big as a mans tow fingers And this morning on vennison without Bread We then went to hunt the horses Came to where 50 indians was Campd Lost one of our men Came to Camp found our hunters had killed two Dee[r] and our 2[d] Lieutenant Resignd and gone home[24]

Tuesday the 22[d]

a fine day I went to work on the garrison till 12 I then went to Let my mare graze when an allarm Came 20 men was ordered to march in 5 minutes we found it a fals Report we Returnd held an Election for 2[d] Lieut and Ensign

wednesday the 23[d]

a Cold windy and Cloudy day I went out with 7 men to hunt the horses Lost on the 18 we found 3 horses belonging to the

[24] George F. Pope had been appointed first lieutenant on May 23, 1810, but resigned sometime before January 31, 1811. Richard McMahan was then appointed to that rank. On June 20 Pope was commissioned second lieutenant. At the election held the day after Pope's resignation, Samuel Flanagan became second lieutenant and Tipton, ensign. Territorial *Executive Journal*, 161, 169, 174; *post*, 84-85.

militia oficers I Rode one of them we parted into 4 Companies the man with me killed a turky Came to the Camp at dark found the indians had Brought in the horses and one of our men killd a Deer

thirsday 24th

a verry Cold morning mustered as usuel I Staid in Camp washd my Clothes for the first time went to Shooting this morning a Seargeant and Eight men was Sent with the Spies and men Sent to the Cornfield to Pull Corn 10 Indians Seed today and in the Evening a man drumd out of Camp with his head Shavd and Powdared while Looking at that Capt Spencers tent burnt general orders Recvd to march on the 27 Instant

friday the 25

a Cold morning we mustered as usuel I Staid in Camp Cut out three guns a Seargeant and Six men went out with the Spies on the west Side of wabash the men that went out yesterday Came in they had killed 2 Deer and 2 Raccoons but Seed no sine 6 men run away last night and 6 Came to Camp to Day

Satured[ay] the 26

mustered as usuel marcd one mile up the River then Came to Camp and Left our horses went out and had a Sham fight I cut out a gun the men that went out yesterday Came in Seed no Sine had killed 2 Deer the men killed an owl and had much Sport to night

Sunday the 27

a fine Clier warm day musterd as usuel marchd up the Prairie then into the woods had a Sham battle thence to Camp I std in Camp the men went to the Prairie to Run thier horses the garrison Christned[25] and Extra whisky Issued late Sot up

[25] Harrison wrote to Eustis on November 2: "It was my intention to have named the Fort after one of the Heads of the Departments who performs his duties not more advantageously to the public interests than satisfactorily to those who have the Honor to receive their Orders from him, but recollecting that it was a temporary work . . . it occurred to me that I should do injury where I meant to do honor. At the request of my officers therefore I gave them permission to name the Work and they were pleased to call it Fort Harrison." Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 1:607.

monday the 28
a fine day mustered as usuel found the Prairie burnt over with fire Came to Camp Cut out a gun and went to the talk with the indians then Came to my tent was ordered to Parad the Companey for See a man whipd we was Drawd in a hollow Square three guns Sot up the man brought in ordered to Strip then Pardoned we Came to Camp Rcd money for back Ration this Day Came up majr Rob[26] with a Companey of mounted Riflemen and three boats and two perogues with Corn flou[r] and arms and amunition the above talk was with the miamia Chiefs[27] orders to march tomorrow this Day I got one gallon of whisky
tuesday 29
we mustered as usuel Came to Camp was ordered to march in 30 minuts 20 men Comandd by Capt Berry Sent to gueard the Boats that Carried our Provision and a Seargeant with 8 men to gueard the govr we moovd to the Prairie Sat up till the Bagage all Came up I Sent Back for whisky we then moovd off with the whole armey Consisting of about 640 foot 270 mounted men 19 wagons and one Cart Passt one Creek and Campd after 5 miles at the Same Creek where we Campd on the 4th Inst after we maid our fires the governor maid us move Close to the armey one horse killd and a wagon Broke by falling a tree a gueard Sent out off our Companey
Wednesday the 30
it Began to Rain at 4 in the morning Raind till Day Brake then quit it was a Cold Cloudy and windy Day our Companey in front of the Road broke in four Lines we marchd 8 miles and Campd at a Spring which I Saw on the 5 instant which is my Choice of the western Countrey it Beeing near a Small Prairie with good timber and first Rate Land 2 miles Below the line and 13 above fort harrison

[26] David Robb, major of the First Battalion, Second Regiment, Indiana Militia, settled on White River in the neighborhood of the present Hazleton, Gibson County, about 1800. See sketch in Gil R. Stormont, *History of Gibson County Indiana* . . . (Indianapolis, 1914), 41-43.

[27] Harrison reported to Eustis on October 29: "The Miami Chiefs have just arrived. They are entirely humbled." Esarey (ed.), *op. cit.*, 1:606.

thirsday 31st
we mooved Earley too of the oxen missing three of our men Sent to hunt them we Crosst Raccoon Creek Saw our men that went to guard the Boats on the 29 the[y] Left us we Came to the River where we Campd on our Return from vermillion on the night of the 6 thence up to the ford Saw our above mentioned Boat guard Just Crossing the River we halted till the armey Came up then Rode the river which was verrey Deep and then Campd our Boat Gueard and the men that went to hunt the oxen Came up when we left the guards we took a north Cours up the East Side of wabash and then Crosst to the west with orders to kill all the Indians we saw fine news the governors wagon Beeing left this morning in Consiquence of the oxen beeing lost Came up and all the armey Crosst in 3 hours we Drawd Corn
Friday the first of November I was Sent with 18 men to Look for a way for the armey to Cross the Littell vermillion marchd at Day Brake Came to the Creek found and markd the Road waited till the armey Came up went on and Campd on the River 2 miles Bellow the Big vermillion Capt Spencer my Self and 3 others went up to the Big vermillion Returned to Camp found gn[l] wells[28] withe 40 men had Came up and Capt Berry with 9 men had Came up our Companey marchd in front today as usuel which now Consisted of 87 men In Consiquence of Capt Berey and Capt Lindley[29] Been attatchd to it
Sattureday the 2d
a fine day Capt Spencer with 10 men went out on a Scout our Companey not Parading as usuel the governor threatened to

[28] Samuel Wells, major general of Kentucky Militia, commanded a battalion of Kentucky volunteers in the Tippecanoe expedition with the rank of major. Pirtle, *Battle of Tippecanoe*, 17, 23, 36.

[29] Zachariah Lindley held a commission as captain in the Harrison County militia, but in the Tippecanoe expedition served in Berry's detachment of mounted volunteer riflemen as sergeant. In 1813 he served as captain and ensign in companies called into the service of the United States. Territorial *Executive Journal*, 174; Pirtle, *op. cit.*, 121; Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls of Indiana Territory, Volunteers or Militia, War of 1812 (photostats in Indiana State Library), pp. 437, 623.

brake the officers I Staid in Camp the armey Staid here to build a block house on the Bank of the wabash 3 miles Below vermillion in a Small Prairie the house 25 feet Squar and a breast work from Each Corner next the River Down to the water and took horses and Drawd Brush over the Prairie to Brake Down the weeds this Evening a man Came from the garisson Said Last night his Boat was fired on one man that was aSleep killd Dead theree Boats Came up and unloaded went Back took a Sick man with them one of Capt Robs men Died to night[30] Capt Spencer Came in Late to night

Sunday the 3d

a Cloudy day we moovd Earley our Companey marchd on the Right wing to day Crosst the Bigg vermillion through a Prairie Six miles 3 miles through timber then throug a wet Prairie with groves of timber in it after 18 miles Campd in Rich grove of timber in the Prairie Capt Spencer verry Sick to day at 10 Oclock to night the aid Came to Camp ordered a Subbaton and ten men to Parad at the governors tent at 4 in the morning I was ordered out my Companey maid up a gun fired while I am riting at Eleven oclock

monday the 4 I went out with my Scout Joind By Capt Prince[31] went 18 m through a Prairie Came to Pine Creek a fine Larg Creek then turnd Back the Day Beeing Could Cloudy and windy Began to Rain at 11 we Stopt to make fire But the armey Came and we had to Leave it we Crosst Pine Creek and Campd two guns fired at 8 it Continewd Raining at intervilles I had one quort of whisky yesterday and one to Day of the Contractor

[30] Francis Hall. Pay Rolls of Militia in the Battle of Tippecanoe (photostats in Indiana State Library), 22.

[31] William Prince, a former captain of Knox County militia, served as sergeant major in Benjamin Parke's company of dragoons in the Tippecanoe expedition. Pirtle, *Battle of Tippecanoe,* 113. He was a prominent lawyer of Vincennes and Princeton, served in the territorial and state legislatures, and in Congress. He was born in Ireland in 1772 and died September 8, 1824. Gil R. Stormont, "Judge William Prince," in Indiana Historical Commission, *Bulletin No. 18,* 119-26 (October, 1923).

Tuesday the 5
a Cloudy day we mooved Earley a Lieutenant and 5 men Sent to Scout Came to the armey no Sine Seed we went 6 miles through timber then Prairie with groves of timber and a number of Small lakes in it an alarm maid I was Sent out with 17 men to Scout Seed nothing a Deer and a wolf killd in the line Campd on a Small Branch after 18 m the guns fired last night wounded a horse
wednesday the 6
a verry Cold day we moovd Earley a Scout Sent out they Came back had seed indian Sine we marched as usuel till 12 our Spies Caught four horses and Seed Some indians found we ware near the Celebrated Prophets town[32] Stopt in a Prairie the foot throwd all their napsacks in the waggons we formd in order for Battle marchd 2 miles then formd the line of Battle we marchd in 5 lines on the extreme Right went in to a Cornfield then up to the above town and Surrounded it the[y] met us Pled for Peace the[y] Said the[y] would give us Satisfac[tion] in the morning all the all the time we ware there the[y] kept hollowing this town is on the west Side of wabash miles above vincinnis on the Second Bank neat built about 2 hundred yards from the river. this is the main town but it is Scattering a mile long all the way a fine Cornfield after the above moovement we mooved one mile farther up Campd in timber between a Creek and a Prairie af[ter] Crossing a fine Creek and marching 11 miles
thirsday the 7
agreeable to their Promise Last night we ware answered by the firring of guns and the Shawnies Brakeng into our tents a blood Combat Took Plaice at Precisely 15 minnutes Before five in the morning which Lasted 2 hours and 20 minuts of a

[32] In 1808 the Shawnee Prophet Tenskwatawa or Elskwatawa, brother of Tecumseh, had established a permanent camp on the Wabash below the mouth of the Tippecanoe River. It was a center of propaganda against the advance of the white settlers. John B. Dillon, *A History of Indiana . . .* (Indianapolis, 1859), 426 ff.; Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 1:291, 705; McAfee, *History of the Late War,* 10 ff.

Continewel firing while maney times mixd among the indians So that we Could not tell them indians and our men apart they kept up a firing on three sides of us took our tent from the gueard fire our men fought brave and By the timeley help of Capt Cook[33] with a Companey of infantry we maid a Charge and Drove them out of our timber across the Prairie our Losst in killed and wounded was 179 and thiers graiter than ours among the Dead was our Capt Spier Spencer and first Lieut Mcmahan and Capt Berrey that had Been attatchd to our Companey an 5 more killd Dead and 15 wounded after the indians gave ground we Burried our Dead among the kentucians was killd mayj owens[34] and mayj Davis[35] badly wounded and a number of others in all killd and wounded was 179[36] but no Companey suffered like ours we then held an Election for officers I was Elected Capt Saml flanagan[37] first Lieut an Jacob Zenor[38]

[33] Captain Joel Cook of the Fourth Regiment, United States Infantry.

[34] Colonel Abraham Owen joined the Tippecanoe expedition as a private and was made an aide to Governor Harrison. Pirtle, *Battle of Tippecanoe,* 64-65.

[35] Joseph Hamilton Daveiss served as a volunteer without rank and was made an aide-de-camp and a major in command of two companies of Indiana dragoons. *Ibid.,* 34, 36.

[36] A general return of the killed and wounded appears in Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 1:637 ff.; Pirtle, *op. cit.,* 88.

[37] Samuel Flanagan was appointed ensign on October 3, 1810, received his commission as first lieutenant of Harrison County militia on March 5, 1812, and served with that rank in a volunteer company, October 20–November 18, 1812. He later held commissions as captain and major in the Fifth Regiment, and colonel in the Thirty-first Regiment, Indiana Militia. *Ante,* 72n; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 165, 180, 200; Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 454; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[38] Jacob Zenor's commission as second lieutenant was dated March 5, 1812; on May 24, 1812, he was made captain of a rifle company of the Fifth Regiment, Indiana Militia. He served as sergeant, lieutenant, and captain of volunteer companies in the service of the United States for short periods in 1812. He represented Harrison County in the legislature during the first, second, fourth, and fifth sessions. He died sometime before February 4, 1822. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 180, 183; Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, Index; Harrison County Probate Court, Order Book, 1817-29.

Second Lieut and Philip Bell[39] Ensign we then built Breast work our men in much Confusion our flower been too Small and all our beeve lost Last night onley a half Rations of whisky and no corn for our horses my horse killed I got mcmahans to Ride 37 of them had Been killd wounded and Lost last night I had one quort of whisky

friday the 8th

a Cloudy Day and Last night was also wet and Cold we Lay all night at our Breast work without fire in the morning Spies Sent out found the indians had Left their town the horsemen was all Sent to burn their town we went and found grait Deal of Corn and Some Dead indians in the houses Loaded 6 waggons with Corn and Burnt what was Estimated at 2 thousand Bushels and 9 of our men Died last night

Satureday the 9 a Cold Cloudy day we maid all things Readay to march got all our wounded in the waggons mooved at one mooved 8 m and Campd Caught Some indian horses Today one man Died

Some indians Said to Bee Seen my men and Some dragoon was Sent out We Caught 4 horses more Belonging to the indians all my men that had Lost their horses Except myself was Sent to march with with the militia yesterday we Drawd one half Pound of Beef and 4/3 of a Pound of flour to Last us 5 Days

Sunday the 10

a Cold Cloudy Day we moovd Earley travailed hard one of my men had the agua and 2 more Sick besides 14 that is wounded and yet living which givese me much trouble we marched 15 m Stopt and maid Breast work marchd in front Boath Days

monday the 11

a Cold Cloudy day we moovd Earley 4 miles Crosst Pine Creek where we had Campd on the 4 inst thence 22 miles and

[39] Philip Bell received his commission as ensign on March 5, 1812. He served in a volunteer company, October 20–November 18, 1812. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 180; Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 454.

Camp in a grove of timber in a Prairie where we had Camp on the 3 inst lived today Chifley on Parchd Corn

Tuesday the 12

a Clier Cold night and the morning verry Cold we moovd Earley through wet Prairie all the water frozen over with ice which maid verrey Bad for our foot men we Stopt and maid a fire to warm thence moovd on to the Block hous Just as we arrivd the Boat Came up with Provision we Drawd Beef flour and whisky found two men here that had run off in time of the Battle on the 7 instant Boats Cleand and Prepar[a]tion maid for to Embark our Sick in the morning I Drawd tents had my Sick all Laid in then went to the Doctor had all my mens wounds Dresst 2 men Sick and fourteen wounded

wednesday the 13

a fine warm day we put as many of our Sick on Board as the Boats would hold and then I sent too of mine to git the waggons the Driver would not Let them in I went to the governor and he had them Put in and thretd to Put the Driver under gueard we mooved on Crosst littell vermillion Came to the River at tow at the Same Plaice where we Camp on the 31st of Last monthe got there at 2 my Company Crosst first then the waggons Crosst we Drawd them up the Bank the Boats Came Down, Brought over our foot they then took in Some of the worst wounded and mooved off at Dark

thirsday the 14

a verrey Cold Day I was Sent on with my Companey to Search the ford of Raccoon Creek we mooved on Passt where we Campd on the 30 of Last month thence on Passt the Creek where we had Campd on the 29th of Last month thence to the next Creek 3 miles and Campd 3 miles from the grarrison a man Died yester Day and Buried to Day

friday the 15

a Cold day I had orders to go with my Companey the garrison Could not find our horses till Sun rise the mounted men all left us we Came to the garrison Saluted it with a fire got 8 Ears of Corn a Piece for our horses Drawd Provision I ad a

gallon of whisky a Seargeant and 6 men Left to gueard the governor we mooved 8 miles and Campd at honey Creek the gov^{r} and my men Came up I was Capt of the gueard to night
Saturday 16th
a very Cold Day my horse Lost my Companey Did not march till after the army my horse found I now went through Prairie 10 miles Crosst a Creek thence through timbered Land 10 miles the horsemen went on to the first house got Corn then went and Camp on a fine Creek
Sunday the 17 a verry Cold Day the governor Came to my Camp Ordered me to tak 10 of my men and go with him to Shakerstown to make out muster Rolls for to Dismiss my Company this Day we arrived at 11 I got Ready mustered my Company at Sun Set fired to Rounds we then Campd my Lieutenant and my Self went to a house found the People kind Beyond expectation Supt on Chicken Buter and tea the first time I dind in a house Since 18 of Sep^{tm} Returnd to Camp Passt a fine night I had one gallon of whisky
monday the 18th
a verry Cold Day we Drawd Six Days Provisions for all my men that went home from here Staid till 11 the govr Returned thanks for our good Conduct I went 7 miles and Put up at a house had with me my 2^{d} Lieu^{t} and 3 men Sup^{t} on Pork Buter and honey my horse lame
Tuesday the 19th I had a good Breckfast befor Day a Cold Cloudy Day 2 of my men Bought horses we mooved for vincinnis I Setled with the Quartermas[ter][40] and maid out

[40] Captain William Piatt, a native of New Jersey, was quartermaster of the expedition. Harrison commended his services as "highly judicious" and said that "his exertions on all occasions particularly in bringing off the wounded, deserved . . . warm thanks." Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 1:564, 570, 590, 627. Piatt continued in the quartermaster department during the War of 1812, and was brevetted lieutenant colonel on December 23, 1814, for gallant conduct during the siege of New Orleans. He died on August 16, 1834. Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army* . . . (2 vols. Washington, D. C., 1903), 1:790.

my muster Rolles it Began to Rain at 12 I had got to town found that 2 of my men that Came Down in the Boat had Died one on the 16th and the other on the 18th the Latter Beeing Geo Spencer my Perticular friend my other 2 men verry Bad three men that Came Down to attend the Sick informed me they had had no Provision I Immediately furnished them thee Evening Beeng Bad I Staid in town had good Companey Partook of an indifferent Supper and Lay By the fire my horse that I Rode gave up one of my wounded men gave me his to Rid and I got a Publick horse for him to Ride home

wednesday the 20

a verry Cloudy Day I was busily Engaged Setling with' the Contractor till Late he would not Pay me I then went to the govr I Staid till after Supper he wrote to the Contractor I found him he told me to Call in the morning I then went to my lodgn

thirsday 21st

a Cloudy day I went to the Contractor he Paid me the money he was Due my Companey I then Left town at Eleven one of my Compn Sick we went 16 miles Came to white River my Sick man Staid and one man with him my Self and 4 moore went to the nex house Staid there got good Supper and our horses fed at a moderate Price

friday the 22d

a Cold morning we Staid till our too men Came up we mooved on and at 8 Passt where we Campd on the 16 of September went on 18 miles at 1 Came to Drift River fed our horses and found one man who had gave out and I waked and let him ride his name T Highfill[41] took Dinner at 2 went on at Sun Set Crosst Lick Creek passt our Camp of the 15 at 7 and at half Past 10 Came to the french lick we had our horse fed our Sick man better

Satture Day the 23d a Cloud Day we mooved Early 10 miles

[41] A Thomas Highfill is listed among the privates of Captain John Norris' company of Clark County militia. Pirtle, *Battle of Tippecanoe*, 117.

and at 10 Stopt took breckfast then went on Crosst Patoka one of our men left behind yester Day I found a malitia man gave out walking and I walked and let him Ride my horse we Passt a Bad falling timber Stopt to Let our horses graze mooved again Crosst Blue River at Sun Set went one mile my L^{t} and Sick man Stopt my self and one man went one mile further and Stopt our man that we had left Came up late at night

Sunday the 24th

A Cloudy and Rainy morning we moovd Early Came to Corrydon at half Past ten I Staid 2 hours and half took Breckfast moovd up to Coonrods found my L^{t} and Sick man Staid 2 hours had my horses fed goot Some whisky met one of my neighbours moovd again and at ten oclock got Safe Home after a Campain of 74 Days

JOHN TIPTON

this Day Book kept During the Campan in the year 1811 wherein his Excellency Governor Harrison was Commander in Chief and Co^{l} J P Boyd of the 4th United States Riegement was Seond in Command[42] Everything herein Stated the Subscriber holds himself Ready to make appear to Bee fact from the Best information Could Bee Had as it was daly kept By himself

[On outside of Journal:]

Young Mayj^{r} Dark Recd a wound
Just By his fathers Side
those feeble hands shall bee Revengd
for my Sons Death he Cryd
and like a man Destractd out
of the lines he flew and
Like a bold verginion a
Savag there he Slew

[42] The activities and suffering of the Fourth Regiment during the expedition are described by one of its officers in a request for relief. *House Reports*, 26 Congress, 1 session, 1:no. 232; *ibid.*, 27 Congress, 2 session, 1:no. 322. Colonel Boyd's General and Regimental Orders and Letter Book, 1808-11, is in the William Henry Smith Memorial Library of the Indiana Historical Society.

SPIER SPENCER'S COMPANY: PAY ROLL, September 12–November 23, 1811

[ISL:Pay Rolls, Battle of Tippecanoe (photostat)]

PAY ROLL of a Company of Mounted Riflemen [comman]ded by Capt[n] Spier [Sp]encer of the Indiana Militia called into the actual service of the United Stat[es for th]e periods herein expressed.[43]

No.	NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
1	Spier Spencer	Capt[n].....	Killed in Action near Prophets town 7 Nov[r] '11
2	Richard M[c]Mahon	1 Lieut....	D[o]...D[o]...D[o]
3	George F. Pope	2 "	...Resigned 21 Oct[r] '11

[43] In addition to the part reproduced here, the original document gives the dates of service of each man, months and days of service, the pay per month, amount of pay received, allowance for horse per day, total amount of allowance for horse, and total amount of money received. The captain received $50 per month; first and second lieutenants, $33.33; ensign, $26.66; sergeants, $8; corporals, $7.33; musicians, $7.33; privates, $6.66. The allowance for a horse was forty cents a day. Many of these men served as volunteers for other short periods in 1812 and 1813. See Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, Index; see also indexes of Territorial *Executive Journal* and Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, for militia and civil appointments held by many of these men.

An undated muster roll of Spencer's Company found among the Tipton Papers contains the following additional names: Henry Kimberlin, fourth sergeant, William Menatha (Mathena), corporal, and privates David Flaning, David Melton, Robert Rusk, William Boone, Tobias Kingary, William McKee, Thomas McKee, Martin Scott, James Smith, James Smith, Jr., John Watkins, John Duncan, Eli Harrison, Wyatt Sampson, Thomas Wilson, Clement Nance, Peter Charley, James Bruce, Jacob Grose, Champan (Champnes) Savage, James Barker, Henry Barker, William Johnston, Peter Ennous, John McMikel, John Dorson, Philip Albin, George Albin. These men apparently did not go on the Tippecanoe expedition. Some of the men in this list and others unidentified joined in a petition for compensation presented to Congress in December, 1812. Clarence E. Carter (ed.), *The Territorial Papers of the United States* (vols. 1- [Indiana Territory, vols. 7-8], Washington, D. C., 1934-), 8:228-29.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
4	Sam[l] Flanagan	[2 Lieut].	promoted from Ensign to 2 Lieut. 24 Oct[r] & from 2[d] to 1[st] Lieut. 7 Nov[r]
5	John Tipton	[Capt[n]]. . .	promoted from private to Ensign 24 Oct[r] '11 & from Ensign to Capt[n] 7 Nov[r]
6	Jacob Zenoe	2 Lieut. . . .	promoted from private to 2 Lieut. 7 Nov[r] '11
7	Philip Bell	[Ensign].	promoted from private to Ensign 7 Nov[r] '11
8	Pearce Chamberlain	[Serg[t].] . . .	
9	Henry Batman	["]. .	In Hospital at Vincennes. Wounded 7 Nov[r]. 20 dollars advanced him by Lieut. Adams P. M. and deducted here
10	Elijah Hurst	["]. . .	
11	Benj[n] Bogard[44]	["]. . .	
12	Robert Biggs	Corp[l].	Badly Wounded
13	John Taylor	"	Slightly wounded
14	Benj[n] Shields	"	
15	William Bennington[45]	"	
16	Daniel Cline	Musician. .	
17	Isham Stroude	" . .	Wounded in Action 7 Nov[r] '11
18	John Arick	Private. . .	
19	Ignatius Able	"	
20	[En]os Best	"	

[44] Among the Tipton Papers of 1815 is a strength report of a militia company of which Benjamin Bogard was captain.

[45] William Pennington, not Bennington, brother of Dennis Pennington. Matilda Gresham, *Life of Walter Quintin Gresham 1832-1895* (2 vols. Chicago, 1919), 1:15, 16.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
21	A[lp]heus Branham	[Private].	
22	Gadon Branham	"	. . . Badly wounded
23	Daniel Bell[46]	"	. . .
24	James Brown	"	. . .
25	Jesse Butler	"	. . .
26	Mason Carter	"	. . . Attending sick at Vincennes slightly wounded.
27	John Cline	"	. . .
28	Levi Dunn	"	. . . Deserted
29	Marshall Dunken	"	. . . Killed in Action 7 Novr '11
30	William Davis	"	. . . Do . . . Do
31	Thomas Davidson	"	. . .
32	James Dyce[47]	"	. . .
33	Henry Enlow	"	. . . Attending the sick at Vincennes.
34	William Fowler[48]	"	. . . Not duly Mustered
35	William Hurst	"	. . .
36	William Hurst, Jr.	"	. . .
37	Beverly Hurst	"	. . .
38	James Harbison[49]	"	. . .

[46] Daniel Bell was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on March 7, 1788. His father moved to Kentucky that same year, and to Corydon in 1811. In 1821 Bell accompanied Tipton on the expedition to survey the Indiana-Illinois boundary line, and in 1824 moved to Putnam County. In 1827 he removed to the site of the future town of Logansport where he lived until his death in 1874. He married Nancy Spencer, a daughter of Spier Spencer. Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 484-86; Benjamin F. Stuart, *History of the Wabash and Valley* (n.p., 1924), 188-89.

[47] The name should be James Dyer.

[48] William Fowler did not receive any pay for the Tippecanoe expedition.

[49] James Harbison, son of John Harbison, was born in 1795 and died of cholera in 1833. Henrietta E. Bromwell, *The Bromwell Genealogy* (Denver, 1910), 188.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
39	James Hubbourd[50]	[Private].	
40	Robert Jones	" ...	
41	James Kelly	" ...	
42	Thomas McColley[51]	" ...	
43	Noah Mathena	" ...	
44	William Nance	" ...	
45	Thomas Owens	" ...	
46	Sam[l]. Pfrimer[52]	" ...	
47	Edward Ransdle	" ...	Slightly wounded
48	Sandford Ransdle	" ...	D[o] D[o]
49	James Spencer[53]	" ...	Slightly wounded
50	Christover Shucks[54]	" ...	
51	Joshua Shields[55]	" ...	Badly wounded.

[50] The inscription on the tombstone of James Hubbird (Hubbord) at Hurstown states that he died February 14, 1854, age about eighty-five. Harrison County cemetery inscriptions, compiled by Frederick P. Griffin, Corydon.

[51] Thomas McCauley.

[52] Samuel Pfrimmer was born in Pennsylvania, 1791, and came to Harrison County in 1808. He served as private and corporal in two volunteer companies in United States service in the fall of 1812, and received commissions as ensign and captain in the Fifth Regiment of Indiana Militia, March 4, 1815, and April 26, 1817. Territorial *Executive Journal*, 228; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; copy of autobiographical sketch in office of Indiana Historical Bureau.

[53] James, son of Spier Spencer, entered West Point Military Academy the following year and graduated second in the class of 1817. He became first lieutenant in 1819; he died in August, 1829. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:910; William B. Lewis to Mrs. Elizabeth Boone, August 24, 1831, in Tipton Papers.

[54] Christopher Shuck was a Pennsylvania German who settled very early in Harrison County and lived there until his death in 1833. John M. Gresham (comp.), *Biographical and Historical Souvenir for the Counties of Clark, Crawford, Harrison . . . and Washington, Indiana* (Chicago, 1889), pt. 2:198; Harrison County Will Records, B: 16-18.

[55] Joshua Shields was a cousin and brother-in-law of Tipton, and nephew of James, Joseph, and Jesse Shields, all of whom came to Harrison County about 1807 or 1808 from Sevier County, Tennessee.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
52	Sam[l] Sand	[Private].	Killed in Action 7 Nov[r] '11
53	George Spencer[56]	"	... In Hospital at Vincennes. Badly wounded.
54	Jacob Snider[57]	"	...
55	Jon[n] Wright	"	...
56	James Wilson	"	... In Hospital at Vincennes. Badly wounded.
57	John Wheeler	"	... Slightly wounded.
58	James Watts	"	...
59	Isham Vest	"	...
60	George Zenor	"	...
61	P— M[c]Mickle	"	...

N.B. 20 Dollars advanced Henry Batman by Lieut Adams P. M[r]. and deducted here

William Henry Harrison to Tipton: Commission as Captain, March 5, 1812

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

William Henry Harrison,

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Indiana Territory,

To all who shall see these presents Greeting:

Know Ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the Patriotism, Valour, Fidelity and Abilities of John Tipton I have appointed him a Captain of a Rifle Company in the fifth Regiment of the Militia of the Indiana Territory to take rank as such from the seventh day of Nov[r] one thousand eight Hundred & Eleven He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Cap[t] in s[d] Company by doing and performing all maner of things thereunto belonging And I do

He later moved to Cass County where he died in 1852. Mary O. Derrick Coleman, *Shields Genealogy* (n.p., n.d.), 2-9. See also Shields, *The Shields Family*.

[56] George Spencer died November 18. See *ante*, 82.

[57] See Jacob Snider to Tipton, *post*, 115, and note.

strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under his Command, to be obedient to his Orders as Captain and he is to Observe and Follow such Orders and Directions from time to time, as he shall receive from Me, or the future Governor of the Territory, or the General, or other Superior Officers set over him, according to the Rules and Discipline of War. This Commission to continue in Force during the Pleasure of the Governor of the Territory for the time being.

GIVEN under my hand at Vincennes, the fifth day of March in the Year of our Lord, one thousand [SEAL] eight hundred and twelve and in the Thirty Sixth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

BY THE GOVERNOR, WILL^m HENRY HARRISON

JN GIBSON *Secretary.*

HARRISON COUNTY } Sct
INDIANA TERRITORY }

Personally Came before Richard M Heth the undersigned John Tipton to whome was adminersted the Oath of Office as well as that to Support the Constitution of the United States by virtue of a commission from his Excellency W H Harri[son] autherising me to administer the Oaths of Office to Civil and Militery Officers

Given under my hand & seal this 30th day of March 1812 and of the Independence of the United States the thirty Sixth

R M HETH (Seal)

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON TO TIPTON: COMMISSION AS MAJOR, May 14, 1812

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDIANA TERRITORY,

To all who shall see these presents GREETING:

KNOW YE, that reposing special trust and confidence in the Patriotism, Valour, Fidelity and Abilities of John Tipton I have appointed him a Major in the fifth Regiment of the

Militia of the Indiana Territory to take rank as such from the twenty eighth day of January He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Major by doing and performing all maner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under his Command, to be obedient to his Orders as Major and he is to Observe and Follow such Orders and Directions from time to time, as he shall receive from Me, or the future Governor of the Territory, or the General, or other Superior Officers set over him, according to the Rules and Discipline of War. This Commission to continue in Force during the Pleasure of the Governor of the Territory for the time being.

GIVEN under my hand at Vincennes, the fourteenth day of. May in the Year of our Lord, [SEAL] one thousand eight hundred and twelve and in the thirty sixth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

BY THE GOVERNOR, WILL^m HENRY HARRISON

JN GIBSON *Secretary.*

HARRISON COUNTY } Sct
INDIANA TERRITORY }

this Day Came Before me the within named John Tipton to whom was administerd as well the oath of office as of that to support the Constitution of the United States Given under my hand this first Day of June one thousand Eight Hundred & Twelve

JOSEPH PADDACKS[58]
LT Colonel Commandent of the
Militia of Harrison County

[58] Paddacks was active in early state politics. He was a representative from Harrison County in 1830-31 and 1831-32, and at one time served as sheriff of the county. He was commissioned adjutant to the first battalion of militia of Harrison County on April 11, 1809, lieutenant colonel on November 14, 1810, and colonel of the Fifth Regiment of Indiana Militia on November 6, 1812. In 1842 he moved to Abingdon, Illinois. He died in 1865. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 155, 165, 188; *Heroes of 1812 . . .,* compiled by Nebraska Society of Daughters of 1812 (Omaha, 1930), 200.

TIPTON: JOURNAL OF EXPEDITION TO FRONTIERS, May 19-31, 1812

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD]

An acompt of a Company of Volunteers Raisd by Maj French to gueard the N W frontiers of harrison County (I.T)[59] they marchd from Corydon May 19, Tuesday 1812

Commanded by Mayj French[60] Wm Smith Lt[61] J. Tipton Ensign at one oclock A M being 28 in number oficers included Col. Padox honourd us with his Compn[y] one half mounted and one half foot Went 12 M and lay in houses a very wet day Wednesday 20th moovd Early to Rices Lick took diner and Some Whisky moovd again Crosst muscakituck one fork of the driftwood fork of White River which we had to ferry, and by a forcd march of 40 miles arivd at fort alexander in valonie our Plaice of Distination[62]

[59] According to the Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 428, this company was in United States service from May 11 to June 10. The northwestern boundary of Harrison County was at this time the treaty line of the Grouseland Purchase of 1805, in what is now Jackson County. Governor Harrison had issued orders for the defense of the frontier and recommended the erection of blockhouses in the Driftwood area on April 16, 1812. Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 2:35-37. For an account of conditions there, see T. M. Hopkins, *Reminiscences of Col. John Ketcham . . .* (Bloomington, 1866), 11 ff.

[60] Paul French was commissioned lieutenant in the Clark County militia on April 18, 1807, and became successively captain, major, and lieutenant colonel in Harrison County. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 139, 147, 165 (the name is here erroneously transcribed as "Beck"), 188, 195. Besides the tour of duty described here, he was in United States service from May 1 to August 25, 1813. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 617.

[61] William Smith was appointed captain in the Clark County militia on September 20, 1803, and lieutenant on July 8, 1807. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 121, 141.

[62] Fort Alexander, the principal one of several forts erected in this neighborhood, is described by John C. Lazenby in an article on "Jackson County Prior to 1850": "This fort consisted of a stockade enclosing about one and one half acres, and was formed of puncheons ten feet in height, planted three feet in the ground. Blockhouses were built at

Thursdy 21st we movd Early 3 miles up the river to fort Defiance where we ware kindly Recievd and treated by the citizens we then divided our Company Into 4 parts to gueard the four neighbouring Sations maj French Commandd at fort [blank in MS] Capt Zenor at fot Plesan[t] Capt Smith at fort Alexander and myself at fort Difiance

Friday 22d I had a bad Pain in my Right side but went to Valonia Staid till Eening then went to fort Pleasant got bled then Returnd home

Satureday the 23 I took my men and went to town Met all the Companys musterd and had a Sham fight Returnd put out guard at my Station

Sunday the 24 Some of the oficers Come to my Station took dinner and Some grog I was oficer of the gueard to night

Monday 25 the morning Cloudy myself and four others Started up the river about fifty miles to Spy we moovd Early about 20 miles and Past fall in the River then Seven miles further Crosst Sandy Creek a fine Large Creek thence on through a most Beatifull and intire levil Country with Plenty of Creeks and Springs and an hour after night Slept and Lay without water or fier the muskeeters very troublesome

Tuesday the 26 we moovd at day Brake myself Sick went five miles further and Crosst flat rock a beautifull river fifty yards wid then Came to an oald town and Corrnfieldfields where the Delware indians one livd the Country Still one Continued Plain or livel with good timber and by the information of Silas Mc Culic[63] it is so for many miles after Crossing the river we Searchd throug the Countery then Startd home at ten it began to Rain and Raind hard till Sunset we travld on till Late in the night then Came to a house Staid all night

each corner . . . and the Vallonia branch running through it furnished a bountiful supply of fresh water." *Indiana Magazine of History,* 10(1914):262.

[63] Silas McCullick, McCulloch, or McCullough was one of the first settlers of this district, establishing himself near Vallonia not long after 1805. He is listed among the spies and guides who distinguished themselves in an expedition against the Mississinewa towns in December, 1812. *History of Jackson County, Indiana* . . . (Brant & Fuller, Chicago, 1886), 381; Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 2:257, 275, 288, 289.

Wednesday the 27 we moovd Early to for defiance found all we took breckfast went to Valonia thence to fort Pleasent S[t]aid shooting till Late Returnd to town drank some french brandy then went home

Thursday the 28th myself and Lt Littell[64] went to town Drank some grog ther we Returnd accompany Several oficers a Pertition from the ridg for men the officers Returnd to thier forts

Friday the 29th a fine Clear Day I Startd home after obtaining Leave of the mayj A gun said to Bee heard Some men going out to look for Sine when I left vallonia I Crosst muscakituck acompanid by Capt Smith and Lt. Littell went five miles down the River to New kirks Station took dinner Returnd to Capt Houses[65] where the Lieutenant Left us and Returnd to his Company at Valonia we went on to Squire Hoggatts[66] staid all night

Satureday the 30th

We moovd Early Came to Capt Busies[67] muster Staid a few hours then moovd on to Indian Creek Staid all night

Sunday 31st we moovd Early and at Twelve oclock arivd safe at home the weather verry warm for the Season

[64] See *post*, 100n-101n.

[65] Andrew House was appointed a captain in the Harrison County militia on June 20, 1811, and resigned sometime before June 4, 1813. He was appointed captain in the Ninth Regiment, Indiana Militia, on June 29, 1816. Territorial *Executive Journal*, 174, 195, 249.

[66] William Hoggatt commanded a militia company in United States service from April 16 to May 15, 1813; on January 24, 1814, he was commissioned major of the First Battalion, Ninth Regiment, Indiana Militia. He served as sheriff of Washington County, and later as clerk and recorder of Orange County. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 434; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 207, 208, 240, 243.

[67] Charles Busey and his brother Samuel settled on Bear Creek in 1808 and established distilleries there. Charles Busey commanded a company detailed from the Fifth Regiment, Indiana Militia, to United States service, February 18–March 19, 1813. On January 10, 1814, he was commissioned captain in the new Ninth Regiment, Indiana Militia. *Ibid.*, 174, 207; Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 422; *History of Lawrence, Orange and Washington Counties* . . . (Goodspeed Bros. & Co., Chicago, 1884), 676, 690, 691.

TIPTON TO WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, June 3, 1812

[IHS: William H. English Collection—ALS]

CORYDON June 3d 1812

DEAR SIR, In consequence of my acceptance of the appointment of Deputy Sheriff of Harrison County It becomes necessary for me to resign my Commission of Justice of the peace of said County. I therefore tender to your Excellency my resignation requesting your accaptance of the Same

I recommend as my Successor Mr Samuel Reaugh[68]

I am yrs &c

JOHN TIPTON

[Addressed:] His Excellincy William Henry Harrison Vincennes I. Ty

TIPTON: JOURNAL OF EXPEDITION TO FRONTIERS, June 30–July 22, 1812

[ISL: Tipton Papers—AD[69]]

On the 30th day of June 1812 Capt Zenor and myself Recieved Letters from a number of Citizens on the driftwood fork of White river Requesting us to come out and fetch a Company to gueard them again th[e] indians and to Pertake of a diner on the fourth day of July on the Second day the Capt marched with 9 men myself and Some others ware to folow on the fifth I accordingly Started Sunday the fifth in company with one of the rangers[70] went to where we ware to meet our Company found they had Left us it Raind hard we then went on I killd

[68] Samuel Reaugh was appointed justice of the peace, Harrison County, on June 17, 1812. Louis B. Ewbank and Dorothy L. Riker (eds.), *The Laws of Indiana Territory 1809-1816 (Indiana Historical Collections,* vol. 20, Indianapolis, 1934), 844. He was commissioned county surveyor on November 6, 1813. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 203.

[69] This Journal appears also in Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 2:62-65.

[70] On the Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 453, Tipton is listed as a private in Captain Jacob Zenor's company, with service from July 2 to July 22, 1812.

a deer we went to Mayjr harber[71] and took dinner thence on to Blue river and Staid all night at a house had some whisky
Monday the sixth the day Cloudy we moovd Early 10 miles overtook hour company thence on to Wm hoggetts took Beckfast moovd on to Rices Lick Stopt had our horses fed thence on to a mr Logans took diner and had our horses fed and moovd again Coss muscakituck thence on to fort Pleasent found towo of our Company who informd us that the Capt was at fort difiance I then went on to fort difiance Late at night found all well the Capt informed me thee had a fine dinner on the fourth of July
Tuesday the Seventh we divided our Company beeing thirteen in Number Sent three to fort Pleasant two to fort alexander and myself with two others Staid at ft difiance one of the citizens of ft difiance moovd home and Capt Zenor with four men went with him
Wednesday the 8th a Cloudy day myself and some of the rangers went to Shooting then I went with Lt Littell to the Plaice where Capt Zenor was stationd found they Calld thier ft fort Recovery took som whisky then returnd home in the time of a hard wind one of my men killd 2 Deer
Thursday the 9 my two men and the citizens Went to pull flax[72] and I Started to town but met our men Comeing up turnd back with them went to ft recovery then went to Shooting then to other amusement hard rain at twelve took Some whisky went home in the evening
friday the 10 the day very hot I went with one of my men and

[71] John Harbison (Harbeson) was an early settler of Lanesville, Harrison County. Born in Pennsylvania, he emigrated first to Kentucky, where he became well known as an Indian fighter. His first visit to Indiana was on a search for Indian captives. He was commissioned major of Clark County militia on November 3, 1807, and major commandant of Harrison County militia on January 13, 1809. In 1810 he was elected to represent Harrison County in the Legislative Council. He died May 1, 1829. Gresham, *Walter Quintin Gresham,* 1:15-16, 17, 33; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 144, 151.

[72] For a description of the harvesting and processing of flax by the early settlers, see Cockrum, *Pioneer History of Indiana,* 327-29.

Littell to gueard hour flax pullers we all work hard till Late then went to Shooting rain in the evening

Satureday the 11 the day Clar and verry hot we all went to valonia and mustered went to Shooting then returnd home took dinner and I wrote this Journal wile I am ritting our fort people returnd and told me that they ware done pulling flax

Sunday the 12

The day Clier and hot I staid all day in fort

Monday the 13

a Clier warm day in the morning went to Shooting and then to pulling flax

Tuesday the 14

The morning Clier I went With one of our men to help the Citizens to Lift flax hard rain at one oclock returnd home

Wednesday the 15

The day Cloudy and warm my mare lost in the morning all our men met at fort difiance to muster in the evening I went to town and found my mare went huntg

Thursday the 16

the day Clier I went with another man to hunt I killd a deer at twelve Returnd at twelve found the men had went to draw a sain I went no fish Caught

friday the 17

The day Cloudy we went to the river to gigg fish Caught some Returnd went to pulling flax heard the armey was defeated[73]

Satureday the 18

in the morning went to valonia then Came Back thence to f^{t} Recovery to muster after muster to Shoot Soon returnd home then went to fishing in Company with Lt Littel and others Caught Some fish and killd a Squiral and Returnd home

Sunday the 19

the morning Clier and hot I staid in fort and was riting at three PM very hard thunder and Raind and is now raining While

[73] It is possible that word of the capture of the schooner *Cayuga,* bearing Hull's baggage and hospital stores, had reached the rangers in this garbled form. The *Cayuga* was captured on the Maumee on July 2.

I am riting It continewd raining until Late at night most tremendious hard
monday the 20th
the morning Cloudy we maid Preparation to start home Capt Zenor Came on with his men from ft Recovery and told us they had to Swim a Creek on the way at 7 we Set out for home Came to vallonia thence on to ft Pleasant drank some whiskey then moovd on Cosst muscakituck then on two miles got some whisky thence on four miles got one half bushel of rotton Corn for 25 cents thence on Six men all merry Shooting and hollowing one of our men Lost a blanket two men went to hunt it three on the men Come up Could not find the blanket we stopt and got more whisky thence on passt Rices lick thence on to hoggatts mill Staid all night
Thuday [Tuesday] 21st the morning Cloudy we moovd at day light on to willcoxes[74] took breckfast and Some whisky moovd again got to Shooting one of our horses run off an throw the rider broke his gun and hurt him verry much came Stopt where one of our men took dinner moovd on Shieldses one of our men and myself Left the Company and Came hom at dark after beeing out 20 days and doing no good after indians
July the 22d 1812

TIPTON'S COMPANY: MUSTER ROLL, September 5-20, 1812

[ISL: MPR Rolls, War of 1812 (photostat), 450-52]

MUSTER ROLL of Captain John Tipton's Company of Mounted Militia Ordered into the service of the United States to repell an invasion of Indians upon the frontiers of Clark County by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Paddocks commanding the fifth Regiment of Indiana Militia[75]

[74] Isaac Wilcox and Aaron Wilcox both lived in this neighborhood. Isaac Wilcox had a distillery and a gristmill on Bear Creek. Aaron settled in 1808 about two miles south of the present Martinsburg. *History of Lawrence, Orange and Washington Counties,* 690, 691.

[75] Notations in the "Remarks" column, omitted here because of lack of space, state that Fowler and Vanator were dismissed September 10, 1812. All of these men were in the United States service for other periods of thirty days or longer during 1812 and 1813. See Index to Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812.

Number	Persons Names	Rank	Term of Service
1	John Tipton	Captain	From the 5th to the 20th September 1812 both days inclusive
2	Jacob Zenor	Lieutenant	do " "
3	Joseph Shields[76]	Ensign	do " "
4	Benjamin Shields	Sergeant	do " "
5	John Zenor[77]	do	do " "
6	Joshua Shields	Corporal	do " "
7	Thomas McKee	private	do " "
8	William Fowler	do	do " "
9	William Mathena	do	do " "
10	Samuel Mathena	do	do " "
11	Noah Mathena	do	do " "
12	Jesse Shields[78]	do	do " "
*13	Henry Toaps	do	do " "
14	John Dunkin	do	do " "
15	Wyat Sampson	do	do " "
16	Michael Kirkum	do	do " "
17	Benjamin Vanator[79]	do	do " "

[76] Tipton had both an uncle and a cousin named Joseph Shields residing in Harrison County at this time. The former was born in Virginia about 1775, the latter in Tennessee in 1785. Coleman, *Shields Genealogy,* 8; Shields, *The Shields Family,* [32].

[77] John Zenor was commissioned captain in the Fifth Regiment, Indiana Militia, February 18, 1813, and lieutenant colonel, April 26, 1817. He came to Harrison County from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1808. He represented Harrison County in both houses of the General Assembly and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850-51. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 191; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; Gresham, *Biographical Souvenir,* pt. 2:201.

[78] Jesse Shields, uncle of Tipton, was born March 10, 1782, in Virginia, spent his youth in Tennessee, and in 1808 settled in Ripperdan's Valley, ten miles southwest of Corydon. He was commissioned captain, 1816, and colonel, 1821, of the Fifth Regiment, Indiana Militia. He died September 16, 1848. Shields, *The Shields Family,* [107]; Coleman, *Shields Genealogy,* 8; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 251; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[79] Benjamin Vanator lived on the Ohio River about two miles above the mouth of Salt River. Harrison County Estray Record, 1809-17 (January 5, 1813). He and Tipton were later partners in a trading trip to New Orleans in 1820. *Vanator* v. *Tipton,* Harrison County Circuit Court, Judgments, File Box V; Corydon *Indiana Gazette,* July 12, 1821.

Number	Persons Names	Rank	Term of Service		
18	Nathan Veatch[80]	do	do	"	"
19	Philip Conrad[81]	do	do	"	"
20	Sylvester Meek	do	do	"	"
21	Aaron Blunk	do	do	"	"
22	Joseph Potts[82]	do	do	"	"

JOSEPH PADDACKS TO TIPTON, September 21, 1812

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

September 21st 1812

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

Major John Tipton will Immediatly order from his Battallion 36 Men that is to say: from the company of Capt.

Barnaby[83] 11

From the company of

Capt. Newman[84] 7

[80] Nathan Veatch, the son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Cragg or Craig) Veatch, was born in Tennessee, February 7, 1791, and came to Harrison County in 1811. He later removed to Illinois, and from there to Missouri. Extracts from copy of letter of Arthur Clifford Veatch to Willard E. Wight, in Genealogy Room, Indiana State Library.

[81] Philip Conrad lived on the Ohio River about eight miles above the mouth of Salt River. Harrison County Estray Record, 1809-17 (March 16, 1809 ff.).

[82] Joseph Potts was born in Maryland in 1781 or 1782 and emigrated first to Kentucky and then to Indiana Territory. He settled on the east fork of Buck Creek and built a saw- and flour mill. Manuscript genealogy of the Potts family, in possession of Miss Martha Lamb, Harrison County.

[83] Robert Barnaby was appointed a captain in the Fifth Regiment, Indiana Militia, March 5, 1812. Territorial *Executive Journal*, 180. He commanded a company in United States service, November 23–December 23, 1812. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 411. He died in 1813. Harrison County Will Records, A: 30-31.

[84] Caleb Newman was appointed to a captaincy in the Fifth Regiment, Indiana Militia, March 5, 1812. Territorial *Executive Journal*, 180. From January 11 to February 10, 1813, he commanded a militia company in United States service. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 440.

from the company of
Capt Quinley[85] 9
& From the Company of
Capt L. Byrns[86] 9
and if volunteers cannot be Raised you will order a Draft for the above men as the Law Directs

JOSEPH PADDACKS
LT Colonel

SAMUEL LITTELL TO TIPTON, December 22, 1812

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

VINCENNES 22^{d} Decr 1812

DEAR SIR I am Still at the Same place and am Likely to be So for Some Time yet but I am Recovring this fine days More than I have Since My Misfortune Altho I am weak but feels Tolerably Smart at this Time My Physicians Say that There is No Doubt of Recovery[87]

John G. Roach is about to Start for that place in the Morning and I have Sent the other five Dollars to you by the Hand of

[85] Richard Quinley succeeded Hiram Westfall as a captain in the Fifth Regiment, Indiana Militia, on March 5, 1812. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 180; letter of Joseph Paddacks to Harrison, February 5, 1812, Adjutant General Files, Archives Division, Indiana State Library. He commanded a company in United States service, September 23–October 24, 1812. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 444.

[86] Charles L. Byrn or Temple C. Byrn. The former was commissioned a captain in the Clark County militia on July 6, 1808, and the latter was made a lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment, Indiana Militia, March 5, 1812. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 147, 180 (Byrn is here incorrectly transcribed as Ryan). Both were attached to Captain Frederick Geiger's company of Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, which served at Tippecanoe. Pirtle, *Battle of Tippecanoe,* 24; Carter (ed.), *Territorial Papers,* 8:223. Both men were in the United States service for short periods in 1813. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, pp. 440, 502. Temple C. Byrn founded Byrnville, Harrison County, in 1809. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 70.

[87] Samuel Littell (sometimes written Little) was appointed a lieutenant in the United States Rangers May 5, 1812, joined the expedition of General Samuel G. Hopkins up the Wabash in the fall of that year

Roach and as he is a Comming to that place himself I Shall Not Collect that Note you gave Me but will Inclose it in this as he will be able to pay you when he gets there himself I have also sent Thirty Dollars to Rich[d] Jones which he will pay also

Times is hard and Every thing Extravigantly high I would Be glad to leave it and will as Soon as possible but It will be Some time first Money is also Scearce Not a Dollar for any of the Men and Some of them in great need We pay Thee Dollars a week for Board and very high for horse feed

Tell the girles that as soon as I shall get able to Travel I shall See them as usual

I am with Sentiment of Respect yours &[c]

SAM[l]. LITTELL

JOHN TIPTON Esq[r]

N. B. Comunicate the Same To my friends and Acquaintance and My wishes for wellfare to them all S.L.

[Addressed:] Major John Tipton Harison County I.T.

TIPTON: BATTALION STRENGTH REPORT, January 23, 1813

[ISL: Tipton Papers—ADS]

STRENGTH REPORT of The Third Battallion of The fifth Indiana Regiment Jannuary The first 1812 [1813][88]

and was among those who fell into an Indian ambuscade on November 22. Littell's description of the affair is quoted in Dillon, *History of Indiana,* 505, and a memorial for his relief is printed in Ewbank and Riker (eds.), *Laws of Indiana Territory, 1809-1816,* 803-4. William D. Littell, probably Samuel's brother, wrote Tipton from Vincennes on January 6, 1813: "Sam is mending as fast as can be expected. it yet unknown when we shall be at home." Tipton Papers. See also Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 2:15n, 32; *Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States . . .* (3 vols. Washington, 1828, hereafter cited as U. S. Senate, *Executive Journal),* 2:264, 267.

[88] Many of these men served as volunteers in United States service for short periods in 1812 and 1813. See Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, Index. A notation in the "Remarks" column, omitted here because of lack of space, states that Jacob Zenor enlisted October, 1810, for five years.

Officers Names John Tipton	Grade Majr	Date of Comision 14 may 1812[89]	No of non Com. Offr	No Privates	No of musitions	No. of Arms	Deficiency of arms
Jacob Zenor	Capt	14th May 1812					
Capt of Volunteer Riflemen			8	63	2	71	00
Samuel Flanagan	1st Lt	5 March 1812					
Pierce Chamberlain	2d Lt	May 14th 1812					
Philip Bell	Ensign	5 March					
Militia Officers							
Robert Barnaby	Capt	5 March 1812					
John Rusel	Lt	5 March 1812	8	35	00	14	21
Joseph Mayall	Ensign	25 oct 1812					
George Kepley[90]	Capt	25 oct 1812.					
Thomas Rose	Lt	25 oct 1812	2	38	00	31	7
Abram Walk	Ensign	5 march 1812					
Richard Quinley	Capt	5 march 1812					
Stephen T Beeman	Lt	not Comisnd[91]	4	44	00	30	14
Abram Hurst	Ensign	4 July 1810					
Wm Wright	Capt	not Comisnd[92]	3	29	00	20	12
William Mcmahan	Lt	not Comisnd					
John Steward	Ensign	not Comisnd	25	209	02	166	54

John Tipton Maijr for 3d Batt. 5 Regimt. of Indi M

[89] The appointments of Tipton, Jacob Zenor, and Pierce Chamberlin were made on May 24, 1812, according to the Territorial *Executive Journal*, 183. See, however, Tipton's commission, *ante*, 89-90.

[90] George Kepley was one of the earliest settlers at Byrnville, Harrison County. Corydon *Republican*, January 26, 1926.

[91] Stephen T. Beeman's commission was requested by Lieutenant Colonel Paddacks, August 20, 1812, and the commission was made out February 27, 1813. Letter in Adjutant General Files, Archives Division, Indiana State Library; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 191. In 1821 he advertised several thousand grafted apple trees for sale at his nursery near Corydon. Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, September 13, 1821 ff.

[92] The commissions for William Wright, William McMahan, and John Stewart were issued February 27, 1813. Territorial *Executive Journal*,

I Do Certify that this is a true Return of the 3d Battallion of the 5th Indiana Regiment agreeable to the Returns Maid to me By the Commandants of Companies

JOHN TIPTON
M. C. 3d B. 5th R.

[On reverse:] Draft of the 6 of March 1813 From the Companey of Barnaby 7 and an Ensign Quinley 9 Newman 6 Capley 7

[Endorsed:] Strength Report 3d B 5th Rigmt John Tipton His Papers January 23d 1813.

JOHN GIBSON: GENERAL ORDERS, February 9, 1813

[WD:SW, Letters Recd.—C[93]]

HEAD QUARTERS VINCENNES, Feby. 9th 1813

GENERAL ORDERS

From the present situation of the Territory, and by and pursuant to the advice & recommendation of the Legislature;[94] I have thought proper, and do hereby Order, that there be immediately organized, by Draft, One complete and additional Company from the Fourth Regiment. One complete and additional company from the Second Regiment.—One complete and additional company from the Sixth Regiment.—Two complete companies from the Third regiment.—Two complete companies from the Seventh—and two complete companies from the Eighth Regiment.—

191 (Wright's name is erroneously given as John Wright). Among the Tipton Papers is a strength report of Captain Wright's company on September 11, 1815.

[93] Enclosed in William McFarland to Secretary of War William H. Crawford, January 25, 1816.

[94] Gibson had requested the legislature to advise "what number of our militia should be ordered into service, and where they should be placed, the better to protect our extensive and exposed frontier." A joint committee proposed the drafting of sixteen companies—two each from Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Jefferson, Clark, and Harrison, and four from Knox County—and proposed that a chain of small forts be erected. Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 2:354-55.

The Colonels commandant will appoint some suitable person in their respective Regiments to muster and inspect their companies.

Major Wilson Lagoe[95] will command the four companies from the 1st & 4th Regts.————Maj John Tipton—Those from the 2d & 5 Regts.—Maj. John Vawter[96]—those from the 3d & 6th Regts.—and Maj William Helm[97] those from the 7th & 8th Regiments.

When thus organized Majrs Lagoe, and Tipton will report themselves to Lieut. Colo. Thos Scott[98] of the 1st Regt. who is hereby appointed to the command of the 8 companies, from the 1st 2d 4th & 5. Regts—and Majr Vawter, and Helm to Colo William McFarland[99] of the 6th Regt. who is hereby appointed to the command of the Eight companies from the 3d 6th 7th & 8th Regiments—Upon the companies being reported to their respective Colos. The Colos. haveing agreed upon the line of Block

[95] Wilson Lagow received his commission as major of the First Regiment, Indiana Militia, June 1, 1812. In 1815 he was elected a trustee of the borough of Vincennes, and, in 1821, was chosen a director of the Bank of Vincennes. Territorial *Executive Journal*, 165, 184; *Indiana Magazine of History*, 5(1909):1 ff.; 6(1910):153, 156.

[96] John Vawter wrote to President Madison on December 26, 1812, about the exposed condition of the frontier settlements in Indiana Territory. War Department, Secretary of War, Letters Received, photostat in Indiana State Library.

[97] William Helm was commissioned colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, Indiana Militia, April 29, 1814. He served as justice of the peace of Franklin County and later as justice of the peace and associate judge of Fayette County. Territorial *Executive Journal*, 213; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[98] Thomas Scott of Knox County had led a militia company at Tippecanoe. He later received appointments as colonel and brigadier general in the militia. Pirtle, *Battle of Tippecanoe*, 118; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 184, 215; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[99] William McFarland was an early settler at Lexington, then in Jefferson County. He served as judge of the court of common pleas, and as a representative in the territorial legislature. He became colonel in the Indiana Militia, December 28, 1811. Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:585n; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 168, 171, 173, 179; Ewbank and Riker (eds.), *Laws of Indiana Territory, 1809-1816*, 847.

houses, They must station their respective commands upon the frontiers, in such manner as will the best protect the Citizens from the inroads and depredations of the Enemy. They will cause Block houses of sufficient size and strength, to be built at such places, as may be agreed upon by them, and cause a chain of constant communication to be kept up between them.

Colo^{s} Scott & McFarland will Report to, and receive Orders from the Commander in Chief, from time to time.——

JN GIBSON
acting Govr & Commander in chief India Ty

TIPTON TO ROBERT M. EVANS, March 26, 1813

[Cincinnati *Liberty Hall*, May 4, 1813[1]]

INDIAN FIGHT

The substance of a letter written by major John Tipton of Harrison county, Indiana Territory, dated Vallonia, March 26th, 1813, to col. Robert M. Evans of Vincennes.[2]

I have the pleasure to inform you of a short expedition of the militia under my command, at this place—The Indians having committed many depredations during the present month, on the frontiers of Harrison and Clark counties—and believing that protection consists in offensive warfare—I left this place on the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock, with 30 chosen men, including captains Hughs and Shields,[3] proceeded up Driftwood river about 20

[1] From the files of *Liberty Hall* in the library of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Cincinnati.

[2] Robert M. Evans was commissioned colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Indiana Militia, April 28, 1812. His regiment was in United States service September 6–November 19, 1812, and February 16–April 15, 1813. During the latter period Tipton served under Evans as major. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, pp. 482, 483, 484. Evans was born in Virginia in 1783, and came to Indiana Territory in 1805. In 1813 he became clerk of the Gibson County Court. He served in both territorial and state legislatures. He died at Evansville in 1844. Stormont, *History of Gibson County*, 49; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 183, 200, 202, 204, 219.

[3] John Hughes was captain of a volunteer company of Harrison County militia called into United States service from March 6 to April 6, 1813. Robert and James Shields both served as privates in this company.

miles, when I struck on a trail of about 15 Indians, with 11 horses, which they had stolen. I pursued this party 5 miles and discovered a fresh trail of about 11 Indians—this latter trail I pursued 3 miles to the river, and found that the Indians had crossed a part of the river into an Island—upon examination my spies discovered a smoke in the Island, and that there was an Indian camp there—I then immediately prepared to cross into the Island, and give the Indians battle—the passage into the Island, was tedious and very difficult—the first part of the way there was only one log which reached to a large raft of drift wood, near one hundred yards wide. I gave the command of the left division to capt. Shields, and the right to capt Hughs, and I commanded the centre in person—I gave captain Shields orders to gain the raft of driftwood, and turn obliquely to the left, which he executed with promptitude and firmness—after all the men had gained the driftwood, which could only be done by one man at a time, and before we could form in order of march we discovered the Indians on the bank of the Island prepared to receive us—In this situation I ordered my men to fire, which they did immediately. The Indians raised their savage yell, and returned our fire. I then ordered my men to advance upon them and take possession of the bank, which order was speedily executed—Here an animated firing took place and lasted about 20 minutes—In this time, we drove them out of the Island and forced them into the river, and those of them who escaped, lost their guns—We found but one dead Indian on the ground, but we saw many fall who were instantly thrown into the river, according to their usual custom—From the trails of blood and other signs, I have good reason to believe many of the Indians were killed in this action—I could not ascertain the precise number of Indians on the Island, but think their force was not much inferior to mine.

From the number of new rafts they were making, I think they had assembled on the Island for the purpose of making a de-[s]cent and attack on this place.

Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, pp. 502, 504, 505. The Captain Shields referred to here may have been one of these.

We had the good fortune not to have a single man killed or wounded on our side.

TIPTON TO JOHN GIBSON, April, 1813

[Cockrum, *Pioneer History of Indiana,* 372-74]

Since I have had command of the militia on the borders of Harrison and Clark Counties, the Indians have caused us much trouble and murdered a number of citizens on the frontiers of these counties, all of which I have reported to Colonel Evans;[4] but in order that you may understand the situation, I have directed this letter to you.[5]

On the 18th of March one man was killed and three others wounded near this place (Valonia). At that time I was not there. On my arrival I took twenty-nine men and went up to Drift river, twenty-five miles, and here found a party of Indians on an island in the river. In a skirmish of twenty minutes, I defeated them, killed one and saw others sink in the river, and I believe if any made their escape by swimming, they lost their guns. I lost no men.

On the sixteenth inst. two men were killed and one wounded southwest eight miles of this place and a number of horses were stolen. I immediately took thirty men and followed them three days. We had five large creeks to raft and many to wade and every day a heavy rain fell. The third day I directed my spies to march slowly. The Indians' horses were showing evidences of fatigue, and I thought it best not to overtake them until night; but contrary to my orders, they came up with one Indian who had stopped to fix his pack and fired at him. The other Indians were but a little in advance and they all left their horses and plunder. The ground being hilly, we could not overtake them. Had it not been for my orders being disobeyed, I would have been able to have killed or captured them in their camp that night. As they went out they passed Salt creek and there took an old trail directly for Delaware town, and it is my opinion

[4] See *ante,* 105-7.

[5] See also Hopkins, *Reminiscences of Col. John Ketcham,* 15, 16-17.

that while the government was supporting one part of that tribe, the others were murdering our citizens. It is much to be desired that these rascals, of whatever tribe they may be harboring about their town, should be routed. This could be done with one hundred mounted men in seven days.

If there is not an effective measure taken to guard this place, all of Clark and Harrison Counties will break. It is rumored here that when the rangers come out, the militia will be dismissed. If so, our case is a dangerous one, as it is hard for mounted men to range through the swamps and backwaters of Driftwood and Muscackituck rivers, as they have been for most of the season more than a mile wide, by reason of low, marshy bottoms which overflow, and many times three and four miles wide. The Indians come in and secrete themselves in some high ground surrounded by water and by the help of bark canoes, come in and do mischief and until I came out, never could be found. Since I came they have made two attempts to take off the horses. The first time, on the 12th inst., I took all their horses but one. The last time I took all and still followed them with footmen. The last time we lived three days on a little venison, without bread or salt, and I believe if there are to be rangers, there should be spies of young and hardy footmen, who can lay and scout through the swamps and thickets as the Indians do; then we will be secure, not else. I have been constantly out for the last eight days on foot, wading and rafting the creeks. I have seen many signs of Indians, such as camps where they have lain, and killed hogs and cattle to live on, and many canoes to approach our settlements, and I am conscious if you had not ordered out the additional company and made those excellent arrangements of the ninth of February,[6] all of this frontier would have been murdered ere now. The citizens are living between hope and despair, waiting to know their doom.

[6] See *ante*, 103-5.

Thomas Posey to Tipton: Commission as Lieutenant Colonel, June 4, 1813

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

Thomas Posey

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Indiana Territory,

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

Know Ye, That reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Patriotism, Valour, Fidelity and Abilities of John Tipton I have appointed him a Lieutenant Colonel in the fifth Regiment of the Militia of the Indiana Territory, to take rank as such from the 3rd June, Instant He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Lieutenant Colonel by doing and performing all manner of things thereto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under his Command, to be obedient to his Orders as such Lieutenant Colonel and he is to Observe and Follow such Orders and Directions from time to time, as he shall receive from Me, or the future Governor of the Territory, or the General, or other Superior Officers set over him, according to the Rules and Discipline of War.—This Commission to continue in Force during the Pleasure of the Governor of the Territory for the time being.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Territory at Jeffersonville, the fourth day of June in [Seal] the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen and in the thirty seventh Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

By the Governor, Th Posey

Jn Gibson *Secretary,*

Harrison County } Sct
Indiana Territory }

this Day Came before me the within Named John Tipton to whom was administerd as well the Oath of office as of that to support the Constitution of the united States

Given under my hand this 4th June 1813

Joseph Paddacks
Colo 5th Regt of Indiana Militia

Robert Brent to Tipton, October 6, 1813

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

Army Pay Office City of Washington
October 6th 1813.

Sir, I received your letter of the 26th of August, some time in Sept: but have not, from a pressure of business, had time to answer it before; nor do I see that it can be done with effect, that is, in a way which will enable Fowler and Bruse[7] to obtain what they claim: It is not the fault of any officer in the pay department that these men have not got their pay, but the fault of the officer or officers who mustered them; The Paymaster is bound to proceed according to the muster roll, and has no power to alter or amend it; If Officers would make proper musters of their men there never would be any difficulty on the part of the paymaster in paying them.

I am respectfully Sir Your Mo. Obt.

Robert Brent
Paymaster

Mr John Tipton Corydon Indiana Teritory

Alexander C. Craig to Tipton, November 12, 1813

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Charlestown Nov 12th 1813

Dr Sir these lines will inform you that I am in good Health at this time I hope you will Come and see me this Winter I Shall have an assortment of Goods here in about 15 Days and Shall Continue at this place to the first of April Next at which time I shall make arrangements respecting what you and myself was Talking off when I saw you last. you will please to remit to me the Money Mr. Roach owes me if it is in your hands as soon as Convenient I have Some Accounts on your Neighbors I wish you to Collect for me

[7] Probably William Fowler and James Bruce. See *ante*, 86 and 98, for Fowler's service. Bruce was in United States service for a thirty-day period in 1812 in Robert Barnaby's company. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 411.

I hope your Family is in health believe me Sir to be yours Sincerely

ALEXR C CRAIG[8]

COL JOHN TIPTON
A line in Haste

JOSEPH PADDACKS TO TIPTON, February 4, 1814

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

February 4th 1814

Dr SIR Colo Bartholomew, Colo Depauw[9] and my selfe have appointed the Elections it takes place in washington County on the 12th Instant in Harrison on the 14th in Clark on the 16th the Election in the first Battallion of our Regiment is at Mr Applegates[10] in the 2nd Battallion at Jacob Coonrods,[11] I have

[8] Alexander C. Craig settled in Charlestown about 1810, operated a store, and traded with the Indians. In September, 1812, and May, 1813, he signed petitions as a resident of the Driftwood settlement in what is now Jackson County. He became treasurer of that county in 1817, and was appointed lieutenant colonel of the local militia regiment, the Seventeenth. In 1819 he opened a tavern in Brownstown. He died in 1822. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana* (Bastin, Forster & Co., Chicago, 1876), 281; Adjutant General Files, Archives Division, Indiana State Library; Carter (ed.), *Territorial Papers*, 8:259; Lazenby, "Jackson County Prior to 1850," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 10(1914):261, 272; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; *History of Jackson County* (1886), 360, 501.

[9] John De Pauw, son of Charles De Pauw who came to America with Lafayette, laid out the town of Salem and was a prominent merchant there. He was commissioned colonel of the Ninth Regiment on January 10, 1814. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1816 and served several terms in the state legislature. *A Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men of the State of Indiana . . .* (2 vols. Cincinnati, 1880), 1:D3:10; Gresham, *Biographical Souvenir*, pt. 1:85; Indiana Biography Series (Indiana State Library), 8:57-58; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 195, 206.

[10] William Applegate came to Harrison County from Pennsylvania. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace*, 14. An early tax list shows that he paid taxes on 480 acres of land in Harrison County. Tipton Papers, July 23, 1813.

[11] Jacob Coonrod (Conrod, Conrad), Sr. (died 1815), and his son Jacob, Jr., both lived in Harrison County at this time. The son was appointed

Given notis to the officers of the first, and have give the notis to Capt Kepley and Capt Long who Commands Capt Barnaby's old Company, you will please write to Major Zenor to give the notis to the officers of his Battallion Except those I have notified also give the notis to Capt John Zenor and Subalterns as they are not notified, if it is more Convenient for them at Mr Coonrods then at Applegates it will answer the Same purpose, I Shall Endever to go on to Jeffersonvill before the Election to bring on Commissions for those that are not Commissioned[12] to wit, W^{m} pennington and others, I should be glad to See you before I go to Jefferson but dont expect the opertunity without you Can Come to my House.

Yours Respectfully in Hast

JOSEPH PADDACKS

[Addressed:] Col^{o}. John Tipton Harrison County I.T.

THOMAS POSEY TO TIPTON: COMMISSION AS COLONEL, April 22, 1814

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

THOMAS POSEY,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDIANA TERRITORY,

To all who shall see these presents—GREETING

KNOW YE, *That reposing special trust and confidence in the Patriotism, Valor, Fidelity and Abilities of* John Tipton *I have appointed him* Colonel of *the* fifth *Regiment of the Militia of the* INDIANA TERRITORY, *to take Rank as such from the* date Hereof. *He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the*

county treasurer in 1812 and was probably the builder of the large stone house on Corydon Pike known as the Old Capitol or the Government Hotel. He died in 1841 at the age of eighty. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace*, 20, 52-53; *Illustrated Atlas and History of Harrison County Indiana* . . . (F. A. Bulleit, publisher, Corydon, 1906; historical section by Aurela Porter Brewster), 52; Harrison County Will Records, A: 41-42; Harrison County Court of Common Pleas, Minute Book, 1811-14 (June 4, 1812); "Old Conrad Cemetery Records," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 35(1939):446.

[12] Governor Posey had taken up his residence at Jeffersonville to be near his physician in Louisville. Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 2:612.

duty of a Colonel *by doing and performing all manner of things thereto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers, under his command, to be obedient to his orders as* such Colonel *and he is to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future Governor of the Territory, or the General, or the Superior Officers set over him, according to the Rules and Discipline of War.—This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the Governor of the Territory for the time being.*

GIVEN *under my Hand, and Seal of the Territory, at* JEFFERSONVILLE, *the* Twenty Second *day of*
[SEAL] April *in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the thirty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America.*

BY THE GOVERNOR. TH. POSEY

JN GIBSON *Secretary.*

INDIANA TERRITORY } Sct
HARRISON COUNTY }

This day John Tipton appointed Col^{o} of the 5th Reg^{t} of Indiana Infantry Militia Came personally before me (authaurized to adminster oaths to all Military officers in s^{d} Regiment) and took the Oaths of allegiance to the united States and to discharge the duties as Colonel of S^{d} Regiment agreeably to the best of his Knowledge and abilities. Witness my hand & Seal this 25th Ap^{l} 1814

JOSEPH PADDACKS (Seal)

[Endorsed:] Registered 22nd April 1814

WALLER TAYLOR[13] Adj^{t} Genl I. M.

[13] Waller Taylor, a native of Virginia, came to Vincennes in 1804. He served as territorial judge, 1806-16, was elected United States Senator in 1816, and served nine years. He had seen military service as major and aide-de-camp to General Harrison in the Tippecanoe campaign, and was commissioned colonel and adjutant general, February 24, 1814. He died August 26, 1826, at his mother's home in Virginia. Reid, "Sketches of Early Indiana Senators," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 9(1913):92-95; Pirtle, *Battle of Tippecanoe*, 34; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 211.

TIPTON TO THOMAS POSEY, June 1, 1814

[IHS: William H. English Collection—ALS]

Jeffersonville 1t June 1814

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR POSEY

Please to Isue comision, for the following officers in the fifth Regimnt of Indiana Millitia (Lt James Tottan[14] Ensign James Watson of Ligh infantry and Ensign James Edwards) I am yours

JOHN TIPTON
Col

1814 June 1st The secretary will fill up commissions for the above mentioned persons

TH. POSEY

TIPTON: REGIMENTAL ORDERS, June 27, 1814

[ISL: Tipton Papers—ADS]

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

June 27th 1814

Ordered that a drill muster be held in the town of Corrydon on the 23d of July next and that Major Jacob Zenor cause all The officers non commissioned oficers and musitions in the Second Batalion of the fith Regiment of Indiana Millitia to be notified to attend Said Drill muster at 10 oclock A M of Said day Equipt as the Law dirrects and allso be punctial to attend Said Muster himself Equipt as the Law direct given under my hand this date above Writen.

JOHN TIPTON
C. C. 5 Rgt

PS. it allso ordered that Majr. Zenor call a companey muster of each Companey composing his batalion to be held in the month

[14] James Totten was later commissioned captain in the Fifth Regiment, August 30, 1816, and in the Twenty-third Regiment (Crawford County), October 13, 1818. Territorial *Executive Journal*, 251; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index. A strength report of his company in 1816 is among the Tipton Papers.

of July next in the next week after Said Drill muster in Such maner as the Law has in Such cases diri[c]ted.[15]

J TIPTON

PS. it allso required that all the Commissioned officers have their Comisions at Said Drill muster

JACOB SNIDER TO TIPTON, August 10, 1814

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

FORT STEVENSON[16] Augt 10" 1814

MAJOR JOHN TIPTON After my Respects, I would inform you that I have enlisted into the United states service for during the contest between G—Britain and America, and as I shall consequently be absent for a serious period of time I feel an anxiety concerning the Money due me for services rendered while belonging to the Rangers.[17] I wish therefore to empower you to draw the Same in My Name and keep it untill I return. For which purpose I have drawn a power of attorney and an order on the p. Master and inclosed the same.

Your early attention to this business will much oblige your humble serv^{t}.

JACOB SNIDER

P. S. For your Trouble pay yourself out of the Money you may Receive. When I return all shall be well—

[P. S.] to morrow I march

[15] Battalion musters were usually held in April, regimental musters in September, and company musters in April and September. Militia law of January 3, 1814, in Ewbank and Riker (eds.), *Laws of Indiana Territory, 1809-1816*, 384. The equipment which the men were required to provide included a musket and bayonet, fusee, or rifle, knapsack and blanket, two spare flints, pouch containing not less than twenty-four cartridges, twenty-four balls, and one-fourth pound of powder. Field officers were to be armed with a sword, and company officers with a sword or spontoon. *Ibid.*, 373-74. Muster days were prominent social events for the families of the militiamen.

[16] Fort Stephenson was the garrison post at Lower Sandusky, Ohio.

[17] Snider had served at Tippecanoe, and in militia companies in United States service, February 12–March 13, and April 2–August 25, 1813. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, pp. 521, 614, 617b.

[Enclosure]

This May certify that I Jacob Snider of the 17" Regt Infantry have authorised and empowered and by these presents do Invest Major John Tipton of the county of Harrison and Territory of Indiana to write, mark or make use of my name in any Manner or way which may be deemed Necessary for drawing all money or monies due me from the United States for services rendered as a Ranger.

Given under my hand at Lower Sandusky Augt 10" 1814

his
JACOB x SNIDER
mark

The paymaster to the Rangers under Capt. Craven Payton[18] who served in 1813 will allow Majr. John Tipton to Sign the pay or Receipt Rolls in my name as I have authorised him so to do. Lower Sandusky Augt. 10" 1814

his
JACOB x SNIDER
mark

TIPTON TO ALLAN D. THOM, June 1, 1816

[UC:William H. English Collection—ALS]

CORYDON first June 1816

SIR You will perhaps be surprised at the No of vakencies in my Regt they proceed from Diferent Causes some have remooved some on accompt of age or inabillity and some wishing

[18] In 1812 Craven Peyton held a commission in the Illinois Rangers, and accompanied Colonel Russell's expedition against the Indians near Peoria. U. S. Senate, *Executive Journal*, 2:276, 277; Illinois State Historical Society *Transactions* (1904), 131-33. In 1813 he proposed to acting Governor Gibson that he raise a company of volunteers in Indiana Territory or Kentucky. Gibson accepted the offer, the company was raised, and served from May 1 to August 25, 1813. Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 2:571-72; Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, pp. 617 ff. See also *Unedited Letters of Jonathan Jennings*, with notes by Dorothy Riker (Indiana Historical Society *Publications*, vol. 10, no. 4, Indianapolis, 1932), 197-98.

(or pretending they wish) to resine and in my opinion not suitable to command I Recieve all thier offers of Resignation which if nessicery I will remit to your office the Enclosed List of names have been forwarded to me by the proper authority as Duly Elected I have therefore to request that they be coms[d] as speedily as posible I have the honour to be

JOHN TIPTON
C. C. 5. R. I. M.

Co[l]. A D THOM[19]

[Endorsed:] Issued 29[th] June 1816[20]

[Enclosure]

Capts
Isaac Ferree[21] of Riffle Co
Beverly B Boston[22]
Edward Pennington[23]
Isaac Edwards[24]

[19] Allan D. Thom succeeded Waller Taylor as adjutant general on September 17, 1814. A Virginian by birth, Thom came to Indiana Territory in April, 1813. In January, 1814, his appointment as collector of internal revenue for the Territory was approved. He was the unsuccessful candidate against William Hendricks for Congress in 1816. He was later prominent in Crawford County, and was the founder of Fredonia. Vincennes *Western Sun*, July 27, 1816, also issues of July 20, August 3, and August 17; Hazen H. Pleasant, *A History of Crawford County, Indiana* (Greenfield, Ind., 1920), 30 ff.; U. S. Senate, *Executive Journal*, 2:457, 461. Thom's record book for collections in 1814, is preserved in the Archives Division, Indiana State Library.

[20] Territorial *Executive Journal*, 248-49.

[21] Isaac Ferree served a thirty-day period in United States service in the winter of 1812-13. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 431.

[22] Beverly B. Boston was made a captain in Fifth Regiment, April 26, 1817, and surveyor of Floyd County, August 16, 1821. Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[23] Edward Pennington was a founder of Lanesville. He was a member of the board of county commissioners in 1818. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace*, 67-68; Harrison County Commissioners' Records, 1817-24, pp. 26 ff.

[24] Isaac Edwards served with the mounted volunteers in United States service in 1813. He was born October 12, 1782; he emigrated to

Lieutenants
Charles Walker of Rifle Co
Joshua Mathena
Patrick Flanagan
Isaac Darnell

Ensigns
John McIntire
Mason French
William Ingram[25]

what is now Orange County from Shelby County, Kentucky. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 620a; *Indiana Magazine of History*, 33 (1937): 115.

[25] William Ingram served as a volunteer in United States service in 1812. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, pp. 411, 634b.

II. SHERIFF OF HARRISON COUNTY

TIPTON TO THOMAS POSEY, September 10, 1816

[IHS: William H. English Collection—ALS]

CORYDON Sep^tr 10th 1816

SIR having understood that David Craig[1] Esqr Late Sheriff of this County has resigned and that the Judges of our court has forwarded a recommendation in favour of me to fill that office I take the liberty to Inform you that if you think propper to give me the appointment I will Execute the Bond required By Law and Send it on by mail or otherwise

your obediant Servt

JOHN TIPTON

Govr POSEY

[Addressed:] Thos Posey Govr of I. T. Jeffersonville

THOMAS POSEY TO TIPTON: COMMISSION AS SHERIFF, September 16, 1816

[ISL: Tipton Papers—DS]

INDIANA TERRITORY, ss.

THOMAS POSEY,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDIANA TERRITORY,

To all unto whom these presents shall come—GREETING:

KNOW YOU, That I have constituted and appointed, and by these presents constitute and appoint John Tipton of the county of Harrison gentleman, to be Sheriff of our said county of Harrison during our pleasure; and do hereby authorise and empower him to do and perform all, and whatsoever to the office and duty of a Sheriff in our said county of Harrison doth any ways belong or appertain.

[1] David Craig was appointed justice of the peace for Harrison County on January 15, 1814, and sheriff on May 1, 1816. He established a tavern on Elm Street in Corydon in 1816. Territorial *Executive Journal*, 207, 244; Corydon *Republican*, March 23, 1927; Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace*, 26.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed at Jeffersonville in said Territory, the Sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the 41st

[Seal]

BY THE GOVERNOR Th. Posey

Jn Gibson *Secretary.*

Tipton: Bond as Sheriff of Harrison County, September 16, 1816

[IHS: William H. English Collection—DS]

Know all men by these presents that we John Tipton caleb Newman James Pell John Dawson & Armsterd Smoot are held and firmly bound unto his Excellincy Thomas Posey Governor of the Indiana Territory or his Successor in Office in the sum of Four Thousand Dollars current Money to which Payment well and truly to be made we bind Ourselves our Heirs &c Jointly severaly and firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated This 16th day of September 1816[2]

The Condition of this obligation is such that whare as the above bou[n]d John Tipton has been appointed High sheriff of Harrison County in the Indiana Territory by a commission from His Excellency Thomas Posey Governor as aforesaid bearing date the 16 day of September 1816 .

Now if the said John Tipton shall well and truly and faithfully discharge the duties of his said Office as Sheriff aforesaid agreeably to the laws of the Indiana Territory then this Obligation to be void Else to remain in full force and virtue in Law

Done in presence of
R. M. Heth C.H.C.

John Tipton (Seal)
Caleb Newman (Seal)
Jams Pell (Seal)
John Dawson (Seal)
his
Armsterd x Smoot (Seal)
mark

[2] Tipton's bond as sheriff upon his re-election in 1818 was for

Tax Levy for Harrison County, September, 1816

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

Harrison County. Sct

September Term 1816

This day the Court proceeded to lay the County leavy for the year 1816 as follows[3] towit

On Each hundred acres of first rate land,	37½cts
On Each Hundred acres of Second rate Do	25 cts
On Each hundred acres of third rate do	12½cts
On Each Horse creature three years old and upwards	37½cts
On Each Slave Two Dollars	
On Each Free man of color three Dollars	
On Each Singleman having no property fifty cents	

	Jacob Conrods Tavern	$6.00
	Alexander McReas[4] Do	2.00
on Tax book	Benjamin Haynes Do	2.00
on Tax book	Caleb Newmans Do	2.00
	Elizabeth Spencers[5] Do	6.00
	Ignatius Jones Do	4.00

$5,000, and was signed by Nathan Taylor, John Dawson, Jacob Arganbright, and Hiram C. Boon. Harrison County Deed Records, C:206-7.

[3] The assessments were made according to an act of March 11, 1813. Ewbank and Riker (eds.), *Laws of Indiana Territory, 1809-1816*, 56-57, 310, 312. Tipton Papers of May 10 and 16, 1817, show the tax levy on ferries and taverns for that year.

[4] Alexander B. McRae, a native of Scotland, came from North Carolina to Harrison County on the eve of the War of 1812, bringing his three eldest children. He was in United States service with the Harrison County militia, February 12–March 13, 1813. McRae later taught school. When Crawford County was formed, he was appointed county surveyor, and later, justice of the peace. He was the first postmaster of Mount Sterling, his appointment dating from 1819. *Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men*, 1:D6:54; Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 614; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; U. S. *Official Register*, 1819 ff.

[5] Elizabeth Spencer, widow of Spier Spencer, kept the tavern formerly maintained by her husband. In 1815 she was allowed $20 for house rent and candles furnished to the legislature. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace*, 11, 26; Ewbank and Riker (eds.), *Laws of Indiana Territory, 1809-1816*, 654, 690-91. She was married to William Boone on March 17, 1816. Harrison County Marriage Records, 1809-17.

on Tax book	Johnson Bennet .....Dº.....	3.00
	George Oatman[6] .....Dº...paid	3.00
	John Tipton[7] .....Dº.....	6.00
Paid	William Branham[8] .....Dº.....	6.00
	Robert Jones .....Dº.....	1.00
	Richard Wattson[9]	2.00
on Tax book	James Watters .....Dº.....	3.00
	On John Pittmans Ferry[10] paid.....	6.00
	Caleb Newmans .....Dº.....	2.00
	Hugh Logan .....Dº...on Tax book	2.00
	W. J. Houston[11] .....Dº...paid	2.00
	Randle Smiths .....Dº...paid	2.00
	John Brindleys[12] .....Dº...paid	4.00

[6] George Oatman, son of Joseph Oatman, settled with the family near the present New Albany at an early date. George was in United States service under Captain Paul French in 1812 (a Journal of the expedition is printed *ante,* 91 ff.), and was commissioned an ensign in the Indiana Militia on September 13, 1814. *History of the Ohio Falls Cities and Their Counties* . . . (2 vols. L. A. Williams & Co., Cleveland, 1882), 2:244, 245; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 218.

[7] Tipton's tavern account book, covering March 8 to April 2, 1817, is among the Tipton Papers in the Indiana State Library.

[8] William Branham was licensed to keep a tavern at his home in Corydon, April 4, 1809; he succeeded Spier Spencer as postmaster in 1812. Harrison County Court of Common Pleas, Minute Book, 1809-12, p. 17; Carter (ed.), *Territorial Papers,* 8:164. An advertisement of his tavern by his widow, Elizabeth Branham, appeared in the Corydon *Indiana Gazette,* February 6, 1819 ff.

[9] Richard Watson lived at the foot of the Knobs on the road between Corydon and Oatman's ferry. Harrison County Commissioners' Records, 1817-24, p. 42.

[10] This was the ferry established by Joseph Oatman in 1807. After Oatman's death in 1812, his widow married John Pittman. The ferry continued to be called the Oatman ferry. Harrison County Will Records, A:11-16; B:112-19; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 141.

[11] William J. Houston's ferry was established in 1812 at his landing on the Ohio River below the mouth of Knob Creek. Tipton was security for his bond. Harrison County Court of Common Pleas, Minute Book, 1811-14 (October 9, 1812).

[12] The name is now spelled Brinley. In 1814 Brinley sold to Tipton a farm of sixty-two acres bordering on Eight Mile Creek and the Ohio River. Harrison County Deed Records, A:138-39. See note 4, *ante,* 60.

Henry Coosonberrys[13]	D°	paid	2.00
James Reeds	D°	paid	1.00
John Smiths	D°	paid	1.00
Gary Norris[14]	D°	paid	2.00
James Pell	D°		2.00
Henery Heth[15]	D°		4.00
John Mauck		paid	4.00
Samuel McAdams[16]	D°	paid	2.00
Robert Fields Tavern			3.00

on whiskey on Tax book.

Test

R. M. HETH clk

[Endorsed:] Copy of Leavy for the year 1816

TIPTON: NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE, October 21, 1816

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

NOTICE

WILL BE Sold for ready money on the 31st. Inst at the house of John Hurst Jr[17] two horses twelve head of Cattle fourteen

[13] The Coosenbury (Gosenberry, Coosenberry) ferry was established in 1814. It was near the present site of Evans Landing. Harrison County Court of Common Pleas, Minute Book, 1811-14 (May Term, 7th day, 1814).

[14] Gary Norris' ferry was in section 28, township 3 south, range 5 [6] east, in what is now Floyd County. Harrison County Court of Common Pleas, Minute Book, 1809-12, pp. 31-32.

[15] Henry W. Heth succeeded his father, Richard M. Heth, as clerk of the Harrison County Circuit Court in 1818 and continued in office until 1852. He also served as county recorder from 1841 to 1855. Heth was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1796 or 1797. He died in 1857. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 74, 75; tombstone inscription, Corydon Cemetery, and information from Frederick P. Griffin, Corydon.

[16] Samuel McAdams was one of the founders of New Amsterdam, Harrison County. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 69.

[17] John Hurst, Jr. (1763-1840), came to Harrison County from Culpeper, Virginia, in 1800, built and operated the first mill on Indian Creek, and was appointed sheriff on January 30, 1812. Territorial law made officials responsible for errors and delinquencies in collection of taxes and court fees. Hurst was in serious straits, but the sale did not take place as advertised. His friends appealed to the legislature, and

head of Sheep three Beds bedsteds and furniture one Cupbord one beureau one Square Table one folding Table one Loom Six Cheers two wheels one Chest and one year oald Colt Taken as the property of John Hurst Late Sheriff of this County to Satisfy Sundry Executions against Said Hurst

october 21st 1816

JOHN TIPTON
S H C

DAVIS FLOYD TO TIPTON, December 10, 1816

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Wednesday Morning

DEAR COL? You may think me a little officious in intermeddling in matters which do not immediately concern me, tis true Sir that I am not immediately concerned but a number of the members of the Legislature have heard of the matter and they have requested me to see the matter properly Settled. I am sure that no one can attach any blame to you—But clearly the Court have done wrong in directing you to collect the money—Judge Lane[18] I have no doubt would give directions to release the property but he has resigned—If you will release the property

on January 24, 1818, a special relief law was passed for his benefit. *Laws of Indiana,* 1817-18 (special), pp. 41-43. A second relief law was passed during the following session. *Ibid.,* 1818-19, p. 127. The Hurst family founded Hurstown in Harrison County. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 71; *Atlas of Harrison County,* 1906, p. 55; information from Mrs. C. W. Miles, Corydon. Tipton gave further notice of sales to satisfy executions against Hurst on April 7 and May 24, 1817. Tipton Papers.

[18] Daniel C. Lane resigned as associate judge of Harrison County, November 28, 1816, having been elected state treasurer. He was born in Virginia, removed first to Kentucky, and then to Corydon. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, and represented Harrison County in the state Senate for three sessions, 1827-30. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 221; Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 40, 51; letter to Governor Jennings, November 28, 1816, in William H. English Collection, Indiana Historical Society; Indianapolis *Indiana Journal* (semiweekly), January 6, 1830 (death notice); Corydon *Democrat,* February 13, 1924; Indianapolis *Star,* April 7, 1929.

and charge the amount to me out of what is due me from the County you will please do so and the man will if the Court or Commissioners Should think proper reimburse the money at their first meeting or if you Should think proper to do so you may release the property and the Commissioners will give you Credit for the amount—I hope Sir that you will reflect that the man is a negroe and from Such we are not to expect that politeness which ought to be observed by persons in that Station of life[19]

Respectfully your Ob[t] Serv[t]

DAVIS FLOYD[20]

[Addressed:] Col[o] John Tipton Corydon

[19] Floyd probably refers to the case of Perry, a negro, who claimed he had been set free in 1813, but whose former master, William Stith, was trying to bring him back into slavery. Judge Waller Taylor of the General Court had given Stith a certificate for the removal of Perry to Kentucky, but the latter had escaped and returned to Harrison County. The final disposition of the case has not been found. For proceedings, see Harrison County Circuit Court, Order Books, 1814-17 and 1817-20; original papers, *Perry* v. *Stith*, Harrison County Circuit Court, Judgments, File Box P.

[20] Davis Floyd was a member of the General Assembly at this time. The son of Charles Floyd of Virginia, he came to Kentucky and, in 1801, to Clarksville, Indiana Territory, where he kept a tavern and operated a ferry. He served Clark County as recorder, 1801-2, as sheriff, 1802-6, and as representative in the territorial legislature, 1805 and 1806. Convicted in 1806 of aiding Aaron Burr, he was fined $10, and required to serve a prison sentence of three hours. Becoming territorial auditor in 1813, he moved to Corydon. The following year he became territorial treasurer. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1816, and in 1817 was appointed president judge, Second Judicial District. In 1823 he resigned to accept appointment on a Federal commission to ascertain claims and titles to land in Florida. Kathleen Jennings, *Louisville's First Families* . . . (Louisville, 1920), 170; Lewis C. Baird, *Baird's History of Clark County, Indiana* . . . (Indianapolis, 1909), 49, 287-88; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 101, 112, 121, 134, 197; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; U. S. Senate, *Executive Journal*, 3:343, 344; Ewbank and Riker (eds.), *Laws of Indiana Territory, 1809-1816*, 821, 823, 824, 834; *Unedited Letters of Jonathan Jennings*, 182-84.

Tipton to Davis Floyd, December 10, 1816

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Wednesday Morning Decr 10th 1816

Dear Mjr Yours of this morning has been Duly Recieved and I have no objection to you or any other Jentleman taking an active part in administering Justice even to the african (if he was oppressed) You think the court has Erred I think Different if the members of the Legislature has requestd you to Interfere with the afairs of our County as an Individual this time and you have Done so, I hope they will now Desist and hereafter mind thier own buisness and not meddle with the Sivil officers of our County as I am Clearly of opinion that Justice will be Done without thire aid to the negroe I have Leberatd his property by him paying my fees and charged you with his Tax which is $3.00

I am yours

John Tipton

[Addressed:] Mjr D Floyd

Jonathan Jennings to Tipton: Commission as Sheriff, December 30, 1816

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

Jonathan Jennings

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

To all who shall see these presents—Greeting:

Know Ye, That whereas it appears John Tipton has been duly elected sheriff of the county of Harrison I have commissioned, and by these presents do commission, him the said John Tipton sheriff of our said county of Harrison for and during the term of two years, and until his successor be appointed and qualified; and do hereby authorise and empower him to do and perform all, and whatsoever to the office and duty of sheriff doth in any wise belong or appertain.

GIVEN under my hand and private seal, at Corydon, the thirtieth day of Decm[r] in the year of
[SEAL] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen the first year of the state, and of the Independence of the United States, the forty first.

BY THE GOVERNOR JONATHAN JENNINGS

R. A. NEW[21] *Secretary.*

Printed at the Gazette Office — Corydon

[Addressed:] The Clerk of Harrison County

STATE OF INDIANA }
HARRISON COUNTY } Sct

This day John Tipton Esquire Sheriff of Harrison County Came personally before me Richard M. Heth Clerk of the Circuit Court of said County to whom was administered the Oath of Office as well as the Oath to Seport the Constitution of the united States and of this State as also the Oath to Prevent dueling.

Given under my hand the 22[d] day of March 1817

R. M. HETH c H C.

JOHN ZENOR TO TIPTON, 1816

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

DEAR COL, I Received your Letter Dated 19th Inst In witch you Ixspriss that You have all Ways found me your warm friend—Such has been the Case—and if I am I Will not fersake you in time of need—that I am oposed to you it is not true—but I have Said that I thaut From Some tales that I have heard and

[21] Robert A. New, an early resident of Jeffersonville, had helped Aaron Burr procure supplies and recruit in 1806. In 1814 he received a captaincy in the Second Regiment, Indiana Militia, and the next year was made aide to Governor Posey with the rank of colonel. In May, 1816, he was appointed associate judge, Clark County; upon organization of the state he was elected secretary of state. Logan Esarey, *A History of Indiana* (2 vols. 3d ed., Fort Wayne, 1924), 1:202, 253-54; Jacob P. Dunn, *Indiana and Indianans* . . . (5 vols. Chicago and New York, 1919), 1:338-39; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 215, 232, 245.

Some Instants that happend that you was not my friend—that Ever I said any thing Disrispecful of you as a Citizen as an offircer or as a Soulder it is a Lie and no truth in it—and I am able to Substantiate it, that Ever I said I wold vote for Paddox or any other Candidate is not true,[22] I have all ways Said that if I did not vote for you I would not vote against you, for I am warmley attached to the Cause of my cuntry and that of my fellow citizens I think it a Good princible of a Good Citizen to Soport the man ho doth the most merrit the attintion and Sufridges of the p[e]ople and ho is the best Ediquet to do the Requisit Dutys—your most obed. and very humble Servent

JNO. ZENOR

COL. JOHN TIPTON

WALLER TAYLOR TO TIPTON, February 13, 1817

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

WASHINGTON Feby 13th 1817

Dr SIR, I recd your letter to day which is dated the 26th of last month. You will excuse my not having written to you before. I thought that all the Militia which were ordered out under the authority of the U States were paid, agreeably to the directions of the War Department in their instructions to the pay master in October last. I will ascertain in a day or two if the muster Rolls of those who were detached from Col. Paddoxes Regiment have been sent here, and if they have, I will endeavour to get an order for them to be paid. As for the electioneering trick of Noble and Hendricks, in endeavouring to get the credit of what was done before they came here, it was really pitiful.[23]

[22] The election referred to was probably that for sheriff of Harrison County, held in August, 1816.

[23] James Noble was Taylor's fellow senator from Indiana, and William Hendricks was a member of the House. They had taken up the cause of the unpaid militia in a letter of December 20, 1816, to the Secretary of War, and were subsequently involved in a long controversy with Major Ambrose Whitlock, district paymaster, who was brought under criticism by their action. An extensive discussion of the militia payment appears in the Vincennes *Western Sun*, February 15, March 15 and 29, April 12, May 24, July 19 and 26, August 23 and 30, Septem-

Had they consulted me, or let me have known what they were doing, I would cheerfully have joined them in ascertaining how the thing stood in the War Office, but they went secretly to work in order that it might appear to be done altogether by them without my having troubled myself about it. Popularity that is derived from art, stratagem and cunning is not worth having, for unless a public man possesses independence and is upright in his Conduct, he never can preserve the confidence of the people. Nor should he, for confidence can never be obtained, unless the public mind is convinced that a man is actuated in what he does by the principles of honour and honesty. I will always do everything in my power to promote the interest of the people, but I will do it openly and above board, without caring who knows it; for I think myself above doing a mean thing, and if others are less scrupulous than I am, let them pursue a different course; if they succeed by it at my expence, I had rather they should do so than immitate their Conduct. I have been led into these remarks by what has happened; for a moment I was mortified when I heard what was done, but at present I feel no other sentiment than contempt for such conduct. I will as I mentioned above, take the first opportunity of making the necessary enquiry respecting the pay of the Militia, and will adopt the proper measures to get the whole paid that are entitled to it. I should have attended to this business long since but I wanted information on the subject. My Friends must excuse me if I do not write to them as often as I wish, for I have so much business to attend to that it is impossible to be punctual to every one.

I am Dr Sir Respectfully Your Obt. Sev^{t}

WALLER TAYLOR

[Addressed:] Col John Tipton Corydon Indiana

ber 6, 13, and 20, 1817. See also Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 3:301-2.

For a biographical sketch of Noble, see Nina K. Reid, "James Noble," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 9(1913):1-13; a sketch of William Hendricks by Nina K. Reid appears in *ibid.*, 9:167-86. Hendricks' letters printed in Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 3:283 ff. include several addressed to Tipton.

WALLER TAYLOR TO TIPTON, February 15, 1817

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

WASHINGTON Feby 15th 1817

DR SIR, Since writing to you yesterday I have applied to the Pay Office, and have been informed that no Muster Rolls have been sent, other than those designated in the Order to be paid lately. If there [are] any that you know of where the militia were called out under the athority of the United States, or where they were called out by any other authority in the Territory, and afterwards the United States recognized their Services, they will be paid. Unless the names of the Company officers are known, it will be out of my power to have any thing done.

Yours Respectfully

WALLER TAYLOR

[Addressed:] Col John Tipton Corydon Indiana

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW TO TIPTON, March 22, 1817

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CHARLESTOWN March the 22nd 1817

DEAR SIR The reason of my not answering your letter of the 5th Instant sooner was occasioned by not being at home I have a perticlar wish that our Militia may be well Officered I therefore am pleased that you have become a candidate for the command of the Brigade, and shall take care that it be made public in this Regiment I have no other Openion to give you then that I gave you in albany, however an officer of very good standing in this Regiment has told me to day that he knows of several Officers very friendly to you and exspects they will support in the Election one Company of the eighteen in this Regiment will fall. that will leave seventeen Companies in Clark and sixteen in Harrison

I see a very great deficilty in electing our field officers in the differant Regiments under the preasant law it has not defined the commands of the Lieut Cols or majors and it appears to me the electing of the major will run through the whole Regiment—please to give me your opinion on this point in your next letter[24]

[24] An act supplementary to the territorial militia law had been passed by the first General Assembly on January 3, 1817. *Laws of Indiana,*

I am truly Sorry for the misfortune that has happened in your family. But my dear friend as the fault is not yours do not seffer your sperits or your usual fortitude to forsake you a man in those cases is obliged to support his own honor—

with pleasure I subscribe my self your friend and humble servant—

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW

COL. JOHN TIPTON

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW TO TIPTON, April 26, 1817

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CHARLESTOWN April the 26th 1817

DEAR Col Your letter of the 5 Instant did not come to hand until the last mail—Major Montgomery[25] is Elected Col in this Regiment John Carr[26] Lieut Col and Daniel Peyton[27] Major. I understand from a friend that some new companies is about

1816-17, pp. 175-80. The second General Assembly passed a new act regulating the militia, which was printed separately in 1818 with an abridgement of the rules and regulations for the field exercise and maneuvers of infantry.

[25] William Montgomery was commissioned a captain in the Indiana Militia on April 5, 1811, a major on June 4, 1812. In 1812 he served in a company of mounted riflemen in the service of the United States. On February 11, 1813, he was commissioned justice of the peace of Clark County. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 172, 184, 190; Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 367.

[26] John Carr was born in April, 1793, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and came to Clark County in 1806. During the War of 1812 he was a lieutenant in the United States ranger service and later rose to the rank of major general in the Indiana Militia. After holding several county offices he served in Congress from 1831 to 1837, and from 1839 to 1841. He died at Charlestown on January 20, 1845. Gresham, *Biographical Souvenir,* pt. 1:22; Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, pp. 394, 395; U. S. Senate, *Executive Journal,* 2:370, 380; *Ohio Falls Cities and Their Counties,* 2:332-33; Baird, *History of Clark County,* 97-98.

[27] Daniel Peyton, a native of Virginia, came to Clark County about 1800. He was commissioned captain of a rifle company in the Second Regiment, Indiana Militia, on September 22, 1815. Gresham, *Biographical Souvenir,* pt. 2:34; Baird, *History of Clark County,* 585; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 235.

to be formed in your Regiment. The Same attempt is made here. But I doubt the propriety of laying off any new districts until the Election of Gen[l] Officers is over—because the law Says (the Supplement) they Officers Commission[d] in pursuance of this act shall meet at a certain time and place and Elect Gen[l] officers. But as both Regiments is aiming at the same thing one cannot find fault with the other. I should have bin much dissadisfied if you had declind being a candidate for Brigadier Gen[l] on account of your misfortune, it wou'd have showen a want of fortitude. I can assure you I have not heard one person in this quorter blaim you—but all your old friends pity you and commend your resentment.

Your unsettled State of mind at present should not alter your general deportment. the good old physician time and your friends Support in a short time will set all things right again. I wou'd be glad if you can reconcile it with your previous engagments that you shou'd give one of your Staff appointments to Some one of your friends in this Regiment. Perhaps quorter master of Brigade wou'd suit as well as any for an appointment at so great a distance from you[28]

With Respect I am your firm friend and Humble S[t]

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW

Co[l] J. TIPTON

JONATHAN JENNINGS TO TIPTON: COMMISSION AS BRIGADIER GENERAL, May 23, 1817

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

JONATHA[N J]ENNINGS,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN [CHIE]F OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

To All Who Shall See Th[ese Pr]esents—GREETING:

KNOW YE, That from the special trust and confidence rep[osed in] the patriotism, valor, fidelity and ability of John Tipton I have commissioned, and do by these presents commission him a Brigadier General in the 2[nd] Division, 3[d] brigade of the Militia of the State of Indiana; to take rank as

[28] See *post*, 139.

such from the date hereof, and during good behavior. He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of a Brigadier General And I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command, to be obedient to his orders as Brigadier Gen[l]. And he is to observe and obey such orders and instructions, from time to [ti]me, as he shall receive from his superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, [I have] hereunto set my hand, and have caused to be affixed the seal of the State of Indiana, at Coryd[on the] twenty third day
[SEAL] of May in the year of our Lord one thou[sand ei]ght hundred and Seventeen the first year of the state, and of the Indep[ende]nce of the United States, the forty first

BY THE GOVERNOR, JONATHAN JENNINGS

R. A. NEW *Secretary.*

Printed at the Gazette Office — Corydon

STATE OF INDIANA
HARRISON COUNTY Viz

Personally appeared before me the undersigned a Jus[tice] of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, the [above] named John Tipton, and took the Several Oaths prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Indiana

Given under my hand and seal this 1st day of June 1817.

DAVID S. COLLINS J. P. (Seal)

[Endorsed:] The resignation of Brigadier General Tipton is accepted[29]

J. JENNINGS

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW TO TIPTON, June 29, 1817

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CHARLESTOWN June 29th 1817

DEAR GENERAL I shou'd have Issued a general order before

[29] Tipton returned his commission as required by law when he resigned as brigadier general. The date of his resignation is not known. Allan D. Thom was appointed to the office on January 11, 1822, and Tipton was appointed major general January 25, 1822.

now, But for the want of the number of the different Regiments in the Devision. Be so good as to [c]all at the office and git the numbers as the[y] Stand numbered in the State and send them to me togather with the name of the Commandant of each Regiment.

I have appointed my Staff Col. Marston G Clark[30] and Major Davis Floyd aids de camp & Samuel C Tate[31] Quarter master. I have also appointed M[r] Masey Judge advocate. The law does not provide for the appointment of a Judge advocate but the necessity of that appointment has induced me to make it—

It has ben exspected Some time Sence by Some of they officers of this Regiment that you would call the Field officers of the Brigade togather to take into consideration the propriety of forming some new Regimental districts—

In hast your friend and humble servant

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW

G[n] J TIPTON

[30] Marston G. Clark was born in Virginia, the youngest of a family of twenty-nine sons and three daughters. A sketch in the William H. English Collection, University of Chicago, says that he was born September 12, 1769; according to his tombstone record he died July 25, 1846. After making several preliminary trips to the West, he came to Louisville in 1798, lived there for two years, and then crossed the river to Indiana Territory. He held various Clark County offices and operated a tavern and ferry at Jeffersonville. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel of militia in 1803 and served with Harrison at Tippecanoe as brigade major. After his removal from Clark County to Salem, sometime before 1814, he represented Washington County in the territorial and state legislatures. He was subagent and agent at the Kansas River Indian agency from about 1829 until 1833. In his later years he removed to a farm near Salem. He was a prominent Mason. Territorial *Executive Journal*, 100, 101, 112, 121, 131, 163; McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana*, 335-36; William H. English, *Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio, 1778-1783* . . . (2 vols. Indianapolis, 1897), 1:34; 2:866, 978-79; Warder W. Stevens, *Centennial History of Washington County, Indiana* . . . (Indianapolis, 1916), 232-38; U. S. *Official Register*, 1829, 1831, 1833.

[31] Samuel C. Tate was a carpenter and builder at Charlestown, Indiana. McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana*, 417.

RUTHAY WILLIAMS TO TIPTON, July 15, 1817

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

July 15th—1817

GANRAL TIPTON Let the Barer Isaac Ferree Have My Sun Jameses[32] Monay that Is Coming to him For a tour of Dutay he sarved under Lut Rose and oblige

Your frend

RUTHAY WILLIAMS

BULLITT AND JONES TO TIPTON, July 31, 1817

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

LOUISVILLE July 31st 1817

GENl JOHN TIPTON

Bot of BULLITT & JONES[33]

1 pr. Gold appaulets	$35.00
2 yds Super Blue Cloth $12	24.00
12 Sticks twist 9d	1.50
6—Hank Silk 9d	.75
2 yds Bro Holland 4/6	1.50
1 Cut Thrd	12½
	$62.87½

[32] James Williams received $8.00 for thirty day's service as private in 1813. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 614. The Receipt Rolls show that Tipton collected militia pay for a great many Harrison County men.

[33] Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, Louisville merchants, were descendants of Benjamin Bullitt, a French Huguenot who fled to Maryland in 1685. They owned about a thousand acres of land, including a large part of the site of the present Louisville, and also had extensive investments in Indiana. They erected a stone gristmill at Spring Mill, Lawrence County (now restored by the Department of Conservation), and were among the proprietors of Terre Haute. *Ohio Falls Cities and Their Counties,* 1:158; H. C. Bradsby, *History of Vigo County, Indiana . . .* (Chicago, 1891), 416, 417; *History of Lawrence, Orange and Washington Counties,* 39, 41. See also *Indiana History Bulletin,* 7:no.7:186-87 (April, 1930).

DEAR GEN[l]. Above you have a bill of all the articles you wrote for except the Bullet Buttons & Buckram, neither of which are to be had in this place. M[r] Collins Says he will be here again on Saturday & then if any other Kind of Buttons will suit we will send them to you. We trust the above articles are such as you want.[34]

Verry respectfully Your obt Sevts

BULLITT & JONES

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW TO TIPTON, August 8, 1817

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CHARLESTOWN August the 8[th] 1817

DEAR GENERAL I here with Send you a complete Statment of the votes taken in Clark County on Monday last—Beleiving that it would be Satisfactory to you and some of your friends to know how the differant settlements voted I have Sent you a Statment of the differnt Townships I hope governor Posey has got a better vote in your County—you will see by the Statment I have given you that James Beggs[35] Benjamin

[34] When a brigadier or major general in the Indiana militia appeared on parade days or at muster, he was expected to wear "a French military hat, blue cloth coat turned up with buff or scarlet, with gold epaulets, white small clothes or buff, also boots and spurs." Ewbank and Riker (eds.), *Laws of Indiana Territory, 1809-1816*, 379.

[35] James, Charles, and John Beggs, sons of Thomas Beggs, a commissary in the Revolutionary Army, were born in Virginia. They came West about 1800, first stopping in Kentucky and then settling in Clark County. James was a graduate of William and Mary College. He served five sessions in the territorial legislature and four sessions in the state Senate, and was so precise about phraseology that his friends called him "Mr. Syntax." Charles was a captain in the Clark County militia and later in the Second Regiment. He represented Clark County in the lower House of the territorial and state legislatures during the sessions of 1814, 1815, 1817-18, and 1818-19. Jacob P. Dunn, *Indiana; a Redemption from Slavery* (*American Commonwealths*, rev. ed., Boston and New York, 1905), 356-57; Stephen R. Beggs, *Pages from the Early History of the West and North-West . . .* (Cincinnati, 1868), 9-13; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 136; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; Ewbank and Riker (eds.), *Laws of Indiana Territory, 1809-1816*, 831.

Ferguson[36] Thomas Carr[37] & Charles Beggs is Elected in this county. There is no doubt with me as to the propriety of your appointing an Aid. It is true the law is Silent on the Subject—but the common practice is in favour of that appointment—

I have nothing of perticlar note farther at this time—Please to give my respects [to] Maj^{r} Floyd and the rest of my acquaintance in Town

yours with Respect

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW

GEN^{l} J. TIPTON

A STATEMENT of the Polls of Election in Clark County on the 1st Monday in August 1817.

CANDIDATES		CHARLESTOWN T. SHIP	WASHINGTON T. SHIP	BETHLEHEM T. SHIP	COLLINGS T. SHIP	WOODS T. SHIP	GREENVILLE T. SHIP	NEW ALBANY T. SHIP	JEFFERSONVILLE T. SHIP	TOTAL NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH
Thomas Posey	C.	61.	53.	58.	....	28.	49.	22.	97.	368
William Hendricks	C.	328.	30.	10.	54.	1.	8.	29.	7.	467
Joseph Bartholomew	S.	70.	30.	62.	....	25.	45.	51.	95.	378
James Beggs	S.	316.	42.	7.	54.	4.	10.	....	3.	434
Thomas Carr	R.	307.	20.	21.	54.	25.	29.	4.	2.	462
Benj^{a}. Ferguson	R.	358	49.	54.	54.	28	11.	18.	38.	610

[36] Benjamin Ferguson was born in Virginia, studied law, and came to Clark County in its early days. He was an associate judge and served in the legislature for six sessions. He had a farm two and a half miles from Charlestown. Gresham, *Biographical Souvenir*, pt. 2:11.

[37] Thomas Carr, father of General John Carr, was born in Maryland, June 23, 1755, served in the Revolution from Westmoreland County Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana Territory in 1806. He was a delegate from Clark County to the Constitutional Convention of 1816 and representative in the first two sessions of the legislature. He died in 1822. Baird, *History of Clark County*, 909-10; *Roster of Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution Buried in Indiana* (Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution, 1938, hereafter cited as Indiana D. A. R., *Roster*), 88.

CANDIDATES		CHARLESTOWN T. SHIP	WASHINGTON T. SHIP	BETHLEHEM T. SHIP	COLLINGS T. SHIP	WOODS T. SHIP	GREENVILLE T. SHIP	NEW ALBANY T. SHIP	JEFFERSONVILLE T. SHIP	TOTAL NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH
John K. Graham[38]	R.	114.	59.	41.	7.	4.	59.	49.	104.	437
Charles Beggs	R.	331.	6	3	46.	28.	1.	13.	15.	443
Samuel Patterson[39]	R.	15.	81	57.	....	....	....	34.	74.	271

Samuel Connor to Tipton, August 14, 1817

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Mount Vernon 14th august 1817

Dr Genl. I wrote you in my last letter that I was a candidate at our late election and that Mr Cuningham was my opponent he got 39 votes and I got 163[40] if I am not mistaken Posey got 155 votes and Hendricks 50 or 55 votes I would be glad if you would write me by Colo. Roberts[41] or the first opportunity who is Elected in you County and also for Congress. the Commissions for our Regmt. have not yet Come to hand Should any new arrangement take place next winter of the Militia I Shall do all I can to have the 12th. Regmt. attached. to the third Brigade as

[38] John Kennedy Graham was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1783, came to Indiana Territory in the early 1800's, and surveyed many of the lands in Floyd and adjoining counties. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1816 and served in the House for three sessions, and in the Senate for one. He died in New Albany, August 21, 1841. *Ohio Falls Cities and Their Counties,* 2:142, 143, 247; *New Albany Centennial Celebration . . . 1913* (New Albany, 1913), 105; *Indiana Magazine of History,* 32(1936):312-13.

[39] In 1813 Samuel Patterson was commissioned ensign, and later, captain, in the Second Regiment, Indiana Militia. On March 22, 1817, he was commissioned a justice of the peace of Clark County. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 189, 201, 213; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[40] Connor refers to the election of a state representative from Perry County.

[41] Probably Colonel Jesse Roberts, who was commissioned colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment on February 20, 1816. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 210, 211, 212, 241, 243.

the Rout is to Circuetous for the Conveying of Returns and Commissions & I have nothing worthy of your attention at present but Remain your Sincere friend and very humble Servt.

SAM[l]. CONNOR[42]

PS. you have forgotten in you Last to Comply with you Promis but that is no reason you should allways do so

J T S C

[Addressed:] To Gen[l]. John Tipton Corydon Indiana
Pr Col[o] Roberts

TIPTON TO JOHN F. ROSS, APPOINTMENT, August 14, 1817

[Margaret Ross Brown, Seymour—DS]

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS—GREETING

KNOW YE, that reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism valor, fidelity and abilities of John F Ross[43] I have appointed him Quarter Master (of the 3rd Brigade & second Division of Ind[a] militia) with the Rank of Major, and he is to be respected and obeyed as such.

Given under my hand and Seal this 14th day of August 1817—At Corydon

JOHN TIPTON

[Addressed:] Majr John F Ross Charleston Clarke County

[42] Connor represented Perry County in the House during the three sessions from 1816 to 1819, and again in 1820-21. He had commanded a company of militia in the service of the United States in 1812. On March 4, 1819, he was commissioned brigadier general in the Ninth Brigade. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, pp. 348 ff.; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[43] John F. Ross, a prominent lawyer of Charlestown, was born in Morgantown, Kentucky, lived for a time in Bardstown, and then came to Indiana Territory. He served in the militia, was prosecuting attorney under both the territorial and state governments, represented Clark County in the House, 1819-20 and 1820-21, and succeeded Davis Floyd as president judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, May 2, 1823. He died in 1834. Baird, *History of Clark County*, 288-89; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 187, 190; Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 385; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; Leander J. Monks, Logan Esarey, Ernest V. Shockley (eds.), *Courts and Lawyers of Indiana* (3 vols., Indianapolis, 1916), 2:600, 673.

JOHN MEEK TO TIPTON, September 6, 1817

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

MADISON Sep^{t} 6th 1817

FRIEND TIPTON Enclosed you have Eleven Dollars & fifty cents the am^{t}. that I borrowed of you &c

I did not get home the day I left you in consequence of my indisposition however I arrived early next day I have not as yet got able to (hardly) walk about.

I found all in confusion here in consequence of religion My Wife & Brother is amongst the converts.[44]

I have nothing new to inform you of only to offer my thanks for your passed friendship.

I am in hast yours Fraternally

JOHN MEEK[45]

N.B. My best respects to Col. Thom & M.R. Davis[46] &c

J. M.

TIPTON TO MARK BARNETT, September 13, 1817

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CORYDON INDIANA Septr 13th 1817

SIR on Recieveing this power[47] I would thank you to lay it before the paymaster Immedidy if he pays you the amount after

[44] A series of Methodist camp meetings was begun in 1817 just outside the town of Madison on the banks of Crooked Creek. Madison *Indiana Republican,* July 19, August 16, 1817; "History of Madison," in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 16(1920):328.

[45] John Meek and Tipton were brother Masons. Meek was commissioned a justice of the peace for Jefferson County on March 23, 1816. In 1818 he received a lieutenancy, and in 1819 a captaincy in the Sixth Regiment, Indiana Militia. He was treasurer in 1818 of the Madison Library Society. McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana,* 46; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 242; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; Madison *Indiana Republican,* February 28, 1818.

[46] See *post,* 190n.

[47] A power of attorney from Peter Newton to Barnett, September 12, 1817, to receive from Ambrose Whitlock, paymaster, the amount due Newton for service as private in a company commanded by Robert Barnaby in 1812. Tipton Papers. See also Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, pp. 411, 412, 413, 634b, and Barnett to Tipton, following.

retaining Pay for the postage and your trouble please to Remit the ballance to me by mail your complyance will confer a favour I have no knews Worth your attention

your obedient Servt.

JOHN TIPTON

[Addressed:] Mr Mark Barnet Esqr Vencennes Indiana

MARK BARNETT TO TIPTON, September 18, 1817

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

VINCENNES 18th September 1817

DEAR SIR Emediately on the receipt of your note to me I Waighted on Capt Whitlock whoo Enform me that he had Clos[d]. his Buisiness with the U S on the 16th and it was out of his Power to do any thing on the Subject I Enclose yours in this that you may git your money through Some other Channel as it is now too late to do any thing here—your Commands shal be Always be attended by

your

MARK BARN[ETT]

[Addressed:] General John Tipton Coriden Indiana state

[Postmarked:] Vincennes IA 25 Sept.

JOHN ZENOR TO TIPTON, September (?), 1817

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CORYDON I T [September?] 1817

DEAR GEN[l] I Received yours of the 22[d] Inst. I have Came to Town this day for the Exspress perpose of Seing you but am disapointed the order you guive me In your Letter I have not yet attended to in Conciquenc of not knowing what instructions maj Boon had on the Subject you did not Inform me that I Should asume the Comand of the Reg[t] in the absence of Col. Boon and I was afraid there would be a misstake among us I thout there wold be considerable troble in Counter manding the orders and Give new once at this late piriod I think it Will be Less troble to Caul an adisinl muster for that perpose however I am Wiling to do Eny thing that is rite and will plase you Sir I am resolved not to Continue in office I wold be glad you

would consider me as Such to Exclude me frome the faul musters and I will Give my ressignation at any time and I shal feal my Self enirly under obligations to you[48]

Yours &c &c

JOHN ZENOR

GEN TIPTON

PS. Write to me as Soon as posible and Lit me know what I must do

MILITIA REGIMENTAL ELECTION RETURN, October 18, 1817[49]

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

Colo		
Sam[l] Boone	[tally marks]	104 hundred & four
Colo		
Milo R. Davis	[tally marks]	90 ninety
Majr		
Jacob Arginbright	[tally marks]	85 Eighty five
M		
Isaac Ferree	[tally marks]	31 thirty one
Majr		
Beveley Hurst	[tally marks]	70 seventy
Mjr		
Richard Watson	[tally marks]	10 ten

We Dennis Pennington and Isaac Ash Clerks of an election held in the Courthouse in Corydon for one Lieutenant Colonel and one Major Do Certify that Samuel Boone is duly Elected Colonel and Jacob Arginbright Major to commd the fifth Rgt I M given under our hands this 18[th] day of october 1817[50]

[48] John Zenor was lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Regiment at this time. An election was held for a new lieutenant colonel on October 18.

[49] A list of the voters at this election is preserved among the Tipton Papers. A typed copy has been placed in the Genealogy Room, Indiana State Library.

[50] Samuel Boone and Jacob Arganbright were commissioned lieutenant colonel and major, respectively, on February 11, 1818. Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

We Edward Pennington William D. Littell[51] and John Harrison[52] Judges do certify the above Election to [be] correct

{ DENNIS PENNINGTON[53]
{ ISAAC ASH Clk

[On reverse:] I John Tipton Brgdeir Gen[l] Commanding the third Brigade of Indiana militia Certify the within return to be correct as delivered to me by the Judges and clerks of Said election given under my hand this 30[th] day of november 1817

JOHN TIPTON B g

Certifiket of an election for L[t] Co[l] and Mjr of the fifth Rgt I M

TIPTON: APPOINTMENT AS COURTHOUSE CUSTODIAN, February 11, 1818

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ACS]

HARRISON COUNTY Sct

February 11[th] 1818

Ordered that the Court house in Corydon be Delivered to and Given to the care of John Tipton and that he be and it is here by made his duty and is hereby made accountable for any damage

[51] William D. Littell was appointed a justice of the peace, Harrison County, January 17, 1809, and served in the House at the 1817-18 session. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 153.

[52] John Harrison was an associate judge of Harrison County from 1824 to 1831. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 73.

[53] Dennis Pennington was born in Virginia, May 18, 1776, came to Kentucky with Henry Clay in 1797, and to Indiana Territory shortly after 1800. He served as justice of the peace, was speaker of the territorial House of Representatives in 1810 and member of that body for four other sessions, 1813-15, member of the Constitutional Convention in 1816, and later served five terms in the Indiana House and thirteen in the Senate. On January 19, 1846, the House adopted a resolution of recognition for "his long and faithful service to the State during the whole period of its existence." He died in September, 1854. Gresham, *Walter Quintin Gresham,* 1:11 ff.; Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 21, 40; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 141, 150; Vincennes *Western Sun,* April 16, 1825; John W. Ray, "A Recollection of Dennis Pennington," in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 3(1907):26-28; Indiana *House Journal,* 1845-46, p. 631; Indiana Biography Series, 4:222-23, 316-18.

that may be Sustained by reason of any Societies of People either religious or otherwise Occupying Said House further then onavoidable accidents Which order the Said Tipton concented and agreed to in the prese[n]ce of the board[54]

Test

A Copy R. M. HETH clk

[Endorsed:] Commissioners to John Tipton Copy of Order

HARRISON COUNTY TAX LEVY, MAY 13, 1818

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ACS]

HARRISON COUNTY—Sct

13th May 1818

This day the Commissioners Proceeded to Lay the Levy for the County of Harrison for the year 1818 as follows towit[55]

On Each hundred acres of 1st rate Land	$00.50
On Each hundred acres 2d rate ....Do	43¾
On Each hundred 3d .....Do	31¼
On Each Horse mare Mule or Ass	37½
On Each Stud Horse the rate he Stands the Season	
On Frederick Maucks ferry	$ 7.00
On Saml Mc Adams..Do	5.00
On Sniders .....Do	5.00
On Caleb Newmans	5.00
On John Pitmans	15.00
On Gary Norris's	5.00
On Henry Coosonberys	5.00
On John Brindleys	5.00
On James Reeds	5.00
On Jacob Conrods Tavern	15.00
On Alexander McReas	12.00
On Isaac Ferrees	15.00

[54] The courthouse continued to be in Tipton's care until February, 1820, when Jordan Vigus was appointed "Guardian." Harrison County Commissioners' Records, 1817-24, p. 134.

[55] Based on the 1818 tax law. In addition to the county tax on land there was a state tax of double this amount. *Laws of Indiana*, 1817-18 (general), 259, 261.

On Alpheus Branhams	18.00
On Archabald Whites[56]	15.00
On Levi Longs[57]	10.00
On Elijah Veach's[58]	12.00
On John T Jemmesons[59]	12.50
On Greenberry Allison	16.00
" Daniel Lambs[60]	15.00
" David A Killians[61]	10.00
" David Craigs	18.00
" Richard Watsons	12.00
" John Bowmans[62]	15.00
" Moore & Nelson's	12.50
" Jonathan Haune	12.50
Danl Frenches	12.00

A Copy Test
R. M. HETH clk

[56] Permission was granted Archibald White to keep a tavern at his home in Northampton, December 6, 1817. Henry W. Heth, Clerk of Harrison County, Memorandum Book, 1817-29, in Harrison County Courthouse.

[57] Levi Long, son of John Long, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Indiana as a young man, helped to build the Corydon capitol, and as a Baptist preacher traveled through Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. He was spoken of as "a man of great natural talent and moral worth." Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 28; *Atlas of Harrison County,* 1906, p. 45; Gresham, *Biographical Souvenir,* pt. 2:165.

[58] Elijah Veatch, son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Cragg or Craig) Veatch, was born in Tennessee in 1793 and came to Harrison County with other members of the family about 1811. He was appointed a captain in the Fifth Regiment, Indiana Militia, April 26, 1817. Extracts from copy of letter of Arthur Clifford Veatch to Willard E. Wight, in Genealogy Room, Indiana State Library; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[59] John T. Jamison became recorder of Harrison County on November 10, 1818. *Ibid.* His tavern was in Corydon. Heth, *op. cit.*

[60] Daniel Lamb's tavern was in Northampton. Heth, *op. cit.*

[61] David A. Killian was commissioned a lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment in 1817 and captain in 1818. Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[62] John Bowman's tavern was at his house in Franklin Township. Daniel French's tavern was in Harrison Township. Heth, *op. cit.*

Robert Stephens to Tipton, May 17, 1818

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Bardstown [Kentucky] May 17th 1818

Dear General I will be at or in the neighberhood of Coriden next week and would be extreamly glad to recieve a letter from you on the way informing me whether our negro is yet at Colo Lanes if so whether She sleeps so situated that she can be come at without alarming the family, & please to talk to Lane & see whether he will not suffer her taken without making an alarm even if he should hear it & such other information as you can give[63] Should you write please to have the letter left at Leonards in Northampton but if ye should not write please

[63] About 1792 Richard Stephens, father of Robert, purchased a negro woman named Susan from John Wilson, agent of a Mr. Kinkade. Kinkade was living at the mouth of the Cheat River near the boundary between Pennsylvania and Virginia and operating a ferry across the Monongahela River. Susan escaped into Indiana about 1815 or 1816 and instituted suit against Stephens, claiming her freedom on the ground of former residence in the free state of Pennsylvania.

On October 26, 1816, Judge James Scott of the General Court issued a writ for the appearance of Stephens to answer the charge of unlawfully confining and restraining Susan of her liberty; Stephens answered that the bill of sale for Susan warranted her to be a slave for life. The case came before the Indiana Supreme Court in May, 1817, and was sent to the Harrison County Circuit Court for trial. There the case was continued from term to term until August, 1818, when the jury returned a verdict in favor of Stephens. The request of Susan's attorney, Charles Dewey, for a new trial was granted. Two years later, in August, 1820, the case was dismissed without further action by the court. Original papers in case of *Susan* v. *Richard Stephens,* Harrison County Circuit Court, Judgments, File Box S; Harrison County Circuit Court, Order Book, 1817-20.

Susan was apparently kidnaped several times. The Corydon *Indiana Gazette* of January 23, 1819, reported one escape from a boat descending the Ohio River.

Robert Stephens was indicted for manstealing by the grand jury of Harrison County; this case was likewise continued during several terms until June, 1823, when it was dismissed. Harrison County Circuit Court, Order Books, 1817-20 and 1820-25. See *post,* 147, 171, 173, 221. Governor Jennings and Governor Slaughter of Kentucky had a lengthy correspondence over this case. See Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 3:98 ff., 134-37, 223, 277.

to get the necessary Knowledge & I will come to the Vicinity and write from There to you I will be in about 7 miles try if Lane will not be my friend My friends about Hardinsburg says that he is a Gentleman & they say that if I let him know I want a friend in that way on proper application that Lane will be one do not let him Know my design only if Such Should be the intention you can find out whethe[r] he will sanction it &c

I am your real friend

ROBERT STEPHENS

GENERAL JOHN TIPTON

DAVIS FLOYD TO TIPTON: WARRANT FOR ARREST OF ROBERT STEPHENS, July 11, 1818

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

STATE OF INDIANA }
HARRISON COUNTY } Sct

To John Tipton Sheriff of Harrison County Greeting, Whereas Complaint hath been made before me on oath that a Certain Robert Stevens did some time in the month of June last forcebly and against the will of a Certain Susann a Woman of Coulour arrest her with a design of taking her out of the State and then and there did forcebly arrest and take her The Said Susann a Woman of Colour out of the State Contrary to the Laws of the said State in such Cases made and provided

These are therefore to Command you that you take the said Robert Stevens if he may be found within your bailiwick and him forthwith before me or some Justice of the peace in and for the said County of Harrison to bring to be dealt with according to Law. Given under my hand and Seal this 11th July 1818

DAVIS FLOYD (Seal)

RICHARD M. HETH: CERTIFICATE OF HARRISON COUNTY ELECTION, August 5, 1818[64]

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

I Richard M. Heth clerk of the Harrison Circuit Court Do

[64] Harrison County had three representatives at this time. Moore, Thomasson, and Slaughter were elected for one-year terms.

certify that at a General Election held for the Year 1818 for the County of Harrison That Jacob Zenor for Representative Got Four hundred and seventeen Patrick Shields[65] for Representative Got one hundred and Eighty votes Harbin H. Moore[66] for Representative Seven hundred and Twenty three John Finley for same one hundred and thirty six James B. Slaughter[67] Five hundred and nine William P. Thomasson[68] Seven

[65] Patrick Shields was born in Virginia in 1773, was educated at Hampden-Sidney (where he knew Harrison) and at William and Mary College, came to Kentucky in 1800, and to Indiana Territory about 1805. He served as justice of the peace of Clark County, judge of Harrison County Court of Common Pleas and Circuit Court, and member of the Constitutional Convention in 1816. He married a daughter of Clement Nance, Sr. He died in New Albany, June 6, 1848. *Ohio Falls Cities and Their Counties,* 2:265-66, 269; Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 11-12, 16, 21, 40, 72, 73; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 88, 135, 151, 206, 221; John D. Barnhart, "The Southern Influence in the Formation of Indiana," in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 33(1937): 268-69.

[66] Harbin H. Moore practiced law in Harrison and Floyd counties and represented those counties in the House during five sessions. William Hendricks, writing in 1828, described him as "a man of strict honor and integrity not by any means an intriguing politician." He removed to New Orleans in 1833 and died there. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 24; *Ohio Falls Cities and Their Counties,* 2:213; Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 3:290.

[67] James Brooks Slaughter (1793-1833) was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, and in 1813 removed to Corydon, where he practiced medicine. He represented Harrison County in the Senate during four sessions and in the House, seven sessions. He also served as county coroner. He married a daughter of Spier Spencer. *Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men,* 1:D1:51; Roose, *op. cit.,* 26; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 216.

[68] William P. Thomasson was born October 8, 1797, in Henry County, Kentucky. After the War of 1812, in which he served, he moved to Corydon, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1819. Later he removed to Louisville where he continued to practice law, served in the Kentucky legislature, and was elected to Congress on the Whig ticket in 1842 and 1844. He died December 29, 1882. J. Stoddard Johnston (ed.), *Memorial History of Louisville from its first settlement to the year 1896* (2 vols. Chicago and New York [1896]), 2:621-23; *Biographical Directory of the American Congress 1774-1927* (Washington, D. C., 1928), 1610.

hundred and Seventeen Martin H. Tucker[69] one hundred and seventy three Henry Hurst one hundred and forty nine and George Bentley[70] thirty seven In Witness Where of I have here to Subscribed my name the 5th day of August, 1818

R. M. HETH clk

RICHARD M. HETH: CERTIFICATE OF HARRISON COUNTY ELECTION, August 5, 1818

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

I Richard M. Heth clerk of the Harrison Circuit Court Do certify that at the General Election held for the year 1818 for the County of Harrison that Dennis Pennington for Senetor got Seven hundred and thirty one votes and that William D Littell for Senetor got three hundred and Sixteen

In Witness whereof I have hereto Subscribed my name this 5th day of August 1818

R. M. HETH, clk

JONATHAN JENNINGS TO TIPTON: COMMISSION AS SHERIFF, August 22, 1818

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

JONATHAN JENNINGS,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

To all who shall see these presents—GREETING:

KNOW YE, That I have commissioned, and do by these presents commission John Tipton Sheriff for the county of Harrison for and during the term of two years, and until his successor be appointed and qualified; should he so long behave well: and do hereby authorise and empower him to do and perform all, and

[69] Martin H. Tucker had been a justice of the peace for Harrison County, and later served as seminary trustee and sheriff of Crawford County. He was a captain in the militia. Territorial *Executive Journal*, 216; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[70] George Bentley was elected to the House in 1830. He served several terms as county commissioner and was judge of the probate court, 1834-42. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace*, 73.

whatsoever to the office and duty of Sheriff doth in any wise belong or appertain.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Corydon, the 22nd day of August in the year of
[SEAL] *our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the 2nd year of the state, and of the Independence of the United States, the forty third*

BY THE GOVERNOR, JONATHAN JENNINGS

R. A. NEW *Secretary*

EBENEZER MACDONALD TO TIPTON, January 4, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

JEFFERSONVILLE Jany 4th 1819

DEAR GEN[1] I enclose you $72 the am^{t} due on settlement and $3 for the Western Reserve Note. I shall be off in either the Steam Boat Etna or James Ross before or on Thursday morning next—Most likely I shall ship on board the former boat. I see the legislature have given a stay of 12 months where current Bank paper will not be taken—As a general rule not only on all executions from the Sup. Court but in all others where I am Attorney (unless particularly instructed by the Plff himself) take the Bank Notes contemplated by that law.[71]

Having been grievously disappointed in money matters, I have been under the necessity of making some appropriations *to be paid so soon as Mr Thomas Posey should get some money of mine in his hands.*[72] You will therefore add to the many favors I owe

[71] "An Act for the benefit of Debtors" provided that if any person should "refuse to receive in payment of debts to be collected on execution, by any sheriff or constable in this State, the paper of any of the chartered banks of this State, and their branches, or the paper of any chartered bank which is current with the merchants or mercantile transactions in the neighborhood at the time, there shall be a further stay of execution for the term of one year, from the time of judgment rendered, except in cases where special contracts have been made for the payment of certain bank bills or specie." *Laws of Indiana*, 1818-19, pp. 68-69. Such relief laws were common in the West at this time.

[72] Colonel Thomas Posey, son of Governor Posey, served as treasurer of Harrison County, 1818-24, and during these same years as cashier of

you by paying over to Mr P. any monies you may collect for me. I shall use every exertion to be back as early as possible and calculate at all events to be back before the next term—When I get down the river I shall be sure to pester you with a letter or two—

I just recollect that the Shff of Posey has fee Bills of mine to the amt of $16 & the Shff of Dearborn to upwards of $50—Your receipts to them for me will be good and as disappointments & the expense of my trip will keep me poor & pennyless your recollection of these matters while on your routes will be kind—Write me directed to the New orleans Post office detailing all the News of Corydon.

Very sincerely Your friend

E. Macdonald[73]

[Addressed:] Genl John Tipton Corydon Indiana

Waller Taylor to Tipton, January 9, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Washington Jany 9th 1819.

Sir, I recd your letter of the 22nd of November and Should

the Corydon Branch Bank. From some time in 1821 until the removal of the pension office from Corydon to Indianapolis, he handled the distribution of United States military pensions in Indiana. In 1823 he was appointed adjutant general; two years later he was elected a representative from Harrison County. He served also in the 1825-26 session. In addition to his official duties, he operated a cabinet shop and drygoods store in Corydon. According to the inscription on his tombstone, Lot 154, Fernwood Cemetery, Henderson, Kentucky, he was born March 29, 1792, and died March 10, 1863. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 25, 74; *Historic Corydon* (1929), 18; Vincennes *Western Sun,* November 10, 1821; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; cemetery inscription copied by Frederick P. Griffin, Corydon. See will of Governor Posey in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 4(1908):9-10, and will of Colonel Posey in Harrison County Will Records, C:227-29.

[73] Ebenezer Macdonald was the first clerk of the Indiana Supreme Court, serving from 1817 until his death in July, 1819. The office was appointive. Monks (ed.), *Courts and Lawyers,* 1:306; Clark County Will Records, B:87-88. In 1818 he was assistant adjutant general of the Indiana Militia. *Unedited Letters of Jonathan Jennings,* 222-23.

have answered it much sooner, but I delayed doing so until I could make some enquiry relative to the subject on which you wrote me.

I find there is no vacancy in any land office. The one that is intended to be established in Arkansaw, the appointment of the officers will not be made in, during the Session of Congress. The returns of the surveys are not received, and no appointments will be made until then. I am under a promise of long standing to get Major Whitlock appointed the Receiver of that office, if I can, and did at the last Session recommend him for it.[74] His long services, and his extensive acquaintance with monied matters, will, I expect give him a preference over any other Candidate; and in fact, the Secretary of the Treasury, has mentioned that if his influence can give it to him, he shall have it. It is probable that you may be accomodated when the land offices are opened for the sale of the lands lately acquired in Indiana. It will be some time before these lands are in market, and no doubt the applicants for the offices will be very numerous. It will afford me pleasure to serve you, but at present the chance for doing so is gloomy. I understand that I am again elected to the Senate by the legislature. I feel grateful to my friends for their confidence in me, and will endeavor by my conduct to prove that it is not misplaced.

There is very little stirring here of much consequence, and what there is the papers will detail better than I can.

Our Treaties with the Indians are all ratified by the Senate.[75]

Yours Sincerely

WALLER TAYLOR

[Addressed:] Gen[l] John Tipton Corydon Indiana

[74] Henry W. Conway was appointed receiver of public moneys in the Territory of Arkansas, April 6, 1820. U. S. Senate, *Executive Journal*, 3:205, 206. Whitlock was nominated for and received the post at Terre Haute. *Ibid.*, 3:209; U. S. *Official Register*, 1821.

[75] The treaties with the Potawatomi, Wea, Delawares, and Miami, concluded by Commissioners Jennings, Cass, and Parke at St. Mary's in October, 1818, were proclaimed January 7 and 15, 1819. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:168-74.

BARLOW AND DERBY TO TIPTON, January 22, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CINCINNATI Jany 22, 1819

D^{r} SIR I rec^{d} y^{r}. letter & in Reply wish you to Suspend proceedings in our business until one of us comes to Corydon which will be in a few days—we are very thankful for the trouble you have been to on our business &c[76] Respecting the Piece of Artillery it cannot be forwarded Until the river opens when it Shall be attended to if in our power.[77]

Yours truly

BARLOW & DERBY

GEN^{l} JOHN TIPTON

HARRISON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO TIPTON, February 9, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ACS]

HARRISON COUNTY Sct February Term 1819

Ordered by the Board of County Commissioners that the Sheriff advertise in at least three of the Most publick places in the Congressional Township N° 4. South of the base line three East of the Second princepal Maredian line and that the Same be incorporated agreeably to an act of the legislature entitled an act to prevent waste on lands Reserved for the use of Schools and Salt Springs & that the Election be held on the first Monday in April next to Elect three Trustees for Said Township[78] and

[76] Lemuel Barlow and Aaron C. Derby were defendants in a suit for debt at the April Term of the Harrison County Circuit Court. In the June 5, 1819, issue of the Vincennes *Indiana Centinel*, the firm advertised that they had for sale at Mount Carmel, at the mouth of White River, 8,000 pounds of bacon and 500 bushels of corn.

[77] According to the compiler of the *National Guard of Indiana* (page 69), in December, 1819, the Indiana Militia had one four-pounder cannon, four rounds of shot and shell, and twelve pounds of cannon powder. Indiana was considered to be one of the best equipped states in the Union.

[78] Harrison County Commissioners' Records, 1817-24, p. 78. Section 5 of an act passed January 29, 1818, provided that whenever twenty householders from a Congressional township in which a section had

one to be a designated Treasurer of Said Board and that the Election be held at the house of Jonathan Maucks and that John McAdams Esquire be appointed to Superinted the Same.

A Copy Test

H. W. HETH clk

RANDLE W. SMITH TO TIPTON, February 23, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

GIBSONPORT[79] February 23, 1819

MR. JOHN TIPTON

SIR I wish to let you no that I am well at Present & Shields like wise Times is very hard here produce is low and dull sale flower is $7. pur barrel whiskey 53 Cents By the Barrel Horses is very low negrows is dul Sale Tobacco is at new orleans from 10 to 12½ Corn from four to five but I have offered mine for five by the Boatload I Sold my pork at 15 Cents and my Beef at $16. pur barrel But the[y] Can by as mutch pork as the[y] want at 8 Cents I have lernt sense I left home that you ar Boons and Wm. Mcintosh Security for the load of pork that the[y] bought of Wm ditto if you ar I think you Had better lookout as Wm Mcintosh is now in Jail in natchez four debt the amount I beleave $1800 and the[y] ar looking for Boon[80] Evry day I have thought hard that you never

been reserved for the support of schools should petition the board of commissioners to incorporate, it should be the duty of the commissioners to direct the sheriff to advertise an election for trustees. *Laws of Indiana,* 1817-18 (general), 303. For a discussion of early attempts to establish a school system, see Richard G. Boone, *Education in Indiana* (New York, 1892, reprinted by offset process by Indiana Historical Bureau, 1941), 19 ff.

[79] Port Gibson, Mississippi, between Vicksburg and Natchez.

[80] At the August Term of the Harrison County Circuit Court, 1819, William Ditto brought suit against Hiram C. Boon, William Boone (these men were brothers, but Hiram seems to have preferred the former, and William the latter spelling of their surname), William McIntosh, John Tipton, and James B. Slaughter for debt. The plaintiff was awarded $2,100. Samuel Boone and George W. Boon (of the same family) provided security for payment of the judgment. Harrison County Circuit Court, Judgments, File Box D. William McIntosh had

Rote me Sense I left home I Expect to lay Sumtime at this Plase and would be glad to heare froum you to Right me how times is I wish you not to neglect my Case in Cort and try and keep off auston untill mine is tryd[81] Spur up my lawyers as mutch as you Can tell them that I Cant be at Cort and I wish the Case tryd if you think it best I dont no when I will Return as times is hard I wish you to go to Carpenters and if he is not got home I want you to try to git my plase from her and Rent it to Sum purson else let thomas Burris have it if you Can I wish the orchit Reserved

Sir I am with Respect your moust humble Servant

R. W. SMITH

JOHN TIPTON

JONATHAN WOODBURY TO TIPTON, April 11, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

HARDENSBURGH[82] 11th April, 1819

DEAR SIR I have received both of your friendley letters, One dated at Brookvill and the other at Corydon. Please to except of my thanks for the present you made me the Constitution of this State; I never had an oppertunity of peruseing it before—

I have riten to New-Orleans to Samuel A. Woodbury, and have given him your name, and intention of entering into the

married Jane Boone, a distant cousin of his trading partners. Harrison County Marriage Records, 1809-17 (December 29, 1810). Hiram C. Boon wrote to Tipton on July 8, 1819, from Buck Creek bottom asking Tipton's help in looking after some business and telling of his wife's critical illness. Tipton Papers.

[81] The case of *Randle Smith* v. *Benjamin Vanator,* for slander, first appeared at the April Term of the Harrison County Circuit Court, 1818; at the August Term, 1819, Smith was awarded damages of $199. Vanator asked for a new trial; when the case came to trial again the sum awarded to Smith was increased to $300. Motion for a third trial was overruled. At this same time David Austin was defendant in a suit for hog stealing.

[82] Hardinsburgh is at the northeast edge of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County. It was described in 1816 as "a new town of about 20 houses." Copy of diary written by Enoch Honeywell (page 53), in Indiana State Library.

Orleans trade, which I have no doubt he will punctually attend to, on your order—

Some of the people of this part of the State have brought forward Judge Holdman[83] a candidate for our next Governor;—but from my best calculations I think he will Stand but a poor poll, through the State for that Office—The allegations against Governor Jennings, for Serving his Country as a commissioner in the purchase of the Indian Lands, will have a very different affect from what his enemies intended—[84]

DEAR BROTHER I shall inclose that ten dollar, Urbana note, which I took of you; it is a base couterfit, which we were both ignorant of at that time. I past it to a gentleman in the State of Ohio, it returned a fiew days past perhaps you can return it to the person you had it of; and discover the Counterfiter and fetch him to Justice—[85]

[83] Jesse L. Holman, candidate for governor against Jennings and Christopher Harrison, withdrew before the election. Vincennes *Western Sun*, June 26, 1819. Holman was born near Danville, Kentucky, October 24, 1784, began the practice of law in that state, and in 1810 moved to Dearborn County, Indiana Territory. He served as prosecuting attorney for Dearborn and Jefferson counties, judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, 1814-16, president of the territorial Legislative Council, 1814, judge of the Indiana Supreme Court, 1816-30, and federal judge for the District of Indiana, 1835-42. *History of Dearborn and Ohio Counties, Indiana* . . . (F. E. Weakley & Co., Chicago, 1885), 152-53; Damaris Knobe, *The Ancestry of Grafton Johnson* . . . (Indianapolis, 1924), 95-96. His son, William S. Holman, was a member of Congress for many years.

[84] Article IV, Section 5 of the Indiana Constitution provided that no person holding an office under the United States could serve as governor. Therefore, it was asserted, Governor Jennings had vacated his office by accepting a Federal commission with Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke to treat with the Indians at St. Mary's, Ohio. For a discussion of the episode, see Charles N. Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness* . . . (Indiana Historical Society *Publications*, vol. 12, Indianapolis, 1937), 98-99, and notes 30 and 31, p. 220. Woodbury's prediction came true, for Jennings was re-elected by a large majority. Indiana *House Journal*, 1819-20, p. 26.

[85] Counterfeiting was a common practice. The large variety of bank notes in circulation made it easy for counterfeit money to be circulated without detection.

I wish you would Send me the money inclosed in a letter directed to Lawrenceburgh post office, as soon as you can conveniantly—

Dear Sir I am yours Sincerely

JONATHAN WOODBURY[86]

GEN. JOHN TIPTON

JONATHAN WOODBURY TO TIPTON, June 13, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

HARDENSBURGH 13th June 1819

DEAR SIR I received you kind letter a fiew days past, with a $10.00 Note on one of the banks of Cincinnati, which answered my purpose;—please to accept of my acknowledgements for your punctual attentions in remiting to me the money withou[t] an equivocation, from the rules of rectitude and justice—Whilest we walk by the plumb and act on the square of justice, it augments the love of man, to man; it sets man above the low and base turns which the vulgar pursue, in vain for happiness In fact there is no other way ever yet found out, that will render mankind happy here, and I presume it will Secure happiness hereafter (if in the power of man to Secure it) "An honist Man is the noblist work of God." As it respects the pending Election for Governor, there is not a Shadow of a doubt against Our friend Jennings Election But the Lieut Governors Election is not so fully assertained, who it will fall on; I am inclined to think your friend Boon, Stands as fair to be Elected (or perhaps more So) as any other Candidate, yet known.[87]

[86] Jonathan Woodbury represented Lawrenceburg Masonic Lodge at the formation of the Grand Lodge, January 12, 1818, and was elected first Junior Grand Warden. McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana,* 60, 65.

[87] Besides Ratliff Boon, the candidates for lieutenant governor were John De Pauw, Dennis Pennington, and Marston G. Clark. Pennington and Clark withdrew from the race, the latter at the request of his friends. See *post,* 162-63, 163-64; Vincennes *Western Sun,* July 17 and 24, 1819. Boon defeated De Pauw by a vote of 7,150 to 3,422. Indiana *House Journal,* 1819-20, p. 26. For further material on Boon, see Woollen, *Biographical and Historical Sketches,* 42-50; Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 3:271-72; Hazel A. Spraker (comp.), *The Boone Family . . .* (Rutland, Vt., 1922), 495-98.

Your friends the Zenors are all well There is no perticular news transpired in this quarter of late; that woud be interresting to an absent Friend My family are all well at present and it is generally healthy through the Country.—Crops are promiseing; Money very Scarce;—except Counterfiet and that plenty—

I hope we shall meet at Maddison in September, where we Shall have an oppertunity of injoying, personal conversation.[88]

I am Dear Brother, Yours Sincerely

JONATHAN WOODBURY

GEN[l] JOHN TIPTON

NB. Give my respects to all inquireing Friends, and write me when conveniant

EBENEZER MACDONALD TO TIPTON, June 17, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

JEFF[ERSONVILLE]. 17[th] June 1819

D[r] GEN[l] I send M[r] Vancleave who lives with Co[l] Ranney[89] to see M[r] James Pell & will thank you to give him directions where M[r] P. can be found. He has a letter for M[r] Pell & if not too much trouble I would thank you to shew him M[r] P. You or Some of Judge Floyds folks can probably tell whether if not in town tomorrow he will be there on Saturday.—It is important that Mr Vancleave should see him.

The warm weather has bothered me a good deal, but for 3 days I am much improved. by the 1[st] next month I hope to be

[88] The Grand Lodge of Masons met at Madison, September 13, 1819. Tipton and Woodbury were both officers. McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana*, 257.

[89] Stephen Ranney came to Clark County about 1816 and was appointed adjutant general the following year. He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1761, served in the Revolutionary War, conducted a military school at Litchfield following the war, and joined the army again in 1808. He advanced to a lieutenant colonelcy before being honorably discharged in 1815. His regiment, the Fourth, supported the militia in the Battle of Tippecanoe. About 1823 he moved to Missouri where he died in 1827. Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:816; D. A. R., *Lineage Book*, 44(1903):363; Charles C. Adams, *Middletown Upper Houses* . . . (New York, 1908), 194-96.

in Corydon at all events—I sit up in the bed nearly all day & will try a chair in a day or two.—Should it so happen that Mr P. can't be met with by Sat. or Sunday, you get an answer from him & send by a safe conveyance what he will give you

Your obliged friend

E MACDONALD

P. S. You don't know how glad I shall be to see you if you make your business suit at any & at all times.

[Addressed:] Genl John Tipton Corydon Indiana Favd by Mr Vancleave

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF CORYDON TO JAMES MONROE AND ANDREW JACKSON, June 22, 1819

[Corydon *Indiana Gazette,* June 26, 1819]

The undersigned in behalf of the citizens of Corydon, present their respects to the PRESIDENT of the U. S. to Major Gen. JACKSON and their suit and request the favor of their company to partake of a public dinner at Mr. Ligget's tomorrow, at 3 o'clock P. M.[90]

Comm'te

WM LILLY,[91]
JOHN TIPTON,
DAN C. LANE,
JOSH WILSON[92]

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF U. S. AND MAJ. GEN. JACKSON & SUIT.

CORYDON, 22d June, 1819.

[90] President Monroe, accompanied by General Andrew Jackson, was touring the West. They came to Corydon from Nashville by way of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and dined with the Governor but declined the invitation to the public dinner. The following morning, June 23, they left for Louisville. Esarey, *History of Indiana,* 1:285; Vincennes *Indiana Centinel,* July 3, 1819; Corydon *Indiana Gazette,* June 26, 1819.

[91] William H. Lilly served as state auditor from 1816 until his death in 1828. Indianapolis *Gazette,* February 19, 1828.

[92] Joshua Wilson was a merchant of Corydon and a director of the branch bank. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 25; *Indiana Magazine of History,* 6(1910):156.

BENJAMIN V. BECKES TO TIPTON, June 27, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

VINCENNES June 27th 1819

DEAR SIR two days since I recd yours by Judge Lane by whom I have sent $23.75 the amt was $24 I retained 25 cts for Justice who administered the nessessary oath——In some of the monies I have sent you was $10= on the farmers Bank of Canton Since I sent it I have been told they were not good—put it off if possible as I know not of whom I got it= =[93]

I wrote you some time Since that G R C Sullivan[94] had promised me to pay you the amt of the fee bills vs Luke Decker admr of D Sullivan you have failed to let me know if he has done so or not—

you wish to Know my views upon the subject of the Election I hesitate not to say that Clarke will get what may be called an almost unanimous vote here[95] the fee bill you gave me vs Moses Rollings Ive not yet got

The fee bill you sent me in your Last vs H Decker is doubtfull when or ever they will be got he is poor and has no property

I called on our Cashier for the Certificate you wished for in

[93] The Farmers Bank of Canton, Ohio, was apparently organized as early as 1815 although its charter was not accepted until July 22, 1818. Its authorized capital stock was $100,000. For a discussion of banking in Ohio, see C. E. Huntington, "A History of Banking and Currency in Ohio before the Civil War," in Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society *Publications*, 24(1915):235-539. On the situation in Indiana, see Logan Esarey, "The First Indiana Banks," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 6(1910):144-58, and Logan Esarey, *State Banking in Indiana 1814-1873* (Indiana University *Studies*, no. 15, Bloomington, 1912).

[94] George Rogers Clark Sullivan was born near Louisville, Kentucky. Coming to Indiana Territory in 1809, he began the practice of law at Vincennes. He served as prosecuting attorney, postmaster at Vincennes, clerk of the Legislative Council for five sessions, representative in the state legislature, 1817-20, and president of the Vincennes Bank. He died at Quincy, Illinois. *History of Knox and Daviess Counties Indiana* (Goodspeed Publishing Company, Chicago, 1886), 196; Henry S. Cauthorn, *A History of the City of Vincennes, Indiana, from 1702 to 1901* (Terre Haute, Ind., 1902), 186-87; Vincennes *Western Sun*, July 20, 1816, and January 12, 1822.

[95] Beckes refers to the election for lieutenant governor.

the case of Killion & Terry he told me that could be as well had at your Bank

I drew your dividend and I have sent it previous to receiveing your second instruction to pay it in Bank the amt was $40====

Times are Dull and hard here in the cash way Wheat is good Corn So So Wife children & friends are all well as also

B V BECKES[96]

J. TIPTON

BULLITT AND JONES TO TIPTON, June 28, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

LOUISVILLE June 28, 1819

DR GENL, We shall in a few days be much in need of money & have sent your two notes to Mr Merrel If you could lift them or put the business in a train So that we could get hold of the money would be glad We have had no luck in Collecting for Some time past & shall want money badly about the 6th of next month if you cannot lift them by taking the regular discount will you be good enough to make arrangements to have it done in Bank

With Respect Your obt Sevts

BULLITT & JONES

[Addressed:] Genl John Tipton Corydon Indiana

TIPTON: NOTICE OF AN ELECTION FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, June 28, 1819

[Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, July 3, 10, 1819]

AN ELECTION will be held at the house of Capt. E. Veatch, in Elizabeth Town, on Friday next, to elect one Justice of the

[96] Benjamin V. Beckes was born at Vincennes in 1786. As a successful farmer and stock raiser, he accumulated a large estate. He filled out his brother's term as sheriff and was twice re-elected. He commanded troops in the early expeditions against the Indians and again in the Black Hawk War, served as a judge in the common pleas and circuit courts, and as representative in the state legislature during five sessions. Cauthorn, *History of Vincennes*, 207; *History of Knox and Daviess Counties*, 312; McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana*, 42-43; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 94, 96, 143, 182, 193, 198, 206, 222.

Peace, for Posey Township, and on Saturday the 17th day of July next, at the Courthouse, in Corydon, to elect one Justice of the Peace for Harrison Township.[97] The inspectors of elections in said Townships are notified and required to superintend and make due return of the same, as required by law.

JOHN TIPTON, S H C.

28th June, 1819

TIPTON TO SAMUEL CONNOR, EXTRACT, June 29, 1819

[*Atlas of Harrison County*, 1906, p. 53[98]]

On the twenty second instant the President of the United States, General Jackson and their suite, dined in this town and left here on the twenty-third at five in the morning. They staid in Louisville the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth, dined in Jeffersonville on the twenty-sixth[99] and are gone on to Frankfort, thence to Cincinnati Their manners were easy and familiar with every person and their equipage quite plain. I spent three days with them.

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW TO TIPTON, July 10, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CHARLESTOWN July the 10—1819—2—oclock pm

DEAR GENERAL I have this moment parted with Co[l] Boon who has set out for the eastern counties the Co[l] has bin very politely received by every person he has met with in this County and would get a good Support if Co[l] Clark was not in the way Boon however will git some Support in this county but the

[97] The order for an election was given by Governor Jennings to Sheriff Tipton on June 21, 1819, to fill vacancies created by the resignations of Robert Biggs and Joshua Farnsley. David Craig and Fielding Cromwell were commissioned justices of the peace for Harrison County on July 28 and August 9, respectively. Tipton Papers; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[98] At the time of publication in the *Atlas*, the original letter was in possession of A. R. Connor of Corydon.

[99] Tipton was a guest at the dinner. Among the toasts offered was one by Tipton to William Henry Harrison, "the hero of Tippecanoe." Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, July 10, 1819.

three candidates under present circumstances will Shear the vote in Clark county and perhaps de pauw may run the highest But either Clark or Boon would beat him Single handed but if they go on with this ill dijested plan of dividing the opposition against De pauw it will completely elect him while a majority of the people is opposed to him.—If Co[l] Clark would decline in time to let it be known in the diferent quarters I think Boons election might be made Sure—I will be among the last to take part against Co[l] Clark in his election and the encouragement I gave Co[l] Boon forbids my taking any part gainst him. I wish Co[l] Clark to decline and if you will come to my house any time betwen this time and next thursday evenning I will go with you to See him and try to mak Some arrangments If you can not come please to write freely and advise what you think best to be done and your Idea of the Interest and Support of the different candidates—in hast

I am your friend and Hum Servant

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW

GEN[l] J TIPTON

MILTON STAPP TO TIPTON, July 25, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

MADISON July 25[th] 1819

M[r] J TIPTON

MY DEAR SIR previous to Receiving your favor by Col. Boon I had Concluded to give my Support to M G Clark Not that I knew of any good deeds that he had done but because I thought that I had as well Support him as another that I did not know, but from your Recommandation together with the Small acquaintance I have with Col Boon I Certainly Shall Support him. Clark would of got a number of votes in this County if he had of continued a Candidate, for I had advised all that made any Enquirys of me to vote for Clark and he was generally talked of through the County but Since Clark has declined I Can use some freedom in Electionering for Boon; for it would of Looked like Weakness in me after having advised my friends to vote for Clark) to turn Right about and Electioneered for Boon.

I have moved from the house that I kept as a Tavern when you was up, Imediatly across the Street. I have Enclosed you Some bills which I wish you to put up at Some Taverns for me, and I hope Sir that you will Send me all the travellers you have to Spare in your quarter for it is tough times to live here Since business is so dull. We are generaly Healthy

Write me when Convenient Yours with Respect & Esteem

MILTON STAPP[1]

[Addressed:] Gen[l] John Tipton Esqr Corydon Indiana Col Boon

JONATHAN WOODBURY TO TIPTON, July 25, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

HARDINGSBURGH July 25[th] 1819

DEAR SIR, I received your favour by the hand of Col Ratliff Boon a person I am much pleased with I have no hesitation to Say he will be Elected by a great majority;—unless some unfore seen circumstance transpires to provent. I flatter myself of haveing the pleasure of Seeing you in a short time at Madison (if God will) My family are all well at present. I am Dear Brother yours Cincereley.

JONATHAN WOODBURY

GEN. JOHN TIPTON

GEORGE F. POPE TO TIPTON, August 4, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

SHEPHERDSVILLE[2] Aug[t] 4[th] 1819

DEAR TIPTON, Altho, it is night, and I am getting so that I

[1] Stapp was born in Scott County, Kentucky, in 1793, served in Colonel Richard M. Johnson's regiment during the War of 1812, and settled at Madison, Indiana, in 1816. He practiced law, served ten terms in the state legislature, and was lieutenant governor, 1828-31. He helped organize the Madison branch of the State Bank of Indiana and became its cashier. He was president of the Madison Savings Institution, and was elected mayor of Madison in 1850. After editing the Madison *Daily Banner* for seven years (1853-60), he migrated to Texas and died there in 1869. Woollen, *Biographical and Historical Sketches*, 168-72.

[2] In Bullitt County, Kentucky.

can hardly write of a night by my eye sight failing me I sit down to address you On a subject in which I wish to interest your humane feelings, and from my Knowledge of you and Our ancient friendship I hope I shall succeed

While I was a resident of Indiana Mr Charles Ballow of Shelby County, Kentucky put into my hands An Obligation on John Boone[3] Esquire on which I brought suit and Boone and myself ascertained the amount & he Confessed Judgment. An Execution was issued against his body and Boone as I was informed was about to take the bounds and I derected the Sheriff to release his body on his paying the Costs (as I was bound for them). The sheriff did so and Boone paid all the Costs except my fee. The last time I saw Mr Boone he informed me that he was willing to pay the amount in property, but something or other not now recollected by me prevented it. Mr Ballow has since died leaving his family in indigent and distressing Circumstances as I am informed and his widow and little son are now here to see me on the subject and wish me to go over to your State in order to adjust it with 'Squire Boone Altho I feel very sinsibly for their situation it is Out of my power to do so having no person to do business in my Office in my Absence. She will visit you and [what] I request of you is that you will so far befriend the helpless and unfortunate as to go to the Clerks Office get the amount of the Judgment and go with her to Boone's and use your influence with him. She says that she will be pushed for $50 Cash; this sum she wants and will take the balance in property at its valuation. I wish you to see Justice

[3] John Boone was born in Maryland, February 10, 1772. He came to Indiana Territory from Shelby County, Kentucky, with Squire Boone. (The latter brought with him his four sons, Isaiah, Enoch, Moses, and Jonathan, and his cousin's five sons, John, Hiram C., Samuel, William, and George W. Members of the family sometimes spelled the name Boon.) John served as justice of the peace for Harrison County, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1816, and representative in the state legislature, 1816-17. He laid out the town of Laconia in Harrison County. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 40, 47, 68; Spraker (comp.), *The Boone Family,* 98; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 251; Barnhart, "The Southern Influence in the Formation of Indiana," in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 33(1937):269.

done her. It may be in my power to be of some service to you and I think you know that I would cheerfully attend to any thing for you that was in my power I wish you would also speak to William P. Thomasson Esquire & get him to aid the Old lady with his legal Knowledge if necessary about the adjustment of the business. I would have written to him also but my eyes are sore and the Candle light hurts them.

I have written to Mr Boone on the subject

Your particular attention to this business shall never be forgotten.

I am y^rs^ with Friendship & Esteem

GEO. F. POPE

JOEL SCRIBNER TO TIPTON, CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION, August 4, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

STATE OF INDIANA } Sct
FLOYD COUNTY }

I Joel Scribner clerk of the Circuit Court of Floyd County[4] do hereby Certify that the following is a true and Correct Statement of the number of Votes for each Candidate for Representatives for the next Session of the general Assembly as taken and received from the Electors residing in that part of the County of Floyd which was Taken from the County of Harrison[5] at the late annual Election held at the House of John

[4] In the winter of 1812-13 Joel Scribner, with his younger brothers Abner and Nathaniel, came from Cincinnati to Indiana Territory, searching for a site suitable for a new town. On the tract they chose, some eight hundred acres purchased from Colonel John Paul, they platted New Albany, with generous provisions for schools and churches. The Scribners were active in securing the formation of Floyd County in 1819, and Joel was appointed clerk and recorder on January 30 of that year. He was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1772, and died in Floyd County in October, 1823. For material on the family, see *Ohio Falls Cities and Their Counties,* 2:139-45, 149 ff.; Mary Scribner Davis Collins, "New Albany, With a Short Sketch of the Scribner Family," in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 17(1921):211-24.

[5] Until a new apportionment law was passed in 1821, Floyd County remained a part of the counties of Clark and Harrison for the purpose

Bowman Esq[r]. as appears from the returns of the Judges of that election District To Wit

forty Seven Votes for William P. Thomison
Twenty Seven Votes for John N Dunbar[6]
Forty one Votes for Benjamin Hanes
Two Votes for Benjamin Adams[7]
Eight Votes for Benjamin Boston
Forty four Votes for Jacob Zenor
Twenty three Votes for Armstrong Brandon[8]
Five Votes for Seth M Levinsworth[9]

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and affixed the Seal of said County at New Albany this 4[th] day of August A D 1819

[SEAL]

Test

JOEL SCRIBNER Clk

of electing senators and representatives to the General Assembly. *Laws of Indiana,* 1818-19, p. 102; 1820-21, pp. 87-88.

[6] John N. Dunbar was elected to the legislature in 1819 and again in 1821, but died November 24 or 25 of the latter year. During the 1820-21 session he was assistant secretary in the Senate. He fought at the Battle of Tippecanoe with the Kentucky Riflemen and served in 1813 in the Indiana Militia. Indiana *House Journal,* 1821-22, p. 67; Pirtle, *Battle of Tippecanoe,* 24; Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, pp. 617, 620, 622a, 623; Vincennes *Western Sun,* December 9, 1820.

[7] Benjamin Adams was born in Louisville. His youthful promise led to his being sent to Philadelphia to study medicine. In Corydon he practiced medicine, preached in the Methodist churches of the vicinity, was a director of the Corydon Branch Bank, and a trustee of the county seminary. He died in 1833, a victim of the cholera epidemic. F. C. Holliday, *Indiana Methodism* . . . (Cincinnati, 1873), 95; *Indiana Magazine of History,* 6(1910):156; 13(1917):36; Harrison County Will Records, B:23-24.

[8] Armstrong Brandon was born in North Carolina. He came to Corydon from Piqua, Ohio, in 1816, set up a store on Elm Street, and became a director of the Corydon Branch Bank. He served also as postmaster and county treasurer. He and his brother Jesse were part owners of the *Indiana Gazette* and contracted to print the laws in 1818. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 26-27, 58, 74; *Indiana Magazine of History,* 6(1910): 156; 9(1913):169n; 17(1921):345n; 19(1923):10, 23n; U. S. *Official Register,* 1817 ff.

[9] See note, *post,* 168.

Henry W. Heth to Tipton, Certificate of Election, August 7, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

State of Indiana }
Harrison County } Sct

I Henry W. Heth clerk of the circuit court of said county Do certify at an Election held in Harrison County on Monday the Second day of August 1819 the votes are as follows to wit Jonathan Jennings for Governor Eight hundred and fortyseven Votes, Christopher Harrison for Governor thirty eight Votes, Ratliff Boone for Lieutenant Governor Six hundred & ninety three Votes, John Depaw for same One hundred & fortysix Votes, William P. Thomasson for House of Representatives Six hundred & fiftythree Votes John N Dunbar for Same five hundred & thirty one Votes Jacob Zenor for Same five hundred and Seventyseven Votes Benjamin Adams for Same Two hundred & forty five Votes Armstrong Brandon for Same Two hundred & ten Votes Benjamin Haynes for Same One hundred & fourteen Votes Benjamin Boston for Same Seventeen Votes Seth M Levenworth[10] for Same Seventy three Votes John Shephard for

[10] Seth Marshall Levenworth or Leavenworth was born June 13, 1782, at Roxbury, Connecticut. In 1809 or 1810 he came to Cincinnati, where he studied law and taught school. Here he met William Hendricks, also a law student, and with him, in the summer of 1813, established the *Western Eagle* at Madison, Indiana. Their partnership was dissolved in September, 1813. About 1814 he appears to have begun trading operations at Cincinnati with his younger brother Zebulon. The brothers moved to Indiana a few years later, and by 1818 had built a grist- and sawmill on Big Blue River. The Madison *Indiana Republican* of July 4, 1818, carries their advertisement for the sale of lots on September 7, in the new town of "Levensworthville." Seth Levenworth was listed in the Census of 1820 as a resident of Harrison County, but soon after joined his brother in Crawford County, where he devoted himself to the development of the county. He was a representative in four legislative sessions. About 1850 he removed to Missouri; he died at St. Louis on April 2, 1853. Pleasant, *History of Crawford County,* 48 ff.; James B. Lewis, "The Pioneers of Jefferson County," in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 12(1916):222; Madison *Western Eagle,* August 6, September 10, 1813; Elias Warner Leavenworth, *A Genealogy of the Leavenworth Family . . .* (Syracuse, N. Y., 1873), 137, 138-41.

Same Eight Votes Jordan Vigus for County Commissioner[11] got 441 Votes George Bentley for Same 372 Robert Long for Same 156 Elijah Veatch for Same 285 John W. Wynn for Same 167

In Testimony Whereof I have here to Set my hand
[SEAL] and the Seal of our Said Court this 7th of August 1819

H. W. HETH clk

[Endorsed:] Clerk to Shereff Certificate for 1819

HARRISON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO JOHN AYDELOTTE AND TIPTON, August 11, 1819[12]

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ACS]

STATE OF INDIANA } Sct
HARRISON COUNTY }

August Term 1819

Ordered by the board of County Commissioners that John Aydelote[13] and John Tipton be appointed to let out to the lowest bidder for the filling up So much of the ponds that ar on the public Squar in Corydon With dust or Gravel level with the

[11] Jordan Vigus and George Bentley served with a third commissioner, Thomas Rogers. Bentley had served as commissioner at the February and May terms of the commissioners' court in 1819 and Long at the May Term by appointment of the circuit court.

Vigus was born in Virginia on September 17, 1792. In 1810 he removed to Lexington, Kentucky; during the War of 1812 he served with distinction in the First Kentucky Regiment. He moved to Corydon in 1816 and opened a tailor shop and tavern. He was a director of the Corydon Branch Bank. After the removal of the state offices to Indianapolis, Vigus kept a tavern there for a year or so; in 1828 he joined Tipton at Logansport, where the two men were closely associated. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 26; *Indiana Magazine of History,* 6:156; Jehu Z. Powell (ed.), *History of Cass County Indiana . . .* (2 vols. Chicago and New York, 1913), 2:1206.

[12] The date is supplied from the Harrison County Commissioners' Records, 1817-24, p. 120.

[13] John Aydelotte opened a store on Elm Street, Corydon, in 1820. Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 27.

Serfice of the Surounding Ground the Same to be Completed on or before the next November Term.

A Copy
Test H W HETH

TIPTON: ADVERTISEMENT FOR RETURN OF BOOKS, October 30, 1819

[Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, October 30, 1819 ff.]

Return my Books, and I will lend again.

THE persons who have borrowed of me Scott's Military Discipline with the plates, the Naval History of the United States, Duane's Hand Books for Infantry and Rifle corps, History of the late War, Webb's Monitor, Steuben's Military Guide, and the Trial of Gen. Hull, will confer a favor by returning them immediately.

JOHN TIPTON.

ALLAN D. THOM TO TIPTON, November 10, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

FREDONIA 10th Novr 1819

Dr GENl I wrote you some time ago mentioning that I had forwarded you a Deed to Mr Posey requesting him to sign it for the part of Lott where the Store House is on & the Staple[14] enclosed in your Letter was a request that Judge Bradford[15] should make you a Deed to the Lott purchased of the Heirs of Hervey Heth, If not done I still wish it done

I have also had some transfers made to you, they are in my possession untill I see you &c

I am your Friend &c.

ALLAN D THOM

[14] Thom and Thomas Posey deeded Tipton the south half of lots forty-one and forty-two in Corydon, September 15, 1819. The consideration was $1,070. Harrison County Deed Records, C:228-30. Tipton sold the same lots to Jordan Vigus in 1821 for $600. *Ibid.*, C: 472-74.

[15] Fielding M. Bradford, a resident of Corydon, served as associate judge of the Harrison County Circuit Court from 1818 until his death in 1821. Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[Addressed:] Gen[l] John Tipton Corydon

[Postmarked:] Fredonia, Ia Nov[r] 10 Free Allan D. Thom P. M.

JONATHAN JENNINGS TO TIPTON: WARRANT FOR ARREST OF ROBERT STEPHENS, JAMES THOMPSON, AND JESSE YOUNG, November 27, 1819[16]

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

Know ye that I Jonathan Jennings Governor and Commander in chief of the State of Indiana, by Virtue of an act of Congress in such cases made and provided, have nominated constituted and appointed John Tipton of the Town of Corydon, agent, for and on the part of the State of Indiana to ask, demand, and take into custody a Certain Robert Stephens, a resident of the commonwealth of Kentucky, Indicted in the County of Harrison, & charged with forcibly having taken and carried away a negro woman named Susan, as will more forcibly appear by reference to the indictment of that date, and also to ask for demand and receive the bodies of Robert Stephens, James Thompson and Jesse Young, indicted in the County and state aforesaid, charged with having feloniously Stolen and carried away a Certain negro woman named Susan, as will more fully appear by reference to the two Several indictments herewith enclosed; and having So taken and received the Said Stephens, Thompson, & Young into custody to bring them Safely to the County of Harrison State of Indiana, where said offence was committed, there to be delivered up to the proper authority to be dealt with according to Law. Given under my hand and the Seal of State at Corydon this 27. day of Novem[r]. 1819

By the Governor. JONATHAN JENNINGS

[SEAL] R. A. NEW *Secty.*

[Endorsed:] 1819 Nov 27 Fugatives from Justice

[16] See *ante*, 146-47, and *post*, 173-74.

Tipton: Notice of Change in Regimental Boundaries, December 18, 1819

[Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, December 25, 1819]

At a meeting of a majority of the field officers of the third Brigade of Indiana Militia, under the direction of the commanding officer thereof for the purpose of altering an old and setting off a new Regiment in the same.

Resolved, That the following shall be the bounds of the 5th Regiment, viz:

Beginning on the Ohio river at the mouth of Indian creek, thence up said creek to the point, where the section lines dividing sections 25 and 36 in township 3 south of range 3 east crosses the same, thence east with said section line to the point where it strikes the line between Harrison and Floyd counties, between sections 28 and 33 in township 3 south of range 5 east, thence south and east with said county line to the Ohio river, thence down the same to the place of beginning; and that the Militia included in the following bounds, (to wit:) Beginning on the Ohio river at the mouth of Indian creek, thence down the Ohio to the mouth of big Blue river, thence up big Blue river with the line between Harrison and Crawford counties, to the corner, of Harrison and Washington counties, thence east to the Floyd county line, thence with said line to the south east corner of section 28 in town 3 south of range 5 east, thence west to Big Indian Creek; thence down Big Indian Creek to the beginning; shall form a new Regimen[t]: the Militia of the 5th regt. will meet at the house of Adam Killian on Thursday the 15th day of January next, to elect one Major, and the Militia of said new Regiment will meet at the house of Major D. Floyd, on Saturday the 15th of January next to elect one Colonel, & one Lieut. Col. to command said new regiment.[17]

John Tipton,
Gen. Commanding 3d Brigade

Corydon, Dec. 18th, 1819.

[17] Paul French was commissioned major of the Fifth Regiment, Samuel Flanagan and James Smith, colonel and lieutenant colonel respectively of the new regiment, the Thirty-first, on January 31, 1820. Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

Stephen Macdonald to Tipton, December 28, 1819

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Washington Dec. 28th 1819

Dear Sir Your favor of—inst has come to hand—I am sorry I can not do any thing for you. my Brother has no property here and as to your calling that *my* note, you know very well that it is not a transaction of mine, that I did it merely to prevent your notes from protest, and that at the time of my putting in such a note that it was not valid, that I was a minor[18] You had better make some arrangement with Col Ranney—I am sure the Estate if managed as it should be will be solvent—

Yrs Respy

S Macdonald

Genl Jno Tipton

Robert Stephens to Tipton, January 7, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Frankfort [Kentucky] January 7th 1820

Dear General I received your very friendly letter and on your council as set forth therein you have a full and clear explination as so I am informed by the Gentleman who wrote it and I consulted and directed him after having read and considered your very friendly letter Now My dear friend one thing I have yet to tax your friendship with please to use your utmost influence to put an end to the affair and for the sake of the friendship which should be nurtured and Kept alive between

[18] Stephen's brother Ebenezer Macdonald died in July, 1819. He owed Tipton $130, and three notes due at the Corydon Branch Bank amounted to $1,829.75. His assets included stock in the State Bank and real estate in several southern counties. Clark County Will Records, B: 97-98. On July 31, 1819, Stephen gave Allan D. Thom a promissory note for $600, payable in sixty days. Thom endorsed the note over to Tipton, and Tipton endorsed it to the State Bank at Vincennes. When Macdonald could not meet the note Tipton was sued for the amount at the November Term, 1819. The verdict was in favor of the plaintiff. The case reappeared the next year (August Term) and was dismissed at defendant's costs. Harrison County Circuit Court, Complete Record, 1819-22, pp. 332-34.

friends & neighbours beseach him to silence on what is past on your friendship and influence I alone confide. But should your executive renew his demand[19] I beg of you not to be the messenger and should any man for whom you have a high regard be deputed for the purpose warn him that he will occupy dangerous ground for sir if I am surrendered I will have to resort to the law of nature self preservation and every consideration which can stimulate a high minded man might force me to do what in another situation would be more than criminal I dont Know what will be the consiquencis I fear even in immagination to look forward to the event.

Please to write to me as soon as any course is determined on I am your gratefull friend &c

BOB STEPHENS

GEN[l] JOHN TIPTON

ALLAN D. THOM TO TIPTON, January 17, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

17[th] January 1820

D[r] GEN[l] Enclosed is the Certificate of the Two quarter Sections in Warrick County[20] The Deed for the House & Lot, I presume you have received ere this, I have written to Mr Bradford to make you titles to the ¼ of the Lot purchased at the Sale of Heth.

I have written to him to send me a Deed filled up to reconvey the Lots in Morven[21] and I will singn it—

[19] See warrant for the extradition of Stephens, *ante,* 171, and *ante,* 146, for reference to the executive correspondence on this case.

[20] Tipton had been one of the commissioners who selected the site for the third seat of justice for Warrick County early in 1818. His fellow commissioners were Zachariah Lindley, James B. Slaughter, Roland B. Richards, and David Edwards. *Laws of Indiana,* 1817-18 (special), p. 24; Ernest V. Shockley, "County Seats and County Seat Wars . . .," in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 10:no. 1(March, 1914):5.

[21] The town of Morvin, Harrison County, was platted by Harvey Heth in 1816, but never attained importance. It is said that "the last house in the town was demolished by a cannon ball from one of Morgan's guns July 8, 1863." Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace,* 69.

The note in Bank I have sent I presume you have it ere this—
Wishing Helth & Prosperity I am your Friend

ALLAN D THOM

[Addressed:] Gen[l] John Tipton Corydon

TIPTON TO DANIEL GRASS, January 21, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

CORYDON 21[st] Jan[y] 1820

SIR The petition of your friends from Rock Port is now before me in answer to your request I can only Say if there is a proper number of Regular Masons at that place and they petition the grand Master or his deputy in due form they will be properly attended to I am
your friend

JOHN TIPTON
D G M G L Ind[a][22]

DAN[l] GRASS.[23] Copy

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW TO TIPTON, January 27, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CLARK COUNTY January the 27[th] 1820

DEAR SIR Your favour of the 11[th] Instant was received—but my being from home prevented me from answering it by M[r] M[c]Bean.[24] I am truly glad that you have concluded to remain

[22] Tipton became Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge in 1819 and Grand Master in 1820. McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana*, 421, 422. Copies of the petition and the letter to Grass in which it was enclosed for forwarding are among the Tipton Papers.

[23] According to the Indianapolis *Gazette*, March 1, 1825, Grass was born in Pennsylvania, March 27, 1774. He came to what is now Rockport, Indiana, from Kentucky sometime between 1803 and 1807. For a biographical sketch, see article by Laura Mercy Wright, in *Indiana History Bulletin*, extra number, December, 1925, pp. 7-11.

[24] Gillis McBean was born in Scotland about 1794, came to America when a boy, and to Harrison County sometime before 1816, where he served as lieutenant in the militia and as county treasurer for a few months in 1818. He was naturalized in April, 1820. Upon Tipton's invitation he moved to the northern part of the state in 1826 and for

with your friends in this Country where I think your fortune will be more certain than it would be in a country of strangers and rivals without principle. I find you have not forgoten the contents of my last letter—perticlarly that part that spoke of going to white river—But they ladies has taken the advantage of us—one of them went out and returned with me as mentioned in my letter an other of my Daughters went out with her Brother and will return so soon as the weather will permit. Miss Vail and my third Daughter has declined going this winter—They ladies has enjoined it on me to return you their sincere thanks for your polite intentions—Next as to my self if I shoud not go I can offer but a very slender excuse I can only say these are peace times and the snow is very deep and I fear these will not be sufficient with you to excuse me for the breaking of a promis. It is uncertain whether I shall go or not. I understand that the snow on white river is from 20 to 24 Inches deep. that being the case it will be very disagreeable traveling except in a trod road you therefore can not see much of the country however if I go I will be at Judge Ketchems[25] on saturday night before the first Monday in February—Least I should not be with you and being well acquainted with Owen County I will venture to give my opinion as to the proper site for the seat

two years acted as miller for the Miami Indians. He then settled at Logansport, where he operated a hotel. He served as county agent and represented Cass County in the legislature during the sessions of 1833-34 and 1835-36. He died July 11, 1839. Harrison County Circuit Court, Order Book, 1817-20; Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace*, 74; Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 268, 269, 271; Powell (ed.), *History of Cass County*, 1:59; 2:730-31; Otho Winger, *A Brief Centennial History of Wabash County 1835-1935* (North Manchester, Ind., 1935), 12-13; Logansport *Telegraph*, July 20, 1839.

[25] John Ketcham was living in Monroe County at this time. He was born in Maryland in 1782, came to Kentucky in 1784, and to what is now Jackson County, Indiana, in 1811. He built a fort where Brownstown now stands, and served two years as a ranger. Upon the formation of Jackson County he was commissioned associate judge. He removed to Monroe County in 1818, built the first courthouse at Bloomington, and served in the legislature for three sessions. He died February 7, 1865. Hopkins, *Reminiscences of Col. John Ketcham, passim.*

of Justice—if the bounds of the county has not been altered at the last cession there is but two places you need look at and those two places is the bottom where Mr Dunn[26] & Mr Hart[27] lives and fraction Ten belonging to Lindley[28] and Lyon[29] one mile & a half above Dunns do not forgit to secure to the county a portion of land on the opposite bank of the river.

I am well pleased that you was appointed one of the commissioners for fixing the seat of Justice in Owen county and also that you are one for selecting a site for perminent seat of goverment—I wish you would consult with Governor Jennings as to the most proper time for the commissioners to meet I think it should be about the 15th or 20th of May for it is all important to the state that a proper selection should be made—it is likely about that time the waters will be down if not down the[y] will be warm the weeds not much up to Injure and

[26] John Dunn settled in what is now Owen County in 1817 and promoted the organization of the county two years later. He held the county offices of treasurer, associate judge, probate judge, and county agent. It seems probable that he was born in Virginia before 1779, in which year it is thought his parents moved to Kentucky. During the War of 1812 he served in his brother Williamson's company of rangers. Charles Blanchard (ed.), *Counties of Clay and Owen, Indiana* (Chicago, 1884), 557, 561-66 *passim*, 573, 574, 612, 619, 664-65, 687-88, 835; Monks (ed.), *Courts and Lawyers*, 3:1142; Florence Wilson Houston, *et al.*, *Maxwell History and Genealogy* . . . (Indianapolis, 1916), 186, 206-7.

[27] Philip Hart settled on the site of the present town of Spencer in October, 1816. As a member of Captain Bigger's company of rangers, he was probably in this region in 1813. Part of his land was included in the site chosen by Tipton and his colleagues for the county seat. He was county treasurer in 1821. In 1825 he secured the contract for the new brick courthouse. Hart was born in Virginia, removed to Kentucky, thence to Clark County, Indiana Territory. Blanchard (ed.), *Counties of Clay and Owen*, 557, 562, 567, 568, 572, 618-19, 664, 687; Hopkins, *Reminiscences of Col. John Ketcham*, 18, 20; Clark County Court of Common Pleas, Minute Book, 1808-14, p. 11.

[28] Jonathan Lindley of Orange County. *Semi-Centennial Anniversary Western Yearly Meeting of Friends Church . . . 1908* (Plainfield, Ind., n.d.), 13-15; *History of Lawrence, Orange and Washington Counties*, 376, 380, 415, 421-22, 473, 590.

[29] Jonathan Lyon of Washington County. *History of Lawrence, Orange and Washington Counties*, 867.

plenty of food for horses—I have not yet given any person a promis of support for Clerk to the commissioners—

give my respects to my friends Thomasson & Dunbar

I Remain respectfully your old friend

Jos Bartholomew

Genl J. Tipton

[Postmarked:] Jeffersonville Jany 25

William Hardin, Jr., to Tipton, January 27, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS].

Frankfort [Kentucky] January 27th 1820

Dr Genl I received your letter last evening by Mr Thomason I also acknowledge the Reception of two other letters of prior date one enclosing your acount against our State I laid it before the govenor Agreeable to your Request he cannot ajist it there seems to be no law giving him that power when our appropriation bill comes on I will have the allowence mad if posible and will Transmit the money to you by male Agreeable to your Request[30] our Session will continue for at least three weeks yet it would be to tedious for me to give you A detale of Legislative Buseniss for I suppose you see our procedings published in the papers We have altered the time of our meeting which will here after be on the 3d Monday in october. As I am in hast nothing more at prest but With Sentiments of the highest Respect and due considerations Remain your most obediant and Verry Humble Servent

Wm Hardin Jr[31]

[Addressed:] Genl John Tipton Corridon State of Indiannia

[30] The appropriation was made at the following session, which began in October—$68.50 for "apprehending, keeping, guarding and delivering" to the jailer of Jefferson County, Kentucky, Matthias Ambrose, who was charged with felony. *Acts of Kentucky*, 1820, pp. 207-8.

[31] General William Hardin, son of William Hardin, founder of Hardinsburg, was born August 3, 1781. He served in the War of 1812 and was a member of the state Senate at the time of writing to Tipton. Bayless Hardin, of the Kentucky State Historical Society, to the Historical Bureau, April 1, 1939.

TIPTON'S JOURNAL: COMMISSIONER TO LOCATE SEAT OF JUSTICE, OWEN COUNTY, February 3-15, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

3d Feby 1820 having been previously appointed one of the Commissioners to fix the Seat of Justice of owen County I left Corydon at 2 p m Stopt at N Taylors[32] to Dinner Set out at ½ p 4 at 6 Stopt at Majr Arganbrits for the Kt

Friday the 4 Set out after Breckfast at 45 p 8 fed at C porters crosst Blue river Stopt at Col M G Clarks who was to go with me he was not at home I Set out and fed at Livonia at Sun Set pd 12½ and and at 6 Set out and arrive at orleans at 25 p 9

Satureday the 5 paid 37½ Set out at 7 at ½ p 9 Crosst the Driftwood fork White river paid 12½ & in Palistine[33] met with Col P Callen Col Lyon & Esqr McCammel, the former one of my colegs[34] here I had Breakfast and fed paid 37½ and

[32] Nathan Taylor, formerly a justice of the peace for Harrison County. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 206.

[33] Palestine, about where the meridian line crosses White River, was at this time the county seat of Lawrence County. The town did not survive the removal of the seat of justice to Bedford in 1825. *History of Lawrence, Orange and Washington Counties,* 131.

[34] The act of December 29, 1819, named John I. Neely, of Gibson County, James Ward, of Jefferson County, John Tipton, of Harrison County, John K. Graham, of Floyd County, and Patrick Callan, of Lawrence County, commissioners to select a county seat for Owen County. *Laws of Indiana,* 1819-20, p. 12. An earlier commission had selected a site on John Dunn's land, about one-half mile up the river from the present county seat, but difficulty about the title necessitated a new location.

Callan was a native of Ireland. In 1817 he was connected for a short time with a hotel at Salem. In 1818 he became first postmaster at Bono. He was also a trustee of Lawrence County Seminary and operated a store in Palestine. He was commissioned captain in the Eighteenth Regiment, Indiana Militia, August 1, 1818. U. S. *Official Register,* 1819 ff.; Madison *Indiana Republican,* October 18, 1817, January 10, 1818; *History of Lawrence, Orange and Washington Counties,* 129; *Historical Atlas of Indiana,* 1876, p. 243; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index. A Patrick Callan served from Pennsylvania as a lieutenant in the War

Set out at 11 Stopt at Gen[l] John Millroys[35] a fe[w] minuts Set out and at ½ p 1 Came to Salt Creek verry deep and rising the ice verry thick & by the rising of the water we co[u]ld not get our horses on the ice I took an ax and cut a channel wide anough to let our horses Swim I walked on the edge of the ice and held the bridles while all our horses Swam over I got a Sever fall on the ice got over at 40 p 2 pd a buoy 6¼cent to bring me an ax at 6 Stopt at the house of my oald frend J Ketchum

Sunday the 6 Set out at 11 at 1 Stopt at Bloomington Seat of Justice of Monroe Coty in T 9 n R 1 w Sctions 32 & 33 had Some gin I Staid with my old frend D Rogers[36]

Monday the 7 Set out at 9 at 12 arrive at the house of E

of 1812. Heitman, *Historical Register,* 1:274; U. S. *Statutes at Large,* 6:232.

"Esqr. McCammel" was probably James McCampbell of Clark County, a donor of land when Charlestown was made county seat. He was a justice of the peace. Ewbank and Riker (eds.), *Laws of Indiana Territory, 1809-1816,* 140-41, 463, 833.

[35] John Milroy was born in Pennsylvania October 12, 1777. With his brother Samuel he came West about 1806 and spent some time in Kentucky before moving to Indiana Territory. One of the first settlers of Brownstown, he was appointed clerk and recorder of Jackson County in 1816. With the formation of Lawrence County he became associate judge; he served in the Indiana House, 1821-22, and in the Senate, 1826-27 to 1828-29. He was commissioned a captain in the Ninth Regiment, Indiana Militia, August 10, 1814, and brigadier general of the Seventh Brigade, February 9, 1819. In 1829, President Jackson appointed him a commissioner for opening the National Road through Indiana. John C. Odell, *History of Carroll County Indiana . . .* (Indianapolis, 1916), 551; James H. Stewart, *Recollections of the Early Settlement of Carroll County, Indiana* (Cincinnati, 1872), 171-73; *Indiana Magazine of History,* 9(1913):208; 10(1914):270; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 216, 239; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; Vincennes *Western Sun,* April 18, 1829.

[36] David Rogers, one of the first settlers of Bloomington Township, Monroe County. Part of the land for the county seat was secured from him and from his brother Jonathan. Charles Blanchard (ed.), *Counties of Morgan, Monroe and Brown, Indiana . . .* (Chicago, 1884), 451, 452, 453.

Chambers[37] the plaice appointed for the meeting of the Com[s] had Dinner & horsefeed at 1 James Ward Esqr one of the Coms arrive we ware then Sworn by a Justice of the Peace who was So much intoxicated that I had to rite the form of the oath. the Sheriff of owen Coty[38] read it over while the Justice repeated after him and McCammel held the Justice by the arm to keep him on his feet some person Swore profanely in presence of the Sheriff to which our Justice qualified the Sheriff in the following form (viz) you Swore that you heard that man Swore 3 oaths by the name of God (being answered yes) give us your Boon. We Set out at 4 Crosst the W fork white river at ½ p 5 at John Duns ferry paid 12½ Staid at Duns

Tuesday the 8 many of the Citizens ware Collected anctius for us to view all parts of their Coty we Set out at ½ p 10 to look at the Country down the river dined with [blank in MS] at ½ p 1 evening very rainy Set out at 2 at 5 Stopt with John Johnson[39] one of the County Commissioners for the Kt

Wednesday the 9 took Breckfast and Set out at 10 up the river ½ p 12 Swam a creek (Rattlesnake) dined with Mr Milner[40] at 2 Set out at 3 & at ½ p 4 Came to J Duns I went home with Capt Jame Bigger[41]

[37] Elijah Chambers. In 1833 he was president of the commissioners court for Owen County. Blanchard (ed.), *Counties of Clay and Owen*, 564, 579.

[38] Andrew Evans and his brother Jesse came to Owen County in 1818. Andrew was appointed the first sheriff of Owen County and was elected in 1819 and 1821. Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; *Historical Atlas of Indiana*, 1876, p. 243.

[39] John Johnson first settled at Freedom in Owen County, but in 1820 moved to Spencer. He was county commissioner in 1820, 1821, and 1823. Blanchard (ed.), *Counties of Clay and Owen*, 562, 565, 573, 669-70.

[40] Robert D. Milner was elected one of the first county commissioners for Owen County but resigned. *Ibid.*, 565.

[41] James Bigger was commissioned captain in the Clark County militia on April 5, 1811, commanded a company of riflemen in the Tippecanoe expedition, and was commissioned captain in the United States Rangers on April 30, 1813. He came to Owen County with the family of Philip Hart, and served as county recorder, 1819-21. He later moved to McLean County, Illinois, and is buried in the cemetery of the former

Thursday the 10 went to Duns & at 45 p 9 Set out up the river the morning wet then turned to a voilent Snow Storm at ½ p 11 Swam a deep creek rode untill ½ p 12 Stopt to dine with Capt Steel[42] Set out at 3 Saw fine land Crosst the Boundary line Staid with Mr Saml Fain[43] Friday the 11 at 20 p 8 Set out to See the falls of Eel river[44] at ½ p 9 arrive at the upper falls where the river in about 150 feet falls about 35 near 20 of which is at 1 perpendicular pich went to the lower fall about ½ or ¾ of a mile below the first where the river in about 100 feet falls about 30 feet about 20 at one plaice where it pitches in a white Sheet off a rock where by the rising of the mist off the water and the Shingeing of the Sun we Saw all the fine variagated Colours of the rainbow, not Surpasst by the Bow in the Cloud this is a Seen more noble and grand than any that I ever witnesst the river here about 50 yds wide across which at this plaice we are told the Boundary line Crosses and divids the lower falls leaving about half of the lower falls yet in the purchase & and unsold the other is Bot B[y] Jonathan Lindly & Co on our return Saw about 25 deer arrive at Duns at 45 p 2 dined & at ½ p 3 Set out to view Duns proposed Donation at ½ p 5 Stopt with Mr Beeme[45] for the Kt

town of Clarksville (near Lexington), near the grave of Joseph Bartholomew. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 172; Pirtle, *Battle of Tippecanoe,* 121; U. S. Senate, *Executive Journal,* 2:370, 380; Blanchard (ed.), *Counties of Clay and Owen,* 557, 619, 687; *Indiana Magazine of History,* 14(1918):301.

[42] Probably James A. Steele, county commissioner of Owen County in 1820 and 1822. Blanchard (ed.), *Counties of Clay and Owen,* 573. Steele was born in North Carolina December 11, 1784, came with his family to Kentucky in 1805, and to Indiana in 1816. Fort Harrison Chapter, D.A.R., Lineage Records . . . (Terre Haute, Ind., 1935), 1:243.

[43] Samuel Fain was appointed county agent of Owen County in 1819, and was commissioned justice of the peace, October 5, 1821. His name appears often in the county records. Blanchard (ed.), *Counties of Clay and Owen,* 564; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[44] The falls are in Mill Creek, a tributary of Eel River, near the present railroad station of Cataract.

[45] Daniel Beem, with his family, and Richard Beem came to Owen County about 1817 from Jackson County. Some members of the family later returned to Jackson County. Richard Beem had been with Tipton

Saturday the 12 took Brekfast and at 9 Set out rcd Some donations at Duns looked at Some land up the river returned and recd the Donation of Beem Hart & Cooper 102 acres of beautifull land on which we fixed the seat of Justice on fractional Sections 21, 28, 29 and the South east qr of Section 20 in T 10 north of R 3 West together with 30 acres a donation of John Bartholomew[46] on the east Side of the river for the use of the Town at ½ p 11 we finished our business & made our report the Citizens then gave me the honour of naming the new Town which I Called Spencer after my frend Georg Spencer who fell in the Battle of Tippicannoe I Staid the Ballance of the Kt with P Hart

Sunday the 13th Came to Duns paid $1.75 and my Bill of the 8 to Johnson 75 cts Set out at 7 in Co with Ward Callen Lyon & McCammel Stopt at E Chambers paid our bill of the 7, 37½ Set out at 40 p 8 at ½ p 11 Came to Bloomington took Breckfast paid my Bill of the 6 & 7 $2.50 and 37½ & Set out at 15 p 3 and Came to Scotts fery on Big Salt Creek at 6 Staid all Kt on S 27 T 7 n R 1 w

Mondy the 14 pd 87½ Set out at 7 and ferried Salt Creek Which I had so often Swam but never ferried before After a hard ride arrive at Palestine at 1 had B & horsefeed paid 50 Cts Crost white river pd 12½ and Set out for Bono Back water from the river much in our way Callen Swam on[e] Bayo at ½ p 4 at 5 came to Bullits mill Branch in heading the Back water I had to go so farr South that I turned for orleans with Ward here we parted from Lyon Callen and Mc-

on a "scout up White River" during the War of 1812. In 1817 he was commissioned major of the Seventeenth Regiment. He served as justice of the peace and sheriff of Jackson County. He donated a part of the county seat site of Owen County. *History of Jackson County,* 373, 630; Blanchard (ed.), *Counties of Clay and Owen,* 558, 562, 688; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 210; Hopkins, *Reminiscences of Col. John Ketcham,* 16-17; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; Jackson County Commissioners' Records, 1816-31, *passim.*

[46] John Bartholomew was a son of General Joseph Bartholomew by his first wife. He was born about 1792 in Pennsylvania and died at Spencer in 1827. Virginia E. McNaught, "McNaught, Franklin, Bartholomew Families" (mimeograph copy in Indiana State Library [1935?]), 87.

Cammel Came to Bullits mill after Stoping a fe[w] minuts to look at the mill[47] arrived in orlean in a most voilent thunder Storm after a very hard and dark ride at 45 p 7

Tuesday the 15 paid 87½ Set out at 7 at 45 p 9 Came to Judge Chamber[48] had B and horse feed paid 37½ Set out at 45 p 10 fed at Esqr Harts[49] & arrive at home in Corydon at 15 p 8 af[ter] being out 13 days in Which Time I had Spent $9.68¾ and had the promise of receiving from the County $39

JOHN TIPTON

BENJAMIN V. BECKES TO TIPTON, February 8, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Tuesday morning 8th Febry 1820 IN OPEN COURT VINCENNES

DEAR SIR Yours with the power of the Boons has come to hand—I called on the Cashier for the Devidend of yourself as well for the Boons—He informed me I could not get other than A Check on your Bank and that he intended to forward by this mail an account of the Devidends payable at you Bank in consiquence of which I defered drawing the check in as much as you could do it there yourself

The money on the wolf certificate you can enclose in your next—The last blessing you mention in a former note turned out to be A fine Son who since his birth has been A healthy fine child Betsy & babies all well—Times D nd hard I had upwards of 50 original writs returnable to this court amtg upwards of 5000$

[47] This was Spring Mill village now in Spring Mill State Park, Lawrence County. See note 33, *ante*, 135.

[48] Samuel Chambers came to what is now Orange County from North Carolina. He served as justice of the peace in Washington County, and when Orange County was organized in 1816, held the same office there. He served as associate judge under the territorial and state governments. First elected to the legislature in 1817, he served four sessions in the House and ten in the Senate. William D. Chambers, *Chambers History . . .* (Muncie, 1925), 139; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 244; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[49] Probably Absalom Hart. Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

You wish to Know how I feel about going out of Office[50] I wish it was tomorrow as the longer I follow the business the harder it is for me to distress. I have so many friends who are unfortunate enough to be in my clutches that the business has become disgusting exceedingly so when you write me again let me Know what has been done about the Floyd money as I have not yet got my 50$ from Sullivan

My wife Joins me in wishing for your prosperity & happy marriage[51] I am as usual

B V Beckes

J Tipton Esqr

Report of the Commissioners to Locate the County Seat of Owen County, February 12, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADft]

To the Honourable Board of County Commissioners for Owen County

We the under Signed beeing appointed by an act of the Gen[l] assembly of the State of Ind[a] (entitled an act to establish a perminent Seat of Justice for owen County and approoved the 29[th] of December 1819) Commissioners to fix the Seat of Justice of Said County have obtained by donation of Richard Beem Seventy and a half acres of land part of the South east quarter of Section number 20 in Township ten north of Range three west of Philip Hart ten acres of land beeing part of fractional Sections number twentyone and twentyeight and of Isaiah Cooper twentyone and half acres of land part of fractional Section number 29 the whole makeing 102 acres of land on which we have unanimously agreed to fixt the Seat of Justice of said County.[52] Isaiah Cooper has reserved the right to Fery

[50] Beckes was sheriff. He was succeeded by John Decker on August 21, 1820.

[51] No explanation of this reference has been found.

[52] Several competing offers had been made. John Dunn offered a donation of fifty acres of land in fractional sections 21 and 28. This offer was seconded by the bonds or promissory notes of Thomas Allen, who later kept a tavern in Spencer, John Bartholomew, Philip Hart,

but no land nor landing attached thereto,[53] Richard Beem has reserved the rails on the land by him donated. We have allso obtained from John Bartholomew by donation thirty acres of land on the east (or south) side of said river for the use of the County of owen reference beeing had to the bonds herewith filed will more fully and at length explain the situation of the afforesaid land all of which is respectfully submitted by

[No signatures]

William Hendricks to Tipton, March 4, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Washington city 4th March 1820

Dear Sir I have rec^{d} your letter on the subject of your bank endorsments for M^{r} E McDonald I have this day seen his father for the first time since I rec^{d} your letter tho I had twice called at his house to see him on that and another case. He told me that his son Stephen had told him of the case but that it was out of his power to do any thing He still hoped the estate would be sufficient to pay the debts & that col. Ranney had written him something latterly on the subject of a bank arrangement which he had hoped was that case and promised to let me see the letter which this afternoon he called with at my room It gives some information of this kind that he Col R had been endeavoring to effect an arrangement with the mother bank whereby Stock should be taken (E. M^{s} stock I presume) for a

and Thomas McNaught. Tipton Papers, February 11 and 12, 1820. Jonathan Lyon and Jonathan Lindley, and Adam Brenton and John McCormick offered donations in fractional sections 10, 11, and 15. Tipton Papers, February 12, 1820. Brenton laid out the town of Brentonsville, which became Mundy's Station at a later date, and was in turn superseded by the present town of Romona. Information supplied by James Dunnagan and Miss Ura Sanders. Another donation in sections 30 and 31 was offered by Richard Kirby and Richard Beem. Tipton Papers, February 12, 1820.

[53] See Tipton Papers, February 12, 1820. Cooper came to Owen County in the spring of 1817. As a member of Captain Bigger's mounted rangers he had probably been in this region in 1813. He operated a ferry at Spencer for several years. Blanchard (ed.), *Counties of Clay and Owen*, 558, 692; Hopkins, *Reminiscences of Col. John Ketcham*, 20

note of $1000 for which some one was concerned as endorser—that he (the father) was in hopes the estate would be competent to the discharge of all its debts & that not a dollar of his sons property or money was in his hands He stated that he was unable however willing he might be to pay any thing for the estate He had on a former occasion stated to me that Stephen was a minor Of course you have little responsibility to expect from him Stephen is from home when he returns or as soon as I can see him I will talk to him about it

I have rec^{d} your enclosure of Mr Shields papers—had them refered to the land committee of which I am a member & got a bill reported in his favor tho fear it will not pass for the committee were nearly divided about it[54]

The money in the case of the widow Berry I will forward as you direct in a draft on the Reciever of public money at Jeffersonville

On the subject of land office appointments I do not think your chance will be good in Indiana So much pains & exertions have been used for them Last year I wrote a letter in your favor for an appointment west of the Mississippi I will in that case whenever the appointments there are likely to be made use all my powers to effect your object if such should still be your wishes as I presume is the case from your last letters on that subject You know some thing of the effort for appointments

[54] James Shields was born in Virginia in 1771, came with his parents to Tennessee in 1784, and to Indiana Territory in 1808; he established himself on the northern frontier of Harrison County (now in Jackson County). In 1810 he was appointed lieutenant and adjutant in the First Battalion, Harrison County Militia. He constructed and was in command of a fort north of the present Seymour, near the boundary of the 1805 treaty cession. After the cession of lands north of that boundary in 1818, he petitioned Congress for the right of pre-emption in purchasing the lands which he had improved. This right was granted him by a private act of May 12, 1820; on August 10 he entered all but a fraction of section 18, township 6 north, range 6 east of the second principal meridian. Shields, *The Shields Family* [76 ff.]; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 166; *History of Jackson County,* 414, 459; U. S. *House Journal,* 16 Congress, 1 session, 221; U. S. *Statutes at Large,* 6:249; Jackson County Tract Book.

in Indiana They are much greater & perhaps much more extensive than you are aware of Vice Presidential influence is enlisted in favor of some applicants The land office at Brownstown I think will not succeed I have procured a favorable report from the land committee to which I belong but in the Senate the report is unfavorable so if it pass the H. Rep^{s} it will not pass the Senate[55] No appointments have yet been made The returns of the surveys have not yet arrived & the law does not authorize the app^{ts} for Brookville & Terre Haute until in the opinion of the President a sufficient quantity of land shall be surveyed to justify opening the offices

Yours Sincerely

WILLIAM HENDRICKS

GENL TIPTON.

WALLER TAYLOR TO TIPTON, March 11, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

WASHINGTON March 11th 1820

D^{r} SIR, Robert Biggs, who sent on for an increase of Pension, must send his Certificate of Pension in order to have the increase, if any is allowed on it inscribed. He had better direct it to the secretary of War, for it is probable that Congress will have adjourned before it can reach here.

Before I received your last letter wishing me to recommend you to fill the office vacated by the Resignation of Major Taylor, I had been applied to, and had recommended Mr Charles Taylor, the son of the major, who has done the business for some time[56]

[55] The Indiana legislature in December, 1819, had petitioned Congress to establish an additional land office at Brownstown. Indiana *House Journal*, 1819-20, pp. 72, 82. A bill "to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices . . . in the states of Alabama and Indiana," was introduced at the 1819-20 session but did not pass. U. S. *Senate Journal*, 16 Congress, 1 session, 146, 178, 441-42, 443.

[56] Edmund H. Taylor, a native of Virginia, entered the army from Kentucky in 1793, and served as ensign and lieutenant until 1795. In 1799 he received a captaincy in the Eighth Infantry, but served only until 1800. He was appointed receiver at the Jeffersonville Land Office in December, 1807, and held the position until 1820. He also served

I will recommend you for one of the offices in the other Districts, but as for your being successful it is impossible for me to conjecture, there being perhaps fifty or sixty applicants.

In haste yours sincerely

WALLER TAYLOR

[Addressed:] Gen John Tipton Corydon Indiana

LYMAN BEEMAN TO TIPTON, March 23, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CORYDON March 23rd 1820

SIR a note drawn by Allan D. Thom on which you are an endorser for $1620 payable to your order the Corydon Branch Bank of the State Bank of Indiana 60 days after date dated the 20 Januy 1820 is now due and at the request of the President of said Bank who looks to you for payment is protested to day for nonpayment

L. BEEMAN
Notary Public

Mr JOHN TIPTON

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW TO TIPTON, March 24, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

March the 24th 1820

DEAR GENERAL your letter of the 17th February was duly received. I am well pleased with the cite you have selected for the seat of Justice for Owen county, and the terms for the county I think is very good. I am sorry your business would not admit of your coming to my house on the day you had stated in your letter I had put off my Journey to Vincennes withe the exspectation that you you wou'd be here. Independent of my

as justice of the peace, Clark County. Upon his resignation as receiver, his son Charles M. Taylor was appointed to succeed him, May 5, 1820, and served until 1824. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:94; U. S. Senate, *Executive Journal*, 2:53, 54, 55, 60, 62, 63; 3:209, 211, 370, 372; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 158. The Land Office papers, Archives Division, Indiana State Library, contain a group of letters from Albert Gallatin to Edmund H. Taylor.

common anxsiety to see you I also wished to see you on account of my business with they Mr Davis's the work they done for me amounts to $65—Twenty Dollars of which I have paid to Thomas C Davis—the note in your possession on Milo is entitled to a credit of forty five Dollars to take affect on the 20th of october last[57]

Thomas C Davis informs me that there is accomp betwen you and Milo which is in Milo's favour Shou'd that be the case be so good as to hold as much in your hands as will cover Milo's note Cleon claim $10 of the above forty five, and if the statement made to me is correct you can Credet Cleon 10 Dollars and charge it to Milo—I have much to write but my eyes is so sore I can scarcely see the paper one is tied up while I write. write me soon and do not spare your paper or time. the Family is well.

I remain yours &c

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW

GENl J. TIPTON

[Postmarked:] Charlestown Ia March 25th

RATLIFF BOON TO TIPTON, March 26, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

BOONVILLE March 26th 1820

SIR permit me to trouble you with a Request, that you and James B Slaughter please to send me a certificate of what the

[57] Thomas Cleon and Milo R. Davis were heirs and probably sons of Thomas Terry Davis, who served as judge of the General Court of Indiana Territory, 1803-7, and as chancellor of the Territory, 1806-7. Milo was elected a trustee of the town of Corydon in 1817. He was also a captain in the Fifth Regiment, Indiana Militia. In 1820 he removed to Marion County and later to Logansport, where he died April 28, 1834. Thomas C. Davis was also a captain in the Fifth Regiment. He later moved to Cass County and died there on February 8, 1839. Ewbank and Riker (eds.), *Laws of Indiana Territory, 1809-1816*, 145, 820; Roose, *Indiana's Birthplace*, 30-31; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 250; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; Berry R. Sulgrove, *History of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana* (Philadelphia, 1884), 29; *Indiana Magazine of History*, 2(1906):75; Logansport *Canal Telegraph* (later *Telegraph*), May 3, 1834, February 16, 1839.

course of my Conduct was when you ware fixing the Seat of Justice in Warrick, pleas to say if you did not ask me to shew you the south west quarter of Sec. 28—and say if James Slaughter did not call me to the bed the morning I Started to vincennes and ask me if I had any choice which side of the flat the seat should be fixed, and which would be the most proper place, and say if my answer was or was not, If I was a commissioner I would fix it on Barkers side of the flat, my Reason for this measure is to confute some philistians of Gaza[58]

nothing new, Well and your friend

R Boon

[Addressed:] Gen[l] John Tipton Correy Indiana

Benjamin V. Beckes to Tipton, March 29, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

At home Knox March 29 1820

Dear Sir enclosed you have the receipt of Dan[l] Smith one of the Exr[s] of the Estate of Judge Johnson for the amt of the fee bill sent me[59] he wishes you to enclose to me the ballance of the money in Vincenns paper if posible—you also have the Spo[s] with the return of Non est as to Whiteing who lives in Louisville as I am told—when you send the money of M[rs] Johnson send the amt of the wolf scalp certificate—I had the company of M[r] Thomason and Doctor Somebody some few days since who told me you were talked of as our next governor Amen I say—Yes verily so be it You shall have my support for aught I at present Know of

I have had bad luck my Poney is badly snagged and will I fear do me no good more my constitutional time sheriffing will expire in Augt next and I am glad its so near at hand we have many candidates for the office times are dull in the money

[58] Tipton's reply appears *post,* 192. The site selected, which lay in sections 25 and 26, township 5 south, range 8 west, was named for Boon.

[59] The receipt was for $19.44. Tipton Papers, March 28, 1820. John Johnson, judge of the Indiana Supreme Court, died July 15, 1817. Vincennes *Western Sun,* July 19, 1817. He had been a member of the territorial legislature, delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and representative in the first session of the General Assembly.

way we should do no business at all if it were not for the Steam Mill money which is of much good to our part of the state—[60] you no doubt recollect my sugar orchard we have made be[t]wen 3 & 400 weight sugar this season—wife and babies well our boy grows finely—Betsey says often she wishes to hear of your being married

as usual

B V BECKES

GENL TIPTON Esq[r]

TIPTON TO RATLIFF BOON: CERTIFICATE, April 9, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ACS]

CORYDON 9[th] aprile 1820

I do hereby certify that while acting as one of the commissioners to fix the Seat of Justice of Warrick County in the year 1818, I had frequent Conversations with Co[l] R Boon relative to the most elligible and central scite that he said he did not wish the comm[rs] to take his word but examin for them selves. at one time we asked him to shew us the south west quarter of section 28 he frankly said he would not spoil a farm for the sake of the town beeing west of the flat. on the morning that Co[l] Boon left home for vincennes Doct[r] J B Sloughter called Co[l] Boon to the Bed & asked him if he had any choyse on which side of the flat the seat should be fixed. he answered that if he was a com[r] he would put it on Barkers land as they offered the Best Donation, and from a view of the conduct of Co[l] R Boon during the time he was with us I feel no hesitation in saying he acted with all the disinterested Independance that could be expected from a canded man and a Gentleman given under my hand at Corydon this 9[th] aprile 1820

JOHN TIPTON

[Endorsed:] Copy of a certificate sent to Co[l] Ratliff Boon 9[th] aprile 1820

[60] The Steam Mill Company was a private bank of issue, promoted by officers of the Vincennes Bank (a state institution). When the latter became insolvent in 1821, its president reported that the chief cause of failure was its close alliance with the Steam Mill venture. On the night

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW TO TIPTON, April 17, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

April the 17th 1820

DEAR SIR your letter of the 28th ult did not come to hand until the 10 Instant M R Davis has not bin here as you had exspected —The two weeks you gave your self to pay me a visit in is past six or eight days ago, and you have not yet appeared—this failure will be aded to the long list of accounts. you inform me you are prepaering a Tent to carry on our rout to white river[61] that is very well and in order that I may not be intirely dependent I will cary the Coffee Kettle. Your black Boy I think you had better leave at home, for if we have the care of our horses our selves there will be no danger of our being left afoot and as for the cooking I know you was formerly a very good cook and if you have forgoten I can learn you. is our friend Thomasson going with us or not pray let me know, and at what time you will set out and what rout you will go. It is my intention to be at Browns Town on Thursday the 18 of may. I am yet looking for you to be here if you do not come write me soon.

Respectfully yours—

JOS BARTHOLOMEW

GEN[l] J. TIPTON

AARON C. DERBY TO TIPTON, May 14, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CINCINNATI May. 14. 1820

DR SIR I am Sorry to inform you that the cannon cannot be obtained on the Requisition of the Gov[r]—Nothing Short of an order from the War Dep[t]—When I went away I left your

of February 10, 1821, someone set fire to the steam mill and it burned to the ground. See Esarey, "The First Indiana Banks," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 6(1910):146 ff.; letter dated Vincennes, July 28, 1821, in Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, August 16, 1821.

[61] Tipton and Bartholomew were two of the commissioners appointed to choose a site in the New Purchase for the state capital. See Tipton's Journal, *post*, 195 ff.

business in the Hands of Mess Mallory & Newell Comm^{n} Merch^{ts} of this place with instructions to procure the Gun & for^{wd} the same to Jeffersonville They were faithful in making application presenting the order &^{c} but could not obtain the Gun—I will try once more what I can do for you & if I can Effect nothing will Send you the requisition—I am Ashamed that I have not written before this how the business was; but you must Excuse me & I will be more attentive in future. I had Expected to have been in Corydon long before this, but Circumstances have thus far prevented. Hope to be there in less than 30 Days & if the cannon can be obtained will have it in Jeffers^{le} before the 4th of July If I can[62]

Yours with much friendship & Esteem

A. C. Derby

Genl John Tipton

[Postmarked:] Cincinnati May 18

Tipton: Candidacy for Legislature, May 17, 1820

[Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, May 17, 1820]

To the People

Of the Representative District Composed of Harrison, and part of Floyd and Crawford counties.

Fellow-Citizens—As the term for which I have been elected Sheriff of Harrison county, will expire on the first Monday in August next, and I am no longer eligible to that office, permit me to inform you, that I will serve, if elected, as one of your *Representatives* in the next General Assembly of Indiana.

As actions speak louder than words, having resided twelve years among you, nine of which I have been in office, it is unnecessary for me to say more than that I have become a candidate unsolicited, and that unbiassed by political men and aloof from parties, if elected, I will serve the People, and not a party or party-men.

[62] This was evidently the "Six Pounder" used to announce the Fourth of July in 1822. Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, July 11, 1822.

Should I be again honored with your confidence, I will serve with fidelity, and if not elected, be the last to murmur.

I am yours,

JOHN TIPTON.

17th May, 1820

TIPTON: JOURNAL, May 17–June 11, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

JOURNAL OF TOUR IN 1820 TO FIX SEAT OF GOVERNMENT[63]

a Copy

on wednesday the 17 of may 1820 I set out from Corydon in Company with Govr Jennings I had been appointed by the last legislature one of the commissioners to select & locate a site for the perminant Seat of Government of the State of Ind[a][64] (we took with us Bill a Black Buoy) haveing laid in plenty of Baken coffy &c provided a tent we stopt at p Bells 2 hours then set out and at 7 came to Mr Winemans on Blue river Stopt for the k[t]

thursday the 18[th]

Some frost Set out early and Set out at Sunrise at ½ p 9 Stopt at Salem had Breckfast paid $1.00 B &c and Bot some powder paper &c paid $2.12 ½ Set out at 11 crosst muscakituck paid 25 cts and stopt at Co[l] Durhams in Vallonia who was allso a Commissioner[65] here we found Gen[l] Bartholomew

[63] This Journal was printed in the Indianapolis *News* of April 17, 1879, and annotated by George Cottman and reprinted in the *Indiana Magazine of History*, 1(1905):9-15, 74-79. Supplementary notes have been added here. Among the Tipton Papers is a shorter version of the first part of the Journal (May 17 to the morning of May 23) from which Tipton apparently elaborated his account to the form printed here.

[64] Commissioners were appointed by an act of January 11, 1820. *Laws of Indiana*, 1819-20, pp. 18-20.

[65] Jesse B. Durham was born near Perryville, Kentucky, March 9, 1788. He brought his family to the vicinity of Vallonia in 1811; during the Indian troubles he commanded the fort at Vallonia and in 1816 established a tavern there. He held various commissions in the Indiana Militia, becoming colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment in 1817. He represented Jackson County in the legislative session of 1831-32. He died

one of the commissioners Gen[l] J Carr & Cap[t] Dueson[66] of Charlestown who was going out to to look at the country I cleaned out my gun after Dinner we went to Shooting
Friday 19 we set out early Stopt at Brownstown had Breckfast paid 50 cents Set out at ½ p 9
at 1 stopt at Capt J Shields after Dinner we set Capt Shields went with us this evening crosst the river at the lower rapids after travling about 7 miles through good land encampd and stretched our tent near a pond this is the firs time I have stretched or Slep in a tent since 1814
Satureday the 20
Capt Shields left us and returnd home we set out before sunrise and at 45 p 6 came to John Reddick who lives on S 19 T 8 N of R 6 W[67] fine land fed paid 62 ½ set out at 8 at 15 p 12 Came to the upper Rappids of Drift at the plaice where we made Bark Cannoes to carry a wounded man down vallonia on the 20[th] of June 1813 Stopt let our horses graze Set out at 1 and 15 p 3 came to John Berry who lives on S 5 T 10 n of R 5 E[68] good land good water and timber

October 3, 1850. Mary W. Durham, "John Durham, His Family and Descendants" (1930), in Indiana State Library; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 203, 210, 242; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; *History of Jackson County* (1886), 393, 394, 647.

[66] Probably William Duerson, an officer in the Masonic Lodge at Charlestown and captain in the Second Regiment, Indiana Militia. Baird, *History of Clark County*, 211, 212; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[67] This should be range 6 east. John Ruddick with his brothers William and Jesse settled here in 1820. Bartholomew County was formed the next year. Ruddick came to this region from the Brownstown area, where he had had a small grain mill run by horse power. He had served as commissioner of Jackson County from 1817 to 1818. *History of Bartholomew County, Indiana* . . . (Brant & Fuller, Chicago, 1888), 372; *Historical Atlas of Indiana*, 1876, p. 314; *History of Jackson County* (1886), 328, 330, 331, 333, 362, 365-66.

[68] This site is in northwestern Bartholomew County. Berry was born in Pennsylvania in 1777, came to Indiana Territory, and settled about twelve miles from Jeffersonville. In 1804 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Clark County militia. In 1808 he removed to Jackson County and later cut Berry's trace from Napoleon, in Ripley County, westward and northward until it crossed the Whetzel trace southwest of

Sunday 21 Set out at ½ p 4 at 5 passed a corner of S 36 of T 11 n of R 4 E passed a plaice where Bartholomew & myself had encamped in June 1813[69] missed our way travled east the[n] turned Back at 8 stopt on a mudy Branch Boild our coffy Set out at 9 at ½ p 9 I killed a deer the first I have killed since 1814 at 10 came on the traice at creek found tree where I had wrote my name and dated the 19 June 1813 we travld fast and at 7 encamped on a small creek having travld about 45 mils

Monday 22d

a fine clier morning we we set out at Sunrise at ½ p 6 crosst fall creek at a ripple Stopt to B shave put on clean Clothes &c this creek runs for between 30 & forty miles perrellel with white river and about 6 or 8 miles from it in this creek we saw plenty of fine fish set out at 9 and passed a corner of S 32 & 33 in T 17 n of R 4 E at 15 p 11 came to the Lower Delaware Town crosst the river went up the n w side & at 1 came to the house of William Conner the plaice appointed for the meeting of the commissioners[70] he Lives in a Prairie of about 250

the site of Greenwood. He bought land in the present Bartholomew County in 1820 and established a ferry at the mouth of Sugar Creek. In 1821 he moved to the site of Anderson. He donated land for the county seat, managed a tavern, and served as justice of the peace. He died at Huntington in 1835. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 125; *American State Papers, Miscellaneous* (2 vols. Washington, D. C., 1834), 1:518, 519; *History of Jackson County* (1886), 316; J. J. Netterville (ed.), *Centennial History of Madison County Indiana* . . . (2 vols. Anderson, 1925), 1:92-95; Samuel Harden, *History of Madison County, Indiana* . . . (Markleville, Ind., 1874), 211; John H. B. Nowland, *Early Reminiscences of Indianapolis* . . . (Indianapolis, 1870), 13, 14; Indiana Biography Series, 5:104. See also D. D. Banta, *A Historical Sketch of Johnson County Indiana* (Chicago, 1881), 19, 108 (Berry is here referred to as Richard Berry).

[69] Tipton acted as aide to Bartholomew in an expedition against the Delaware towns on the West Fork of White River in the summer of 1813. Dillon, *History of Indiana,* 524-25.

[70] For a map and discussion of the Indian towns on White River, see Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness,* facing page 42, and 196 ff. William Conner established his home and trading post on White River, about sixteen miles northeast of Indianapolis, in 1802. For a full account of his life, see Thompson, *op. cit.*

acres of the White R Bottom a number of Indian Huts near his house on our arrival we found G Hunt, of Wayne County,[71] John Conner, of Fayatt[72] Stephen Ludlow of Dearborn,[73] John Gilliland of Switzerland[74] & Thos Emmison of Knox[75] waiting for us Wm Prince and F Rapp[76] not beeing up we waitd untill late in the evening we then met and ware sworn according to law and adjourned untill tomorrow morning

[71] George Hunt came from North Carolina to Wayne County, Indiana Territory, in 1807. He was a surveyor, and served as county recorder and clerk, 1810-17. In 1820 he was commissioned brigadier general of the Thirteenth Brigade, Indiana Militia. Territorial *Executive Journal,* 168, 177, 205, 217, 223; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; Andrew W. Young, *History of Wayne County, Indiana* . . . (Cincinnati, 1872), 149; Dunn, *Indiana,* 393, 394, 398.

[72] John Conner, brother of William, was born at the Moravian town of Schoenbrunn in what is now Ohio in 1775. In 1820 he was living at Connersville, the town he had founded the year before. See Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness, passim.*

[73] Stephen Ludlow was born at Long Hill, New Jersey, on May 5, 1778. He came West with his parents in 1789, first to Columbia, now a part of Cincinnati, and later to Indiana Territory. He became a surveyor and was engaged for a time in mercantile business. *History of Dearborn and Ohio Counties,* 821.

[74] John Gilliland was a surveyor, agent of the Jeffersonville-Ohio Canal Company, and helped to organize a branch of the State Bank at Vevay. Perret Dufour, *Swiss Settlement of Switzerland County, Indiana* (*Indiana Historical Collections,* vol. 13, Indianapolis, 1925), 44, 72; *Indiana Magazine of History,* 6(1910):147; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 225.

[75] Thomas Emison (or Emerson, as the name was originally spelled) came from Kentucky to Indiana Territory, settling in Knox County about 1804. He established a saw- and gristmill on Maria Creek, and also operated a small distillery. He served at Tippecanoe as a lieutenant in a company of light dragoons. *History of Knox and Daviess Counties,* 337; Greene, *History of Old Vincennes and Knox County,* 2:134, 343; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 164; Pirtle, *Battle of Tippecanoe,* 122; Vincennes *Western Sun,* January 22, 1820.

[76] Frederick Rapp, the adopted son of George Rapp, was manager of the business interests of the Rappites, and originated many of the plans which made Harmony attractive. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1816. After the Rappites sold out to Robert Owen, he returned to Pennsylvania and died there in 1834. George B. Lockwood, *The New Harmony Movement* (New York, 1905), 24-25.

Tuesday 23^{d} went to shooting after B we met appointed a Committee to Draft rule and adjournd untill 12 met at 12 F Rapp appeared and was Sworn we appointd G Hunt chairman and B I Blythe[77] clerk and adjourned untill tomorrow to meet at the mouth of Fall creek Bertholomew Durham Carr Dueson and myself I paid $1.87 ½ & $1 for mockesons Set out Stopt at the lower Town for the K^{t}

Wednesday the 24 a dark morning at 7 Govr Jenings with the other Comr^{s} come on we Set out for the mouth fall creek the Town we are now in is high Dry rich Bottom very large one of the most Beautiful on the river but Timber scarse we crosst the river a mile below to the S E side this Town after travling Some distance along the Traice that lead to the mouth of fall creek Bertholomew myself and some turnd off at 20 p 11 to the north to see the river at 12 come on the river at 1 stopt on a bluff near 200 feet high the air Cool and pleasant here we took Dinner and set out at 45 p 1 at 15 p 2 crosst fall creek then rode through a very rich piece of land the large timber all Dead we are told it was killd Some years Sinc by worms[78] the under groth at this time mostly Prickly ash and very thick which make verry difficult for us to ride through at ½ p 3 got to McCormicks who lives on the river quarter of a mile below the

[77] Benjamin Irwin Blythe came to Indiana from Pennsylvania, and settled in Dearborn County, which he represented in the legislature of 1823-24. He removed to Indianapolis, where, in 1825, he became agent for the state; in 1828-29 he served as state auditor; he was captain of an artillery company and a successful business man, dealing in hides, leather, and pork packing. He died in St. Augustine, Florida, about 1858. Dunn, *Greater Indianapolis,* 1:5; *Commemorative Biographical Record of Prominent and Representative Men of Indianapolis and Vicinity* . . . (J. H. Beers & Co., Chicago, 1908), 493. His name often appears as Benjamin J. Blythe.

[78] Early settlers took advantage of this deadening, clearing out the underbrush and planting crops to supply them through the first winter. The tract occupied from 150 to 200 acres, in the neighborhood of the present city hospital. W. R. Holloway, *Indianapolis* . . . (Indianapolis, 1870), 9; Jacob Piatt Dunn, "The First Settler," manuscript in Indiana State Library.

mouth of fall creek[79] Last K[t] I Staid in an Indian Indian Town Saw some Drunk Indians this morning eat at the Table of a Frenchman who has long lived with the Indians and lives like them he furnished his Table for us with eggs &c, alterede times Sinc 1813 when I was last here hunting the Indians with whom we now eat Drink and Sleep they have sold thier land for a Trifle and prepareing to leave the Country where the[y] have laid thier fathers and relatives (in which we are now hunting a site for the Seat of Govn[t] of our State) the Bank of the river on which McCormick lives is from 25 to 30 feet above the water at this time the country Back is high Dry and good Soil but the timber is scarse Govr Jenings Bertholomew Durham Carr and myself went down the river 1 mile to camp

Thursday 25

at ½ p 2 Bartholomew Durham & myself went fishing caught plenty of fine large fish returnd the morning cloudy Som rain Bartholomew and me went out to look at the land the comrs Came Down we set out for the Bluffs Distance Down the river about 15 miles the Govr staid here at McCormicks at ½ p 11 crosst a creek after travling Some distance on a small traice at 45 p 12 came to the river in a wide bottom that is inundated Staid 1 hour set out very hard rain passed very Bad Swamp one horse cripled Some of my coleags Say the

[79] John McCormick was born September 25, 1791, in Hamilton, Ohio; after serving in the War of 1812, he removed to the neighborhood of Connersville, Indiana Territory, where his father had settled in 1808. With his brothers, James and Samuel, he moved northwestward in 1820 into the New Purchase. On February 26 the party reached the banks of White River and began building a cabin the same day. John McCormick and his family remained. James and Samuel returned to Connersville, but brought their families to the site of Indianapolis within the year. About 1823 James and John moved several miles up the river, and John established a sawmill which he managed until his death in 1825. Mrs. Catherine Eagle, "The McCormick Family," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 21(1925):311 ff. See also Holloway, *Indianapolis*, 8-9; Nowland, *Early Reminiscences of Indianapolis*, 23; John H. B. Nowland, *Sketches of Prominent Citizens of 1876* . . . (Indianapolis, 1877), 14-15; Dunn, *Greater Indianapolis*, 1:36 ff.

times is verry hard came to the traice the rain fell in Torrents at ½ p 4 Bartholomew Durham Carr Dueson & me stopt in some Indian Camps after geting fire kindld & our clothes Dry we had a pleasant kt the land her[e] high Dry and rich Immediateld on the River is T 14 n of R 3 E went to Rest

Friday 26

the morning clier cool pleasant my horse with 2 more missing I wrote Som letters home while I was riteing Col D found our horses the commissioners that had went to the Bluffs last kt returnd B D and myself went Down to Se the Bluffs the[y] waitd here for our return we found the Bluff in T 13 n of R 2 E in S 13[80] the Bluff is about 150 feet above the river but verry uneaven the water good Genl Carr Capt Dueson started home and left us, out of this Bluff Issues a number of fine springs one of which some distance back from the river has near 20 feet fall Back of this Bluff runs a Beautifull creek the[y] front on the river near 1 mile if they ware levil on top it would be the most beautiful site for a Town that I ever have seen Saw the R line between R 2 & 3 E & the corner of S 12 & 13 in T 13 n of R 2 E we then returned our camp and Set out to examin the n w side of the river crosst into an overflowed Bottom at 2 Came to a plaice where the river turns to the west making a verry short Bend runs hard against the w shore and seems [to] be a verry difficult pass for Boats of Burthen at this plaice the groth is all young timber some remains of oald cabbins I am told there was once an Indian village her[e] Mr Wm Lander who lives 1 mile Back from the river[81] told me that an Indian said the French once lived here and that he the Indian went to school to a Frenchman in this plaice but they left it about the

[80] This is near the site of Waverly, Morgan County.

[81] William Landers was born in Virginia in 1788 or 1789, came with his family to Kentucky in 1798, and to Indiana in 1820. He established himself at the place visited by Tipton, and spent the remainder of his life in Morgan County. He died about 1861. Jacob Piatt Dunn, *Memorial Record of Distinguished Men of Indianapolis and Indiana* (Chicago, 1912), 5-6, 15-16.

time of Hardins Campain which about 33 years ago[82] the [land] continues high and good for some distance Back from the river mr Landers has planted some corn here the timber verry scarse that is fit for building &c after viewing this plaice we set out and travled up the river the land rolling at 3 crosst a Branch at 4 came to a beautifull Clier pond or Lake about 60 yds wide runing nearly from n to s the water clier the Bottom gravley & plenty of fish[83] we drank som w and continued on our course at 45 p 5 crosst Eagle creek a beautifull creek sufficient to turn a mill at 6 our co became uneasy and at 6 we crosst the river to the S E Side and 7 arrive at the mouth of Fall creek found govr Jenings had went up to conners

Satureday 27th

a fine clier morning very cool before Breckfast we walked out to look at the Bottom had Breckfast &c Durham paid $2.25 at 9 we crosst to the n w Side we crosst at the mouth of fall creek the n w Side below the mouth of the creek is low and overflows above is some high land at 45 p 11 came to the river Boiled our coffy after some time spent on the n w we

[82] The story of a Catholic Mission on White River near the present line between Johnson and Marion counties is repeated by C. T. Dollarhide in the Indianapolis *News* of May 4, 1899: "Tradition said that some time early in this century or the close of the last century, a party of Kentuckians had come to this Indian settlement and murdered the inhabitants. It was said that there was at this place . . . a Catholic mission of some kind, probably a Jesuit mission. But whether the Jesuits were there when the massacre took place is not a part of the tradition. . . . My father told me that he had found a piece of stonework there—an arch, I believe—and that he was certain that this piece, which was skillfully cut, could only have been fashioned by a white man, and that it may have formed some part of the French mission building."

For a discussion of the Indian village, see *History of Johnson County, Indiana* . . . (Brant & Fuller, Chicago, 1888), 283-86.

[83] Cottman says (*Indiana Magazine of History*, 1:14) that this was "probably the bayou locally known as Lannigan's Lake, near the south line of Marion Co." A bayou in sections 17 and 20, township 14 north, range 3 east, which was on Tipton's line of progress, and which is possibly the one to which Mr. Cottman refers, was known as Shannon's Lake for many years, but has recently been renamed Spring Lake.

crosst to the S E Side the Comrs then met and agreed to Select and locate the site Township 15 north of R 3 E which Township was not divided into sections but Judge Wm B Laughlin of Brookville[84] in whos District this Township lies having been instructed By the Surveyor Gen[l] to give every facillity in his power to the comrs in the completition of thier duty we agreed and hired a man to carrie a letter to his camp for which we gave him $2.00 Bartholomew Col Durham & Jonathan Woodberry a frend of mine from Hardinsburgh with whome I have Just [met] went 1 mile down the river and encamped for the K[t] Some of the comrs came to our camp we had a pleasent evening

Sunday 28 a cool clier day we met at 6 Judge Laughlin came on and stated that it would take 10 day to progress so farr with the surveys as to enable us to progress with our buisness on motion the comr[s] then adjournd to meet again on next monday week at 45 p 11 we set out for wm conners J conner and G Hunt two of the com[rs] went home the rest to wm conner we travld about 3 miles and crosst fall creek the land beeing levil and rich from the river to this plaice the most of the timber for some distince from the river having been Sugar tree has been killed abt 2 years since by the worms and is now thickly set with prickly ash near the creek the timber Better after we crost the creek

[84] William B. Laughlin was born in Pennsylvania, and received an education which apparently dealt to some extent with the law, medicine, and surveying. In 1812 he removed to Kentucky and taught school there for four years, coming to Franklin County, Indiana Territory, in March, 1816. He served as associate judge and in 1821-22 represented the county in the Senate. Rush County was created by that Assembly, and it is said that Laughlin, who made a contribution to the county seat, suggested naming county and town after Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. Besides practicing medicine and doing extensive surveying in the region, Laughlin was the owner of a gristmill. In 1828 he opened a classical academy, providing a two-story building at his own expense. He died on January 1, 1836. *Indiana Magazine of History*, 5(1909):37; *History of Rush County, Indiana* . . . . (Brant & Fuller, Chicago, 1888), 286, 295-96, 718; A. L. Gary and E. B. Thomas, *Centennial History of Rush County, Indiana* (2 vols. Indianapolis, 1921), 1:60, 216, 263-64; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

we travld about 8 miles between the river and creek the land equally good timber mostly sugar Buckeye Hackberry Chery Walnut &c every quarter Section is worth twice the Govert price we crost to the n w side below the lower town recrosst at conners prairie found the govr well after Dinner we went to the Indian huts found the men playing favourite game which the[y] call mockuson which is played with a Bullit and 4 mockusons[85] then went to view the ground on which Bartholomew & me had incamped in June 17th 1813

Monday 29 a fine clire morning after Breckfast I paid $3.00 for the cos bill (viz) Bartholomew Durham and myself with Bill the negro we then set out to look at the country down to the Town of Spencer the seat of Justic of Owen County at 12 stopt on small Branch Boild our coffy 45 p 12 set out at 15 p 3 crosst fall creek continued Down the river at 7 stopt at some Indian camps had a pleasant Kt having wood shelter and there Bark to Sleep on

Tuesday 30th

cloudy morning some rain we set out at 6 at 45 p 7 past the Bluffs stopt at Whetsalls[86] fed B paid 37½ set out at at 9

[85] The four moccasins were placed in a semicircle between the betters and the professional gambler, who then shuffled his hands rapidly under each moccasin, leaving a bullet under one. The betting was on the location of the bullet. *Indiana Magazine of History*, 1(1905):17-18.

[86] Jacob Whetzel was one of several brothers noted for their exploits against the Indians. He was born on September 16, 1765, lived from 1769 until 1808 in what was then western Virginia, then moved to Kentucky. In 1811 he moved to Franklin County, Indiana Territory, and settled near the site of Laurel. Some years later he obtained permission from the Delaware chief, Anderson, to cut a trace to the bluffs of White River, and in the summer of 1818, with his son Cyrus, carried out the plan. From his home near Laurel it "crossed Flat Rock about seven miles below Rushville, Blue River about four miles above Shelbyville, and where . . . Marion . . . [now Noah] stands; and Sugar Creek near Boggstown; thence near where Greenwood now stands, to the Bluffs." Jacob and Cyrus came out in March, 1819, and brought the family to the new home that autumn. Jacob Whetzel died on July 2, 1827. Nowland, *Early Reminiscences of Indianapolis*, 54-60; Indiana Biography Series, 2:10. See also "Adventures of the Whetzels," in *Incidents of Border Life* . . . (J. Pritts, Chambersburg, Pa., 1839), 347 ff.

some rain stopt at 12 found the corner of S 22 & 23, 26 & 27 in T 11 n of R 1 E the ground hilly good Timber I went out hunting could not kill anything set out ½ p 1 saw som clay that we think would make Brick passt a house saw a beautifull Lake ½ mile long & 100 yds wide clier water sandy Bottom I am told the river in a high stage runs into it went ½ mile west saw the corner of S 5 & 6 7 & 8 T 11 n of R 1 E land & Timber good crosst the river at ½ p 4 at small prairie through which the 2d p meredian runs we travld west throug a good Bottom saw a large field new stopt for the Kt with a mr Harris who lives on the n w qr of S 11 T 11 north of R 1 w[87]

wednesday 31 Set out at 5 Travld west Dow the Path at 7 Came on the river made Coffy at 10 passd E Goss[88] s 31 T 11 n 2 w ½ p 12 came to P Harts on s 21 T 10 n R 3 west[89] Staid 3 days in this neighbourhood to rest our selves and horses

Satureday 3d June 1820

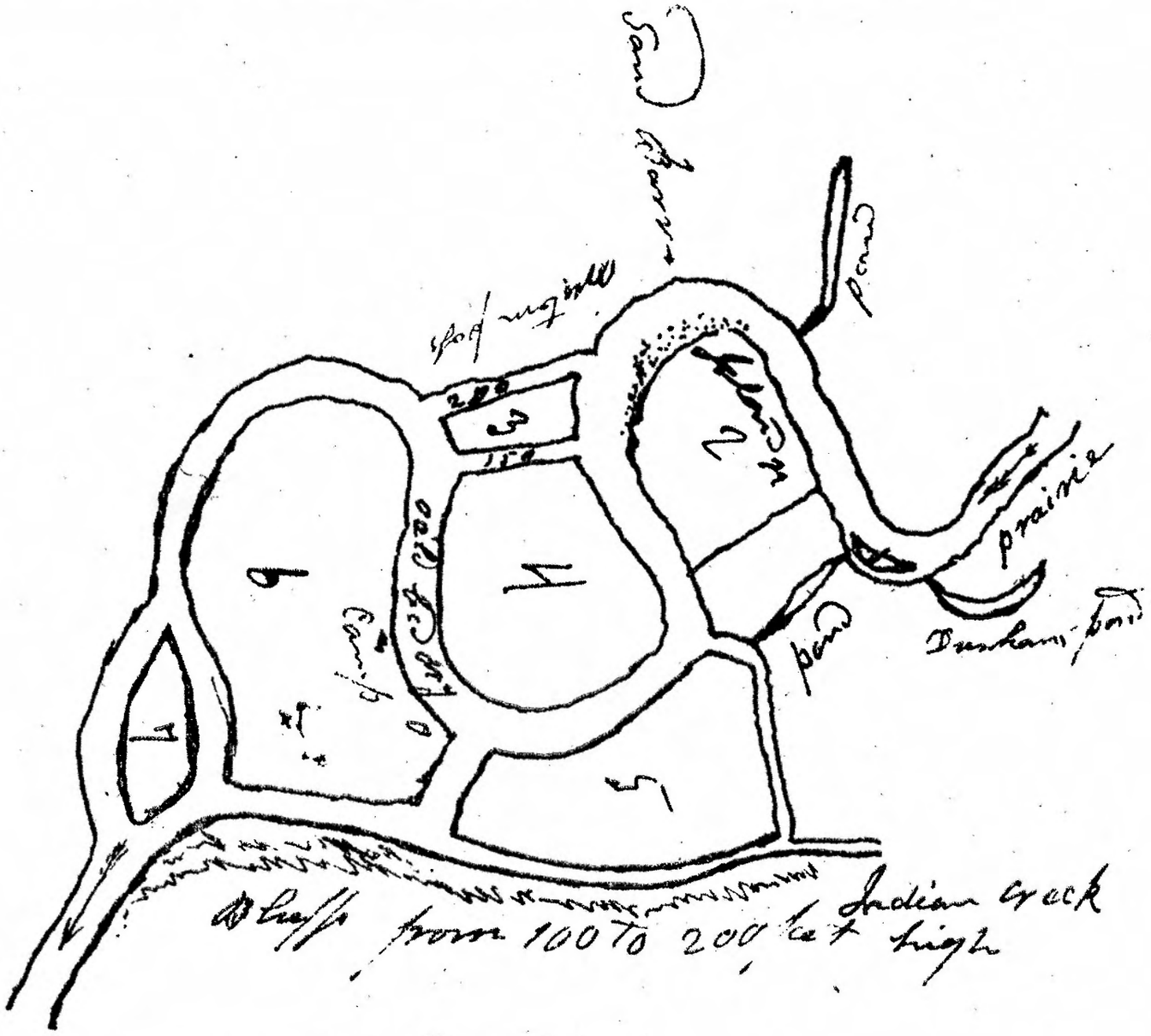
we paid nothing set out from Mr. Harts at ½ p 9 for the mouth of fall creek having been furnished with every thing nessicerry for our Journey the land rather Broken tho good Soil, at ½ p 12 came to a section line found the corner of sections 21, 22, 27 & 28 in Town 11 north of Range 2 west the north west quarter of section 28 is good land the timber sugar beech cherry at ½ p 2 came to the river stopt to Boil our coffy staid untill 45 p 3 set out and travled through a large Bottom most of which is good land some part overflowed the Bottom seems to be 10 or 12 miles long and very wide the timber sugar Beech walnut Hackberry the under groth is most prickly Ash some spice & pau pau as is most of the Bottom on

[87] Humphrey Harris, Jeremiah Lamb, and Joseph Munden came to Morgan County in 1819 and farmed in common for the first year. Their cabins a few miles southwest of the present Martinsville were much frequented by hunters in the early days. Blanchard (ed.), *Counties of Morgan, Monroe and Brown,* 146-48.

[88] Ephraim Goss, a native of North Carolina, came to Washington County, Indiana Territory, in 1810, and to Owen County in 1818. He owned several valuable tracts of land, and was the proprietor of Gosport. He died in 1833. Blanchard (ed.), *Counties of Clay and Owen,* 699, 712.

[89] Philip Hart's at Spencer.

this river at 15 p 6 came to the river oppisit a verry high Bluff turned up it and at ½ p 6 cross one part of the river into an Island (I Shot 147 yds at a turkey and killd it) here we encamped the river here is divided into several small schutes or channels, I went on the Bluffs to examin them but found them to be from 100 to 200 feet in higth and verry uneaven on the top, the river at those Islands (7 in number) is verry much Choked with drift and one part of the oald bed for about 250 yds is intirely dry the water passing through small channels from north east to south west as follows



no 1 a small willow Island
Island no 2 has about 6 acres
no 3 1
no 4 6
no 5 12
no 6 10
7 .....00 ½

as near as I could take it down with my pencil by my pocket compass which we calld the seven Islands[90] this obstruction entirely prevents the pass of any water craft even the smallest cannoe cannot pass them at this time and I am told the river has been lower than it is at this time here we Spent the evening and k^t^

Sunday the 4

the morning fine cool and clier Genl Bartholomew and me set out as soon as light to view those Islands to enable me to make the above and foregoing rough draft which is only to be for my own Satisfaction beliveing the State Legislature will take the earliest possible opertunity to remoove this grate obstruction to the navigation of this Beautifull Stream, we levilled Island number 5 found it about 10 feet above the water at the present time set out at ½ p 11 came to the lake on the S E qr of S 5 in T 11 north of R 1 E I rode out to the east found Section 4 all levill rich Soil and am told that the north half of 9 is allso good land south half of 34, on the S E qr of 34 T 12 n of R 1 E a house good spring S E 33 good land the timber on this land is white and Black walnut cherry sugar hackberry mulberry and some beech & hickory we then travld through s 21 & 16 Boath good land with the best Black walnut timber I have seen crosst a high Bluff on the river and at 15 p 4 crosst the river to the n w side and stopt to Boil our coffy set out at 15 p 5 came to the corner of sections 34 & 35 in T 13 n of R 1 E and Sections 2 & 3 in T 12 n of R 1 E the south E qr of s 34 is good land and the n e of 3 T 12 n R 1 E the S E qr of S 35 is the best I

[90] This group of islands does not show on the modern map. Ryland T. Brown, writing on the drainage and topography of Morgan County in 1883 said of the course of White River: "a number of short curves and 'horseshoe bends,' which existed when the bottom lands were covered with timber, have been relieved by the water making a new channel or 'cut-off' since the forests were cleared away." Indiana *Geological Report*, 1883, pt. 1:73. The old and new courses of the river in township 11 north, ranges 1 and 2 east, are shown on a map of Morgan County, 1897, compiled by W. F. Cottingham.

have seen the corner on the Bank of Whitelick creek on which creek we encamped at dark near a good lick[91]

Monday the 5

Before I was up Gen[l] B & Co[l] D went to the Lick the Co[l] killed a deer we had a good Breckfast and set out at 7 travld ½ mile over poor hills then levill Back land some sugar Ash and walnut and at 8 came to the corner of sections 13 & 24 in T 13 north of R 1 E we then travld n E ½ a mile and crosst whitelick creek the land good we crosst this creek on a Ripple it is a fine creek sufficent and has the appearance of beeing a fine mill stream the land mostly levill for some distance the timber Beech Sugar Ash &c came to the river at ½ p 9 at a plaice where the river runs near a hill about 50 feet high turned up the Bottom travled near the hill which is from 30 to 50 feet in highth of a gradual assent the top good upland the Bottom the best soil for duration I have seen on White river the Land verry fine mixed with clay the timber hackbery Buckeye sugar walnut Ash (at ½ p 10 saw a spring which pleases me the Best of any I have seen on the river which I intend to purchase at the sale a Mr Brown lives at it) from the hill Issues a number of fine springs at ½ p 11 cam to the Camp of A M[r] Wm Landers who lives on verry fine land covered with young Timber here I am told was once a French village then occupied by the Delaware Inds but evacuated by them about 33 years ago the land is rich & levil staid ½ an our set out & 15 p 12 stopt at small Branch to boil our coffy & some venison of which we have plenty we set out and saw the Range line between 2 & 3 east in Town 14 north at 20 p 4 crosst a fine large creek eagle creek large a plenty to turn a mill saw fine land good timber crosst the river 1 mile below the mouth of fall creek at ½ p 6 where we found the Comrs Govr Jening &c waiting for us went to se the surveyor found his work so much forward as to enable us to finish our buisness

[91] The corner of sections 2 and 3, township 12 north, range 1 east and sections 34 and 35 in township 13 north, range 1 east is just about the site of Centerton. The southeast corner of section 35 on White Lick Creek lies one mile east of Centerton.

Tuesday 6th a verry cool morning this day we spent in rideing and walking around the lines of the Sections that we intend to locate and in the evening returned to our encampment having remooved to the N W side of the river this morning above the mouth of fall creek and stretched our tent on a high Bank which we called Bartholomews Bluff on west Fractional Section number 3 which is part of our Location

Wednesday 7th a fine Clier morning we met at McCormicks and on my motion the Commissioners came to a resolution to select and locate Sections numbered 1 & 12 & east and west Fractional sections numbered 2 and east Fractional sectional section 11 and so much off the east side of west Fractional section number 3 (to be divided by a north and south line runing perrerlel to the west boundary of said section as will eaquel in amt 4 entire sections in T 15 n of R 3 E[92] we left our clerk making out his minuts and our report and went to Camp to dine returnd after dinner our paper not beeing ready B, D, and myself returned to camp at 4 they went to sleep and me to riteing at 5 we decamped & went over to McCormicks our [clerk] having his riteing ready the Com[rs] met and signed thier report and certified the service of there clerk at 45 p 6 the first Boat landed that ever was Seen at the seat of Government it was a small Ferry Flat with a cannoe Tied along side boath loaded with the household goods of 2 Families mooving to the mouth of fall creek they came in a keel Boat as farr as they could get it up the river then unloaded the Boat and B[t] up their good in the F & cannoe I paid for some corn and w 62 ½

Thursday 8th

a fine cool morning we rose early I paid for corn $1.25 & for supper 1.12 ½ Col D paid $1 00 & we set out at 15 p 5 for home in Companey with Ludlow Gilliland Blythe Bertholo-

[92] By the terms of the Enabling Act of April 19, 1816, Congress granted the state four sections of land for the seat of government, to be located at any time upon such lands as might be acquired by the United States from the Indian tribes. Charles Kettleborough (ed.), *Constitution Making in Indiana* . . . (3 vols. *Indiana Historical Collections*, vols. 1, 2, 17, Indianapolis, 1916, 1930), 1:76-77.

mew Durham Govr Jenings and 2 varginians at 8 stopt on a small creek to Boil our coffy for the last time as we boiled the last we had set out at 15 p 9 at 45 p 9 crosst a creek at ½ p 10 crosst a creek at 11 stopt then set out and at 1 stopt to Broil our Baken Staid untill ½ p 2 set out and at 7 came to John Bery having travled about 45 miles over a bad path

Friday 9 clier morning

we set out 15 p 5 at ½ p 7 came to the upper rappids of Drift river stopt to let our horses graze set out at 9 at 12 stopt at mr J Reddicks had some Bread and milk for our Dinner and some corn for our horses paid 37 ½ By B and set out at ½ p 5 stopt at capt J Shields staid all Kt

Satureday 10 clier and very hot set at ¼ p 5 stopt at Brownsto had B paid 50 set [out] stopt with Col Durham in vallonia who had left us last kt and went home found him and famly well set [out] stopt at Wm Grayhams[93] staid 1 hour set out stopt with Genl Depauw had Dinner and at Dark stopt in Salem

Sunday the 11 cloudy some rain set out at ½ p 4 at 15 p 8 stopt Willcoxes had Breckfast paid $2.00 by me we set out stop at Mjr Arganbrites had Dinner &c set out and darke got safe home having been absent 27 days the compensation allowed us comrs by the Law beeing $2.00 for every 25 miles Travling and from the plaice where we met and $2 for each days service while engaged in the discharge of our duty my pay for the Trip beeing $58—not half what I could have made in my office a very poor compensation

JOHN TIPTON

[93] William Graham was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1816 and served continuously in the legislature from 1816 to 1833. He served one term in Congress, 1837-39, but was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election. The date of his birth is in dispute. Dunn (*Indiana and Indianans,* 1:299) states that he was born at sea on March 16, 1782. The *Biographical Directory of Congress* uses this date. According to a brief sketch printed in the Indianapolis *Gazette,* March 1, 1825, Graham was born in Ireland, September 4, 1781, came to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, as a child, moved to Kentucky in the fall of 1801, and to what is now Jackson County, Indiana, in 1811. See also his obituary in Indianapolis *Daily Journal,* August 26, 1858.

COMMISSIONERS TO SELECT SITE FOR CAPITAL: JOURNAL, May 22–June 7, 1820

[ISL: Tipton Papers—C[94]]

JOURNAL OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO LOCATE A SITE FOR THE PERMANENT SEAT OF GOVERMENT FOR THE STATE OF INDIANA PRESENTED TO GEN[l] JOHN TIPTON.[95]

Monday May 22[nd] 1820

Agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana approved the 11[th] day of January 1820 appointing Commissioners to Select and Locate a site for the permament Seat of Goverment. And in conformity to the proclamation of Jonathan Jennings Governor requesting the Commissioners appointed to meet at the house of William Conner on the West fork of White River on the 22[nd] day of May 1820. The following Commissioners met at the time and place appointed. viz George Hunt, John Conner, Stephen Ludlow, Joseph Bartholomew, John Tipton, Thomas Emerson, Jesse B Durham and John Gilleland and were duly sworn as the Law directs——

The Board then proceeded by ballot to elect a Chairman pro tem and upon examination it appeared that George Hunt was duly elected and who was there upon conducted to the Chair. On motion John Gilleland was appointed Clerk pro tem— And the Board adjourned until tomorrow morning 8 oclock——

Tuesday 23[rd]

The Commissioners present met pursuant to adjournment When on Motion Joseph Bartholomew John Tipton and Stephen Ludlow were appointed a Committee to draught rules for the Goverment of the Commissioners— And two of the Commissioners still being absent, to wit Frederick Rapp & William Prince, the Board adjourned until 12 oclock——

12 oclock

Pursuant to adjourment the Board met when Frederick Rapp appeared was sworn and took his seat— M[r] Tipton from the

[94] Tipton added the general remarks beginning on page 214 to the copy of the Journal which had been furnished him as a member of the Commission.

[95] The Commissioners' brief report to the legislature is printed in Indiana *House Journal*, 1820-21, pp. 25-26.

Committee appointed to draught rules for the Goverment of the Board made the following report——

1st There shall be a Chairman appointed by the Board whose duty it shall be to preside and keep order and shall have power to decide on question of order But any member shall have the liberty of appeal from his decision to the Board a majority of whom shall rule——

2nd The Chairman shall have a right to vote on all questions as other members, and when he may wish to take a part in discussion or give his opinion in any matter pending before the Board after calling a member to the Chair he shall have a right to do so——

3rd Any member wishing to give his opinion on any subject under consideration shall rise and address the Chairman. No member shall be allowed to speak more than twice on the same question without first obtaining liberty from the Board——

4th Every motion must be made & seconded before it shall be considered before the Board for discussion or consideration——

On Motion

Resolved that the foregoing rules for the goverment of this Board be adopted—The Board then proceeded to the Election of a Chairman and Clerk and upon examining the ballots it appeared that George Hunt was duly elected chairman and Benjamin I Blythe was duly elected [clerk] who were thereupon sworn in the usual form and took their seats—

On Motion, Resolved that the Board of Commissioners explore Township 16 of Range 3 East on their way to the mouth of Fall Creek And the Board adjourned to meet at the Mouth of Fall Creek tomorrow at 12 oclock

Wednesday 24th

The Board met pursuant to adjournment

On Motion

Resolved that the Commissioners proceed diligently to explore that part of Township 16 of Range 3 East which they have not yet seen together with Townships 15 of Range 3 and 14 & 13 of Range 2 East—And the Board adjourned to meet at this place so soon as they may have examined the Townships named above

Thursday 25th

Agreeable to Resolution the Board commenced at the mouth of Fall Creek and proceeded down the River on the west side carefully examining every situation together with the advantages and disadvantages attending them until we arrived at the Bluffs in Township 13 of Range 2 East and there camped for the night

Friday 26th

The Board being convinced there were none other situations lower down the river near the centre of the State we crossed over to the East side of the River and proceeded up examining the situations on the River and the Country back util we arrived at the mouth of Fall Creek then Crossed to the West of the River and Camped for the night.

Satturday 27th

This day we proceeded to explore the country on both sides of the River above and below the mouth of Fall Creek and in the evening the Board met pursuant to adjournment of Wednesday and after due deliberation it was resolved that we send for William B. Laughlin the surveyor appointed by Goverment to attend the Commissioners and that he proceed to survey Township 15 of Range 3 East—

On Motion

Ordered that the Clerk furnish Each Commissioner with a Coppy of the Journals—

On Motion Resolved that the site for the permament seat of Goverment be located in Township 15 of Range 3 East and the Board adjourned until tomorrow morning 8 oclock

Sunday 28th

The Board met pursuant to adjourment and agreeable to notice the surveyor William B Laughlin and Reported that it would require eight day to Run up four teir of Sections together with four days more to meander the River and that it is not possible for him to do it sooner. And further that he will go to work on tomorrow morning—And the Board adjourned until Monday the 5th day of June

Monday 5th

The Board met pursuant to adjournment But the Surveyor not

being ready for the Board to make the Location. On Motion Resolved that the Board appropriate tomorrow to the examination of the lands surveyed together with calculating the amount of Land in East and West Fractions 2 and East fraction 11 in order to be enabled to ascertain the quantity that may be wanted out of East Fraction 3 and the Board adjourned until Wednesday morning 8 oclock

Wednesday 7th

The Board met pursuant to adjournment when on Motion Resolved that we locate in Township 15 of Range 3 East at Sections 1 & 12 East and West Fractions 2 East Fraction 11 and as much on the East side of West Fraction 3 as by a line Begining on the South side of said Fraction and running North or parrellel with West line of said Fraction will make 4 Complete Sections in quantity On Motion Ordered that the Clerk make out the report accordingly which was done received and signed and the Board adjourned without day——

Gen[l] Remarks with respect to water courses bounding and runing through the State of Ind[a] allso of Towns and places of note within the same the principle Streams emtying into the Wabash are the White River vermillion Tippicannoe Mississinniway & Little rivers with Large Creeks the main Body of White River is made by the E & West forks the east fork is made by the Junction of Driftwood and Muscakituc. Driftwood is made by the waters of sugar creek Blue river Flatrock & clifty with many other small streams, the West fork is made by Black creek Eel River Whitelick Fall creek pipe creek with ma[n]y other Streams of less note. Fall creek unites with the west fork in Town 15 north of R 3 east, and say 7 miles South of the line of Correction[96] North 71 w 67 miles Brookvill north 83 w 62½ m from Connersville, and N 41 w 93 miles from vevay, from Lauranceburgh N 50 w 85 miles from Madison N 34 west 83 miles From Brookville from Corydon 108 miles north 2 miles West, from Vincennes N 45 E 107 From Terrehaut

[96] In the following memorandum, Tipton was apparently trying to place the site of the new seat of government with relation to the more important towns in the state. Some of his calculations are curiously in error.

N 71 E 71 miles Ft Harrison is about 3 miles higher up the wabash than Terrehaut note Brookville is 2½ miles north of Hamilton ohio Connersville is 14 miles [north] of Brookville, vermillion River enters into the wabash 48 miles due north of Terre haut 20 miles north of the line of Correction in the 20 Township and 9th Range west Tippicannoe enters the wabash 48 m north of the line of correction which line is 78 miles due n of Madison Eel river unites with white R in T 8 n of R 5 w, the missinniway unites with the wabash in R 2 E 70 miles n of the line of Correction, Whitelick unites with the west fork of white R in T 13 n of R 2 east the Delaware Towns are Scatered along the west fork of white R from Town 17 n of R 3 E up to Town 20 of R 9 E a distance of 40 miles Called Brewits, Conners, Bucks, Straw, Anderson Town and many others of less note, Sand creek unites with the Driftwood fork w river in T 7 N R 6 E Clifty in Town 8 Same R Flatrock in T 9 Same R Blue river and Sugar Creek unites in T 11 n of R 6 E

William Hendricks to Tipton, June 8, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Madison 8th June 1820

Dear Sir Agreeably to what I wrote you some time before the close of the session I have brought home with me and deposited in the bank here the money I drew on account of the widow & other heirs of Lieutenant Berry who was killed at Tippecanoe The amount is six hundred & ninety nine dollars and ninety two cents in U. S. paper.[97] When you draw for it

[97] An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers who served in the Battle of Tippecanoe, passed in 1812, allowed the widow, or if no widow, the child or children under the age of sixteen, a pension equal to one-half pay for a period of five years. In case of the death or intermarriage of the widow before expiration of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the term was to go to the child or children, while under the age of sixteen. U. S. *Statutes at Large,* 2:704-5; U. S. *Senate Documents,* 15 Congress, 1 session, 2: no. 170:353-54. Lieutenant Berry's widow, Hannah Berry, married William Downs on December 14, 1813. In April, 1818, Tipton was made guardian of Berry's five children. Harrison County Marriage Records, 1809-17; Harrison County Probate Court, Order Book, 1817-29.

if it will answer you as well as that much money I will send you an order on H. Hurst Esq for $40. which he will pay on sight. The proportion coming to the widow & that to the other heirs I gave you in a former letter & cannot give you now because my memorandum on that subject is in my trunk which has not arrived Having receipted at the office I shall wish the rec[t] of those who empowered me to draw the money

Let me hear the politics of Harrison and the west as far as you have recently learned them & if there be any such thing as a congressional election talked of in your quarter tell me something about that

Yours very respectfully

WILLIAM HENDRICKS

GEN[l] JOHN TIPTON

ARMSTRONG BRANDON TO TIPTON, June 28, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CORYDON IND June 28. 1820

SIR. A difficulty is likely to arise with regard to a note which was droped into my Post box, without seal or signature, intended to convey to D[r] Adams information of your having been heard to say "that D[r] Adams should not be elected to the Legislature. As I believed this note was intended for design and intrigue; and not wishing to be the bearer of a paper coming into my hands in such a suspicious manner I concluded to make it my own. In as much as it has become necessary to my defence to unveil the whole transaction, I hope you will oblige me, by informing me, to whom, and when, you made such an observation.

I shall thank you to be somewhat particular, and I assure you, if it were not important to the exposure of an intrigue planed for the purpose of assailing my reputation, as a man and as an officer, I should not make the request.[98]

I am respectfully your Obed[t] Serv[t]

A BRANDON

TO GEN. JOHN TIPTON.

[98] Tipton's reply is printed, *post*, 217-18.

Ratliff Boon to Tipton, July 3, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Boonville July 3Dth 1820

Dr Sir I Recieved your very prolite favour under date of the 25th June last togather with a plat of the four Sections of Land Located for the Seat of Government permit me to assure you Sir, that Your pretentions to the appointment of agent for this state,[99] has my highest approbation, believe me Sir, this is not flattery it is the Sentiments of a candid man, Judge Grass I hope will be elected, if he is he will favour your views, Grass and Briscoe are our Candidates here,[1] if there Should be any orportunity of Selling your Land you Shall Know it Immediately, Should James Noble decline offering for the Senate of the united States, I have it in Contemplation to consult Some of my particular friends on the propriety of my being a Candidate to that office I Shall be pleased to hear of your Election in Harison County for the Legislature

Believe me to be Your friend Ready to Serve—

R. Boon

Genl Tipton

Tipton to Armstrong Brandon, July 4, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ACS]

Corydon 4th July 1820

Sir Your note of the 28th ault Came to hand in answer thereto I can Say that on the Same evening the last Session of

[99] The General Assembly of 1820-21 under an act of January 6, 1821, elected James W. Jones, Christopher Harrison, and Samuel P. Booker to lay out a town on the site selected for the capital, and John Carr, of Clark County, agent for the sale of lots. The money was to be kept in a separate fund and used for erecting necessary public buildings for the state. Dunn, *Greater Indianapolis,* 1:26, 27; Indiana *House Journal,* 1820-21, pp. 278-79, 282-83; *Laws of Indiana,* 1820-21, pp. 48-53.

[1] Boon refers to the election for representative from Warrick County, in which Grass was successful. William Briscoe came to Warrick County from Kentucky about 1814. He served as county agent and sheriff. *History of Warrick, Spencer and Perry Counties, Indiana* (Goodspeed, Chicago, 1885), pt. 1:24.

our Legislature adjourned (if I am not mistaken) there was present in my Roome Major Dan[l] Bell Doc[tr] J B Slaughter Henry Bell & James Bell one of them I believe the former addressing himself to the Doctr and me, Said I understand Gen[t] that you will be candidates for the Sennate, to which I replyed, I have heard that Doctr Adams has said So and I know his wish is to get Slaughter and myself in opposition for the Sennate that he may get into the House of Representatives but if he offer he Shall not be elected. Some more conversation ensued of which I have no distinct recollection nor do I believe that I told any other persons So last winter Doctr Slaughter has Since told me that he had told adams what I had said of him

Your ob[t] Serv[t]

JOHN TIPTON

A BRANDON a copy

ALLAN D. THOM TO TIPTON, July 12, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

FREDONIA[2] 12[th] July 1820

D[r] GEN[l] Your favour by M[r] Tibbs was duly received I find that the Election in your County excites considerable News paper discussion, I doubt very much whether any good arises from such discussions—Evil certainly does—

I think in this part of the Country yourself will be foremost and Majr Dunbar next, perhaps Green next—I am inclined to think the Election is more uncertain as to three successfull Candidates than it has been at almost any former Election—[3]

[2] Fredonia, Crawford County, was laid out by Allan D. and Robert S. Thom in 1818. It was the county seat from 1822 to 1843. Pleasant, *History of Crawford County*, 30-32.

[3] The Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, August 17, 1820 (transcripts in Indiana State Library, p. 101), listed eleven candidates for representative in its tabulation of the election results. Tipton with 1,015 votes, Jacob Zenor with 702, and Henry Green with 641, were successful. John N. Dunbar received 467 votes, Dr. Benjamin Adams (see *ante*, 167n) received 341, William P. Thomasson, 278.

Henry Green was born in Ireland, emigrated to Virginia, and then to territory now included in Crawford County. In addition to his services

Mr Joseph Montgomery, who has been doing some Carpenter work for me, leaves here to day for Pensylvania, in consequence of some disappointments I have not been able to pay him all the money I owe him by about Ten Dollars he has some Cloths at Mr Vigus the making of which will [cost?] about Nine or Ten Dollars, will you be good enough to call on H. H. Moore and get him to Settle it and get the Cloths for Mr Montgomery. It is money lent Mr Moore some two or three years since. He has never been asked for it I am in hopes, in times like this he will meet the request

Should it be out of Mr Moores power to settle it with Mr Vigus, you will render me a considerable favour (such a one as will not be forgotten) by procuring them for Mr Montgomery, and I will send you the amount by the next Mail—

I am your Friend &c

ALLAN D THOM

N. B. The small map designation where you had located the Seat of Government for the State came to hand I was pleased at its reception, on a strait line from this place it will be about 110 miles

A D THOM

[Addressed:] Genl John Tipton Corydon Mr Montgomery

BENJAMIN V. BECKES TO TIPTON, July 15, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

15 July 1820

DEAR SIR I have Just recd and drawn the the amt of the power of atto viz $24=out of which I reatain the wolf Certificate the ballance $22=is herein enclosed as also the sums for Blackman for which neglect I expect forgiveness I served it in due time & made my return on it laid it away safe and had like to have forgotten it forever. Mrs Johnsons money I cannot pay as the Cashr refuses to pay your devidind here he says you

in the legislature, 1820-21 and 1821-22, he was associate judge, 1818-20, justice of the peace, and supervisor of the road known as the "Governor's Old Trail." Pleasant, *History of Crawford County,* 8-9; Monks (ed.), *Courts and Lawyers,* 2:620, 733.

must draw it at the branch she wishes you would send her good money—

Here let me tell you I have spent at least $2000—on my saw mill & it is not worth one D^{n} this hurts me but I have plenty yet thank God—wife Childeren & friends well Times worse than you could posibly imagine. I am told you are shapeing your course for another appointment viz ag^{t} for the seat of Government it [if] so let me know That good luck may attend all your honest endeavours is the prayer of your friend

B V Beckes

J Tipton Esqr

J. Doane to Tipton, July 17, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Corydon July 17, 1820

John Tipton Esqr.

Dear Sir. I arrived here this day & have the request of my brother Henry Doane, to settle his claims sued for in this court. finding you absent, I requested information relative to his claims & find one Judgement paid 29 Novr 1819 for 210.63 with interest from the day of payment the other Judgement I find no return[4]

being in haste I can not stop here untill your return but shall return this way in about 6 or 8 days, when I shall be extremely obliged to you to have this matter settled.

I am informed that you have offered to pay this money in the common currency, which is at a large discount. if this was the money you received I should not have any objections but I am informed that you acknowledge to have rec^{d} silver at 15 pC.

[4] The judgment was in a suit of *Henry Doane* v. *George Bentley* for collection of a debt contracted at Pittsburgh. The execution returned by Tipton as sheriff bears the notation that current bank paper would be accepted. Whether Tipton actually had received silver is not apparent. No immediate settlement was made with Doane. In August Tipton went out of office. Doane subsequently brought a successful suit against Tipton's securities. In November, 1822, Tipton paid Doane's attorney $249.50. Original papers, *Henry Doane* v. *Jacob Arganbright and Nathan Taylor,* Harrison County Circuit Court, Judgments, File Box D. See also *post,* 282, 283.

Disct. I should think it just to allow you the 15 Dis by your allowing interest during the time the money has been in your hands.

Apprehending no kind of difficulty in settling this business on my return

I am Sir Your Obt Sevt

J Doane

[Addressed:] John Tipton Esquire Sheriff of Harrison County

J. Doane to Tipton, July 19, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Hindostan[5] Indianna July 19 1820

John Tipton Esqr

Dr Sir When I left Corydon I expected to return that way, but now find that my business leads me to Henderson, & therefore I can not have the pleasure of seeing you

refering you to the Letter I wrote you at Corydon, I have to request that you will pay the amount due, into the hands of the Plaintiffs attorney, in your place I shall write him on the subject.

I remain your Obt Servt

J Doane

Richard Stephens to Tipton, July 26, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Dear General and how Do you Due as happy I hope as an honest hart an upright life and actave Conciance Can make any man

while I address you I return you my harty thanks for your honest and upright Conduct to wards my boys during there being over in your Country after my property[6] for never was

[5] See Carlos T. McCarty, "Hindostan—A Pioneer Town of Martin County," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 10(1914):no.2:54-62. Hindostan, now extinct, was the first county seat, but suffered so severely from an epidemic in 1828 that the seat of justice was transferred to Mt. Pleasant.

[6] See Robert Stephens to Tipton, *ante*, 146-47.

a man used wors then I I was the very men of the bar who told me and my son to take her of[f] by forse was the very men that was our worst Enemies I was advised when I was there also in Charlestown to take my negro by forse but I thought I would advise with some others of the barr I went to a mr nelsen[7] who behaved like an honest man and told me the better way was to let her alone but tomason[8] advised the rashes[t] that was to take her away by fors you no the Steps we took after wards I wish most Sinscerly I Cold See you and the governor for I want al ill blood Settled betwen our side of the rive[r] and yourn it Cold be dun with proper management and your governor be as hyly respected her[e] as any man I Say no more but but may god bless you is the Sinscer wish of old

RICHD STEPHENS
July 26 1820

to GENERAL TIPTTON

AARON C. DERBY TO TIPTON, August 4, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CINCINNATI Augt 4th 1820

D^{r} GEN^{l} Agreeable to promise I would inform you respecting Salt—It is not So favorable as I had Expected. It can be had for $1. or a trifle over in Such funds as may be bought for 75/100 the Dollar—The Bank of Cincinnati has failed & will

[7] Probably Reuben W. Nelson, a prominent lawyer. He was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1777 and removed to Indiana Territory about 1810, afterward dividing his time between Jeffersonville and Corydon. He was prominent in Masonic circles. From 1816, or late in 1815, until 1818 he was one of the editors of the Corydon *Indiana Herald*, and in 1819, with Robert A. New, he was interested in the opening of the Corydon Seminary. He ran for Congress against Hendricks in 1818 and again in 1820. A few years later, 1823-24, 1825, he represented Clark County in the state legislature. Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 3:230n, 296-97; Madison *Indiana Republican*, May 31, 1817, June 6, 1818; Corydon *Indiana Gazette* (transcripts in Indiana State Library), March 20, 1819; McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana*, 68-69. He died in July, 1828. Indianapolis *Gazette*, August 7, 1828.

[8] William P. Thomasson.

not be Recr—Miami Ex. Company Good—Piatt is nearly done at this time tho I think it will Rise.[9] Your Boat you can purchase very Low.[10] Miami Paper is I think rather Preferable to yr Branch paper here—

No News of importance—Yours in haste

AARON. C. DERBY

GENl JOHN TIPTON

TIPTON TO JONATHAN JENNINGS, August 5, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

HIS EXCELLENCY J JENINGS will please accept this as my Resignation of the office of sheriff of Harrison County given under my hand at Corydon this 5th day of August 1820[11]

JOHN TIPTON S H C

TIPTON TO CRAVEN LYNN, August 6, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ACS]

ARGANBRITES 6 August 1820

SIRS It is as unexpected as unpleasant to me to call on any man to certify any thing in my defence but it is necessary at this time for me to call on you to say whether you *did or did not tell me* at the time you gave $10 and $11. to pay a Judgment of John Ellis vs. Mr Foot that I could keep the land Office

[9] The Bank of Cincinnati here referred to had been founded in 1814. The Miami Exporting Company was incorporated April 15, 1803, with the object of exporting agricultural produce, but it soon became a banking establishment. John H. Piatt founded a bank in 1817. He had been a contractor for provisions during the War of 1812, and was unfortunate in that venture also. Huntington, "Banking and Currency in Ohio," in Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society *Publications*, 24 (1915):257-60, 266, 275; Daniel Drake, *Natural and Statistical View, or Picture of Cincinnati* . . . (Cincinnati, 1815), 151; Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of Ohio* . . . (2 vols. Norwalk, Ohio, 1896, 1908), 1:818-19.

[10] See *post*, 239-40.

[11] Tipton was elected a member of the legislature on August 7, 1820.

money as the Ex^on^ then in the hands of C Lekins called for you[r] prompt and explicit [answer] will obige

Sins Yours

JOHN TIPTON

C LYNN[12]

We do certify the above to be a true copy of John Tiptons letter to Craven Lynn

BENJ HURST[13]
JACOB ARGANBRIGHT

CRAVEN LYNN TO TIPTON, August 7, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ACS]

My Answer to an opposition raised to injure John Tiptons election respecting some money I sent by him to C Lekins to satisfy a Judgment against G Foot to whose debts I was security.

The request is that I should answer whether I told Tipton to keep the money I sent by him or not. According to my best recollection is, when Tipton done me the favour to take my money to the Constable, it was a ten dollar Bill. I believe was Land Office money he requested me as I then was Just going to collect the Tax for 1819, F & M Townships[14] that if I collected such money as I had Just given him to keep it for it was worth more than some money that was current. In our conversation about the debt he was to settle for me & what was wanting to satisfy the same he was to find and pay it for me. Now according to the best of my recollection, I told him as he was going to befriend me with the loan of some money so he he settled and got me the receipt he might doe as he pleased with the money the debts paid and the receipt was all I wanted After this I see Mr Ellis & he talking about land Office

[12] Craven Lynn was an associate judge of Harrison County, 1831-38, and probate judge from 1848 until his death in 1850. Monks (ed.), *Courts and Lawyers*, 2:733, 734.

[13] Benjamin Hurst later moved to Logansport where he died December 31, 1837. Logansport *Telegraph*, January 6, 1838.

[14] Franklin and Morgan townships.

money & I telling him I paid such he answer he never got such money tho the debt was paid. August 7th 1820

CRAVEN LYNN

We do certify the above to be a true copy of the Original letter of Mr. Craven Lynn in answer to one from General John Tipton

BENJ HURST

JACOB ARGANBRIGHT

III. REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Ratliff Boon to Tipton, August 15, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Boonville August 15th 1820

Genl Tipton

Sir I Congratulate you in your late Election as a Representative from your Respectable destrict accept Sir my best wishes for your furture prospects as well as for your present hapiness

R. Boon

Genl Tipton

Tipton to Robert B. Currey, September 6, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Cory[don] Indiana 6th Septr 1820

Sir You will perhaps confer a favour by handing this to the editor of a news paper for publication in your plaice

There was taken up by me and Committed to the Jail in this plaice this evening a negro man who Says his name is Lemuel that he belongs to Joseph Shaw of Jackson County Tennessee & that he eloped from him in June last the owner is requested to come forward and proove his property pay Charges and take him away immediately

John Tipton

Post master Nashville Tennessee

P S if the owner of Sd negro dose not take him away by the first of Octr next he will be Set at liberty

J Tipton

[Endorsed:] As the above information could not possibly be received by Mr Shaw through the medium of the press in time for him afterwards to reach Corrydon by the 1st of Oct I transmite this letter to you with a request that he be immediately informed

B. F. Currey A PM[1]

[1] B. F. Currey was probably acting postmaster. Robert B. Currey was postmaster at Nashville.

[Addressed:] The Post Master Carthage Tennessee
[Postmarked:] Sep. 23.

TIPTON TO JOSEPH SHAW, September 6, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CORYDON INDIANA 6th Septr 1820

SIR I have taken up a negro man who Says he belongs to you, and put him in Jail, our statute law does not recognize Slavery in this State, and I have no evidence of his oweing Service in your State, you will therefore Se the neecessity of Comeing on immediately I will keep him untill the first of next month and if no owner comes turn him at liberty again[2]

JOHN TIPTON

JOSEPH SHAW
[Addressed:] Jackson County Tennessee
Recd of John Tipton A negro man named Lemuel who eloped from me in Jackson County Tennessee on the 9th day of July last, for taking up, and other Trouble with Said negro I have paid the Said Tipton ten dollars and one dollar, the amt of publishing and advertisement in the Inda Gazette printed in this plaice Corydon 29th Septr 1820

JOSEPH SHAW

[Attest]
DANIEL FRENCH SR
Wm TRUITT

RATLIFF BOON TO TIPTON, September 13, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

EVANSVILLE, Sept 13th 1820

SIR I am now in Company with Genl James Noble he is on an Electionearing tower through this part of the state,[3] he

[2] Tipton inserted a notice in the Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, September 17 and 24, 1820, giving similar information.

[3] Noble's term in the United States Senate, as determined by lot in 1816, was to expire March 3, 1821. Senators were elected by the state legislatures prior to 1913. Noble was re-elected, December 6, 1820. Indiana *House Journal*, 1820-21, p. 76.

tells me he considers you his friend, it is my opinion he will be Supported in the west and South of white River, from what I have heard

I am your friend

R. Boon

Gen[l] Tipton

James Noble to Tipton, October 14, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Brookville Oct[r] 14[th] 1820

Dear Sir I would have written you from Salem on my way home, but expected you at this place during the Sales of Public lands.[4]

Please to accept my Sincere thanks for your friendly letters to Judge Grass and Gen[l] Conner. I found both of those gentlemen entirely free, and decisive. I met with much friendship from the members of the Legislature in the Western part of the State. P. Beard[5] Esq[r] Spent two nights with me last week, he was plain and open in his conversation, and in a few days Shall through M[r] Beard meet with him, Holman[6]

[4] The land office at Brookville opened in the spring of 1819. Lazarus Noble, a brother of James and Noah Noble, was receiver of public moneys.

[5] Patrick Beard emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee in the early 1800's and to Wayne County, Indiana Territory, in 1811. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1816 and served in the state Senate, 1816-23. *History of Wayne County, Indiana* . . . (2 vols. Inter-State Publishing Co., Chicago, 1884), 2:516.

[6] Joseph Holman, born in Woodford County, Kentucky, October 1, 1788, settled early (1805) in what is now Wayne County. He served in the territorial legislature, 1815, in the Constitutional Convention of 1816, and six terms in the General Assembly. From 1823 to 1829 he was receiver of public moneys at the Fort Wayne Land Office; he also carried on private business as a merchant, tanner, and pork packer. He was an associate of William N. Hood in the founding of Peru. About 1839 he returned to Wayne County and died there on April 17, 1873. Young, *History of Wayne County,* 179-80; *History of Miami County Indiana* . . . (Brant & Fuller, Chicago, 1887), 434-35; Indianapolis *Journal* (daily), April 21, 1873; Knobe, *Ancestry of Grafton Johnson,* 97-98.

and Swain.[7] I anticipate all will be Satisfactory, in regard to the agency, and that a law authorizing the Executive to appoint, will meet with aid in Wayne and Franklin, and I have no doubt of the aid of Judge Cotton.[8]

Shall Set out in nine days for the City, where you Shall hear from me. My respects to Mr Dewey[9] and Moore and give my thanks to the former for his friendly letter to Battel,[10]

Yr friend

JAMES NOBLE

GENl JNo TIPTON

TIPTON: JOURNAL, October 15–November 5, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD]

on Sunday the 15 octr 1820 I left Corydon to Travil to the north part of the State of Inda Travlid 15 Monday the 16th I Set out at 9 Travlid 35 miles Tuesday 17th I set out at 10 Stopt at Brownstown 18 staid all knight and enstalld the officers of Washington Lodge no 13 Wednesday 18 Set out

[7] Thomas Swain, representative from Wayne County, 1820-21. *History of Wayne County* (1884), 2:681.

[8] William Cotton was born in Virginia, moved first to Kentucky and, about 1798, to Indiana Territory. He served as judge in the Jefferson County and Switzerland County courts, 1810-13 and 1814-19, as delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1816, and in the upper house of the Assembly for six sessions. Dufour, *Swiss Settlement of Switzerland County*, 7, 38, 58, 104, 171, 172, 404; Monks (ed.), *Courts and Lawyers*, 3:1029; Barnhart, "Southern Influence in Indiana," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 33(1937):265n.

[9] Charles Dewey was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, on March 6, 1784. He attended Williams College and studied law before coming to Indiana in 1816. He settled at Paoli but later moved to Charlestown. He was in the legislature, 1821-22, served as district attorney for Indiana, 1822-29, and as judge of the Indiana Supreme Court, 1836-47. Woollen, *Biographical and Historical Sketches*, 360-65.

[10] Charles I. Battell emigrated from Massachusetts to Posey County, becoming one of the first lawyers of Mount Vernon. He served as prosecuting attorney, president judge of the circuit court, 1835, and in both houses of the Assembly. Monks (ed.), *Courts and Lawyers*, 3:956, 957; *History of Posey County Indiana . . .* (Goodspeed Publishing Company, Chicago, 1886), 359; *Indiana Magazine of History*, 15(1919):128.

at 11 Staid at J Moors[11] 20 Thursday 19 Set out early crossed Driftwood river at the lower Rappids then crossed near the mouth of Flatrock Staid at J Lindsay's[12] 30 miles Friday 20 rode out to look at land rain hard travilid 30 miles Satureday 21st Set out 9 & at 3 arrive at J Denbos 25 here I staid with my mother who I have not seen for more than 1 year[13] Sunday 22d set out at 9 came to nepolian at Sunset Staid here 25 miles monday 23d Set out early came to Brookville 30 miles Tuesday 24 set out for Connersville the day very unpleasan[14]

on the 27th I left Brookville at 9 at 20 p 12 Came to

[11] A Joshua Moore is listed among the persons who had made land entries in Redding Township, Jackson County, by 1820. *History of Jackson County* (1886), 431.

[12] John Lindsey married Tipton's cousin Elizabeth Shields, daughter of William Shields, at Salem, Indiana, in 1814. He was one of the earliest settlers in what is now Bartholomew County, operated a ferry on Driftwood River near Columbus, 1821-27, and represented the county in the House during the 1821-22 session. In 1827 he moved to the northern part of the state and became gun- and blacksmith for the Potawatomi. Following the death of his first wife, he married, in 1833, Tipton's niece Nancy Shields, daughter of Joshua and Rhoda Tipton Shields. Coleman, *Shields Genealogy,* 4, 15-20; *History of Bartholomew County* (1888), 320, 345, 368; A. L. Kingman, *Combination Atlas Map of Fulton County Indiana . . .* (1883), 9, 17-18; U. S. *Official Register,* 1829, 1831.

[13] Tipton's sister Elizabeth married John Denbo in 1818. Shields, *The Shields Family* [18]. According to Shields, Tipton's mother, during her later years, lived in Jackson County at the fort built by her brother James just north of the present city of Seymour. Elizabeth Denbo settled in Cass County in 1833. Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 876.

[14] There is a break in the Journal at this point. Tipton installed a Masonic lodge at Connersville on October 24. See his letter to Hervey Bates, October 27, 1820. A memorandum of expenses of this trip indicates that from Connersville Tipton proceeded to Centerville and Salisbury and then returned to Brookville. Tipton Papers, October 24, 1820. See also *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of . . . Free and Accepted Masons . . .*, 1817-45 (Shelbyville, 1861), 72.

Summerset in T 12 n of R 12 E s 9[15] fed my horse had some Gin paid 18 3/4 Sat out at 20 p 1 at 6 Came to Flatrock S26 T 13 R 9 E 35 m From B ville Stopt at Mr. Thornberrys[16] Satureday 28 paid 62 1/2 cts Set out at 6 in Co with 2 men From Sumerset at 10 Came to Driftwood now called Blu River at Mr willsons in T 13 n R 7 E s 16[17] had B and fed paid 37 1/2 cts Set out at 11 at 1/2 p 1 stopt at Sugar Creek fed paid 8 1/3 cts Set out at 15 p 2 at 45 p 5 came to camp at a cross road then took road north 4 m came to a camp and stopt for the kt having came 50 miles Sunday 29 Set out at 6 and and 45 p 9 Stopt at Whetsalls near the Bluff had B fed pad 37 ½ and Set out at 12 at ½ p 6 came to Goss[s] 46 m staid all kt m 30 paid 50 cts Set out at 9 had B fed at Esqr Hudsons[18] rain Set out at 10 at 3 came to the forks of Eell River in R 5 w Town 12 n S 9 put up for the kt[19] Tuesday

[15] The town of Somerset was platted near the site of the present Laurel, Franklin County, in October, 1816. It was the trading center for a considerable territory for a time, and a township called Somerset existed around it from May until November, 1821. August J. Reifel, *History of Franklin County Indiana* . . . (Indianapolis, 1915), 178, 192, 531.

[16] Richard Thornberry settled in 1819 where Whetzel's trace crossed Flat Rock a few miles below the site of Rushville, at the mouth of Hurricane Creek. He entered land in October, 1820. *History of Rush County* (1888), 321; *History of Shelby County, Indiana* . . . (Brant & Fuller, Chicago, 1887), 301.

[17] Tipton was following Whetzel's trace. James Wilson had built a cabin where the trace crossed Blue River north of the present Shelbyville, and brought his family there is January, 1819. *Ibid.*, 301-2.

[18] John Hudson, a Tennessean by birth, entered land in section 27, township 9 north, range 3 west (now in Owen County) in October, 1816, and brought his family to the place in 1818. Blanchard (ed.), *Counties of Clay and Owen*, 765.

[19] The earliest settlement in Putnam County was made at the Forks of the Eel. The memorandum of expenses kept by Tipton indicates that he stopped at the home of James Athey, one of the first settlers in the county. Jesse W. Weik, *Weik's History of Putnam County Indiana* (Indianapolis, 1910), 34; Tipton Papers, October 24, 1820.

paid 75 cts 31st Set out at 7 at 1 stopt at Genl Allens[20] had Diner I then went To look at the oald Fort Harrison this is the first Time Since 1811 The[n] to Terree Haut T 35 m put up Wednesday 1st novr Set out at 1/2 p 9 at 2 fed paid 12 1/2 Set at 1/2 p 2 passed merome at 5 at 15 p 7 stopt Traveld 42 M

Thursday 2[d] paid $1 & Set out at 7 passt Bussroen, and at 1 came to Vincennes met my frend B V B[21] paid 75 left Town went home with B V B 31 m

Friday 3[d] went to vincennes had Dinner & spent 75 cent went home with B V B 12 m

Sattureday 4 Set out at 1/2 p 6 at 1/2 p 9 came to Petersburgh had B fed paid 43 3/4 and Set out at 1/2 p 10 at 3 fed paid 12 1/2 at 7 Stopt at Conrads[22] had travled 53 m Sunday 5 Set out at 6 at 11 stopt at J Torrs[23] fed had B paid 37 1/2 Cents Set out at 15 p 12 fed at winemans Set out and 7 arrive in Corydon 45 m

[Endorsed:] Mem[o] of Journey in the fall of 1820

TIPTON TO HERVEY BATES, October 27, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ACS]

BROOKVILLE 27 octr 1820

DEAR BR a number of master masons in and near this plaice having petitioned the M W Grand Lodge of Inda for a charter

[20] Peter B. Allen came to Indiana in June, 1818, from New York. He built a house from the flatboat which had brought his family up the Wabash. He entered a large quantity of land, including that on which the Rose Polytechnic Institute stands. He was born in Dover, Massachusetts, in 1777. H. W. Beckwith, *History of Vigo and Parke Counties* . . . (Chicago, 1880), pt. 2:43-44; C. C. Oakey, *Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County* . . . (2 vols. Chicago and New York, 1908), 1:55.

[21] Benjamin V. Beckes.

[22] A Philip Conrad, who lived on the Buffalo Trace which Tipton probably followed on his journey from Vincennes to Harrison County, is mentioned in Wilson's *History of Dubois County*, 293. See also *ante*, 99.

[23] Possibly James Torr, who had served with Hiram Boon in the War of 1812, and who married Moses Boone's daughter. Fort Harrison Chapter, D.A.R., Lineage Records, 1:53; Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, p. 419a.

to authorise them to work as a Lodge of Regurlor masons, by the name of Brookvill Harmony Lodg which petition beeing granted,[24] and Br Jacobs[25] the Master appointed not beeing at home at this time, and the distance to my residance beeing tow grate for me to attend agan to Enstall the officers of S^{d} Lodge you are hereby authorised and required to repair to this plaice as Soon as convenient and Conjugate Constitute and Enstall in form the officers of said Lodge given under my hand and seal this date above writen

JOHN TIPTON
Grand master

p s when you enstall the officer make your Report to me that it may come before the G. L.

J T

H B

on the 17th of octr I enstalled the officers of the Washington Lodge at Brownstown and on the 24th the officers of Connersville Warren Lodge 12 novr 1820

JOHN TIPTON

[Addressed:] Harvey Bates Esqr[26] Connersville Inda
[Endorsed:] a copy J Tipton

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN TO TIPTON, November 4, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

LEXINGTON [INDIANA] Nov. 4, 1820

Dr TIPTON I rec^{d} y^{r} letter by mail some 12 or 15 days since,

[24] A Masonic lodge was organized at Brookville in 1817 under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Ohio. The petition for a charter under the Grand Lodge of Indiana was granted in September, 1820. McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana,* 80-84.

[25] John Jacobs was appointed Worshipful Master of Brookville Lodge at the time of its organization. He was a delegate to the Grand Lodge in 1826 and was elected Junior Grand Warden. *Ibid.,* 84-85.

[26] Hervey Bates was born in Cincinnati in 1795. After his mother's death and the remarriage of his father, he was brought up in Lebanon, Ohio. Later he moved to Brookville and then to Connersville. In 1822 he removed to Indianapolis and became first sheriff of Marion County. He was president of the Branch Bank, built the famous hotel known as the "Bates House," and had a part in nearly every public enterprise begun by the city. Nowland, *Early Reminiscences of Indianapolis,* 138-41; Dunn, *Indiana and Indianans,* 4:1697-98.

but have not had time to answer it since. upon the subject of the *Agency,*[27] I have had a *long* letter from Gen[l]. Noble who is decidedly your friend, but let me assure you that it requires not the interposition of others to make *me* your friend. You have had sufficient evidences of my friendship heretofore. But I do not wish to say much on the subject until I see you, particularly by way of letter, I am not disposed *"to write it"*— and I wish you *to keep* what I have written.

On the subject of Speaker, I know not what to Say. If our friends are divided I will not be a candidate, but if it is thought I can be elected, and that it is most advisable to offer me as the candidate, I will consent. I am told that Powell is a Candidate. If so, would not my election be doubtful.[28] I suggest these things for your consideration, and under the expectation that you will write to me by some of our Jefferson friends. Let me know what *every body says,* and let me know who are to be *run* for the office

I wish you could ascertain how Grass & Battelle will vote. If they (& Gen[l] Conner) will vote for me, I can be elected. How will Zenor & Green vote? Will Geo. R. C. Sullivan be a candidate? If not, who will he support? Will Evans have any pretensions? If he is not a candidate who will he support?

I wish you to answer these questions by some of our friends on their return from Corydon & write me lengthely. During the session of the Federal Court, you can have an excellent opportunity of inquiry

In great haste Yours &c

JR SULLIVAN[29]

[27] Referring to Tipton's ambition to be appointed agent for the sale of lands at Indianapolis.

[28] Neither Sullivan nor Powell was elected speaker. William Graham, of Jackson County, was the successful candidate. Erasmus Powell was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1788, moved to Dearborn County, Indiana Territory, in 1810, and to Shelby County in 1826. He represented both counties in the legislature. *History of Shelby County* (1887), pt. 2:523.

[29] Jeremiah Sullivan was born in Virginia in 1794. In 1817 he came to Madison, where he made his home for the rest of his life. He was elected to the legislature in 1819 and in 1820. In 1822 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by William Hendricks. He was a

[Addressed:] Gen[l] John Tipton Corydon Ind[a] p[r] M[r] Douglass[30]

HERVEY BATES TO TIPTON, November 11, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CONNERSVILLE 11[th] Nov[r] 1820

DEAR SIR, Agreeably to your instructions I proceeded on Monday evening last 6 Ult[o] to Install Brookville Harmony Lodge in *form*—the members were somewhat disappointed inasmuch as it had been their intention to have had a Public Installation and an oration—they have however only defer[d] it untill the 27[th] Dec[r]—they were not disposed to censure you as you visited them a Second time—

Brother Farnham[31] was appointed Grand lecturer by the Grand Lodge for the present year—you are Gen[l] I presume aware of the nescessity of his visiting this end of the State. It is certainly important to these Lodges, and essentially nescessary for the good & Respectability of the Craft that they Should be

judge of the Indiana Supreme Court, 1837-46; in 1869 he was appointed judge of the new Criminal Court of Jefferson County. He died on December 6, 1870. Sullivan was a well-known writer and journalist. He is said to have proposed the name "Indianapolis" for the new state capital. Woollen, *Biographical and Historical Sketches*, 366-72; McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana*, 50-52; Joseph H. Schauinger, "Jeremiah C. Sullivan, Hoosier Jurist," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 37 (1941):217-36.

[30] Probably John Douglass, publisher of the *Indiana Register* at Vevay about 1819 or 1820. He later removed to Corydon and then to Indianapolis where he published the *Indiana Journal*. Dufour, *Swiss Settlement of Switzerland County*, 110.

[31] John Hay Farnham was born in Massachusetts in 1791. He attended Harvard University, receiving his master's degree sometime after 1811. Upon coming West he settled first in Jeffersonville and later in Salem. He was a brilliant lawyer and speaker, and one of the earliest advocates of a common school system. In 1825 he served as assistant secretary to the state Senate. He was secretary of Posey Lodge at Jeffersonville, and became Junior Grand Warden in 1822. He died in 1833, a victim of cholera. McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana*, 94, 156; Elizabeth Tucker Cauble, "John Hay Farnham," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 20(1924):154-59.

better informed—It would I have no doubt be much to the advantage to our Institution as well as very gratifying to its members for the Grand Lecturer to visit us as early as possible. I wish you would take the trouble to drop him a line on this Subject or if you see him inform him, and direct him to give us a little notice. please give me a line occasionally what is going on at Corydon—I Shall perhaps write you on another Subject during your Session.

I am Sir very Sincerely Your Friend &c

HERVEY BATES

GEN[l] JOHN TIPTON

JAMES NOBLE TO TIPTON, November 24, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

WASHINGTON Nov[r] 24[th] 1820

DEAR GENERAL Yours of the 7[th] ins[t] from Corydon after your return from the west came to hand about 9. oClock to night.

Rest assured that your remarks are received with great pleasure, and will be recollected and duly appreciated. Some gentlemen at this place receive the election of M[r] Taylor as speaker with an ill grace, The election perhaps is a bad omen to the Success of Missouri[32] I send you a paper in which you will find the report of M[r] Lowndes on the Missouri Subject.[33] In regard to the purchasers of public lands, of which a large number of our industrious citizens are, the Subject of relief for them has been refered at full and in various shapes to the com[ee] on public lands. You will see the resolutions of M[r] Walker on that Subject before this reaches you, and the one which I submitted is in the enclosed paper & has been this day adopted by

[32] John W. Taylor, of New York, opposed the admission of Missouri under a constitution permitting slavery. His stand is clearly expressed in his speech of February 15, 1819. *Annals of Congress,* 15 Congress, 2 session, 1170-79.

[33] William Lowndes, of South Carolina, was chairman of the select House committee on the constitution offered by Missouri. The committee reported on November 23, 1820, in favor of admission. *Ibid.,* 16 Congress, 2 session, 453-55.

the Senate.[34] I hope for the best success, and my feeble aid shall be given, let me hear from you freely and without reserve on all subjects and believe me

Sincerely Yr friend

JAMES NOBLE

GENl JNo TIPTON.

ALEXANDER BUCKNER TO ISAAC HOWK, November 26, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

JACKSON [Missouri] Novr 26th 1820

SIR—Inclosed are the papers I promised by Posey I wish you to forward them to your grand master certainly & Speadyly &c if you have money enough in your hands of mine to pay the expences I wish you to do so send me the amount by mail or if you have not enough of mine pleas pay it for us & forward the amount to us & it Shall be immediately remited to you I would send it now but do [not] Know the amount necessary I am Known as a Past master in your State & will vouch for Broth Henry Dodge as a past master & wish your g M. to

[34] For the resolutions of John Walker, see *Annals of Congress,* 16 Congress, 2 session, 19; for Noble's resolution, see *ibid.*, 22, 23. The settler had been obliged to purchase land in quantities of not less than 160 acres, at two dollars an acre, paying fifty cents per acre cash, and the rest in installments. "By 1820 these payments for the public lands were over twenty-two million dollars in arrears. Relief measures passed by Congress . . . had extended the period of payment and made other concessions. Now the government had to face the problem of reconstructing its land laws or of continuing the old credit system and relentlessly expelling the delinquent purchasers from their hard-won homes on the public domain. . . . the latter alternative was so obviously dangerous and inexpedient that Congress passed two new acts. The first (April 24, 1820) reduced the price of land from two dollars to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, abolished the system of credit, and provided that lands might be purchased in multiples of eighty acres. . . . This was followed by a relief act (March 2, 1821) . . . allowing previous purchasers to relinquish their claims to land for which they had not paid, and apply payments already made to full purchase of a portion of the land to be retained by the buyer, all overdue interest to be remitted." Frederick Jackson Turner, *Rise of the New West* (*The American Nation: A History,* vol. 14, New York, 1906), 85, 141-42.

autherise him to install the officers of our Lodge[35] I hope you will punctually attend to this request for my sake & for the good of the craft.

I wish you to write me the State of my business in your State & send the dispensation to us as soon as posible any expense or trouble you are at for us send us the amount & I pledge myself you shall be paid

Give my respects to all my friends &c I am Respectfully yours &c

A BUCKNER[36]

ISAAC HOWK[37] Esqr

if he is absent to my friend Evan Shelby[38] Eqr

N B Send the papers back to me by mail if you please it is as safe & speady as any way

BUCKNER

[35] Henry Dodge became the first territorial governor of Wisconsin in 1836. He was born at Vincennes on October 12, 1782. In 1820 he was living in St. Genevieve County, Missouri. *Dictionary of American Biography* (20 vols. and index, New York, 1928-36), 5:348-49; Louis Pelzer, *Henry Dodge* (*Iowa Biography Series,* Iowa City, 1911).

[36] Alexander Buckner was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1785. He came to Charlestown, Indiana Territory, as a young man and practiced law in various counties. Upon the organization of the Masonic Grand Lodge in Indiana in 1818, Buckner was elected Grand Master, but soon removed to Jackson, Missouri. He was a delegate to the Missouri Constitutional Convention, served several terms in the state legislature, and was a member of the United States Senate at the time of his death in 1833. McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana,* 35, 321-26.

[37] Isaac Howk was born in Massachusetts, July 23, 1793, and was educated at Williams College. In 1817 he began the practice of law in Charlestown, Indiana. He served as prosecuting attorney and in the legislature, where he became speaker. He died on May 24, 1833. *Ibid.,* 336-37; Nowland, *Sketches of Prominent Citizens,* 291-93.

[38] Evan Shelby was the son of John Shelby and a grandson of General Evan Shelby of Revolutionary fame. He settled near Charlestown, served as county surveyor and judge, and was proprietor of the Shelby Hotel. He died in 1822. *Ohio Falls Cities and Their Counties,* 2:476-78; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 131, 132, 205; James M. Van Hook (comp.), Scrapbook of Blazing Star Lodge, Charlestown, 1897 (newspaper clippings, in Indiana State Library).

[Enclosed in:] Isaac Howk to Tipton, December 19, 1820.

[Endorsed:] on the twentyfirst of Decr 1820 a Dispensation made out Signed and Sent to Br I Howk fee not paid. a Deputation Sent to Br Henry Dodge to enstall the officers dated 5th Jany 1821

JOHN TIPTON G M

ISAAC HOWK TO TIPTON, December 19, 1820

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

JEFFERSONVILLE Decr 19th 1820

Dr SIR Enclosed I send you the petition of a number of Brethren residing in Jackson Missouri praying letters of Dispensation to hold a lodge at that place, accompanied with the recommendation of Louisiana Lodge, also A Buckner's letter requesting a deputation to Henry Dodge to install the officers I wish you would have the Dispensation made out as soon as practicable and forward it to me, with the special deputation as required. if you should think advisable so to do, & I will forward the same to Jackson.—The fee I will forward to you on recpt of the papers—as I have it not with me at this time

I am Yours &c

I. HOWK

[Addressed:] Genl John Tipton Corydon (Ia)

[Enclosed:] Alexander Buckner to Howk, November 26, 1820

TIPTON: EXPENSE MEMORANDUM, 1820(?)

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

MEMORANDUM OF EXPENCE paid by H C Boon towards Lime & botes

1 flat bote.....$ 80.00
to current Money ... for Lime..... 60.00
On the Lime trade between col Boon and myself he has paid $464.16
and I have paid $67.92½
one Boat Load of lime 3000 bushels at $180.

one Boat load .....2500 bushels at $140
on the 10 march I paid one dollar for Sugar 1
To I Boon as per Recp^{t}..... 15
paid davis & fouller in current Money $122.50
paid do do ..... Specia 67.50
paid Isaiah Boon..... Current

[On reverse:] memo between Boon & Tipton
H C Boone & Co owes me for three horses sent by them to Neworleans in 1820 about two hundred and five dollars

JOHN TIPTON.

TIPTON: BRIGADE ORDERS, February 1, 1821

[Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, February 1, 1821]

BRIGADE ORDERS,

For the 3d Brigade of Indiana Militia, for the year 1821.

ORDERED, That a drill muster of the Commissioned and Staff Officers, and Musicians of the fifth and thirty-first Regiments be held in Corydon on Wednesday the fourth day of April next—and of the Commissioned and Staff Officers and Musicians of the 23d Regiment, at Mountsterling, on Friday the 6th day of April next. The Officers and Musicians will be punctual in their attendance on said days at 10 o'clock, A. M.—The Commissioned and Staff Officers armed with fire arms and the Musicians with their instruments of music.

The fifth regiment will muster on Wednesday the third, the 31st on Thursday the fourth, and the 23d on Saturday the sixth day of October next, at such places as the commandants thereof may select. The commandants will immediately cause vacancies, if any, to be filled.

By order of

JOHN TIPTON,
Brig. Gen. 3d Brigade Indiana Militia.

CORYDON, Feb. 1, 1821.

JONATHAN JENNINGS TO TIPTON: APPOINTMENT AS BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER,[39] April 3, 1821

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

JONATHAN JENNINGS
Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of Indiana
To all who Shall See these presents greeting:

KNOW YE, that, reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity and abilities of General John Tipton, I have appointed and by these presents do appoint him a Commissioner on the part of this state to act in Conjunction with a Similar Commissioner that may be appointed on the part of the State of Illenois to adjust, run, and mark the line between the aforesaid States. hereby authorising and empowering him to do and perform all and Singular the duties appurtaining to Said appointment.

[SEAL] Given from under my hand and Seal of State this third day of April 1821

BY THE GOVERNOR JONATHAN JENNINGS
R A NEW secty

TIPTON: BRIGADE ORDERS, April 6, 1821

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

GENL ORDER 3d BRIGADE INDA MILITIA

ordered by the Genl Commanding that when the Drum beats the [pa]rade all officers Staff officers [and] musitions of the 23 Regt will parade on the publick Sqare in mont [Sterling] the field officers with Side arms the plattoon and staff officers with fire arms, the Roll of offcirs &c will be called by the Adgt of the day and all delinquents as well as officers that has been 12

[39] "An Act providing for running and marking the line dividing the states of Indiana and Illinois," approved January 8, 1821, contains explicit instructions for the commissioners. *Laws of Indiana*, 1820-21, pp. 37-40. Samuel McClintoc, a member of the Illinois House of Representatives during the first and second sessions, was appointed commissioner for Illinois.

months Commissioned and not uniformed will be reported to the next court of assessment and fined as the law directs.

Co[l] Sam[l] Flannigan & Mjr [A]rganbrite is hereby appointed Aids for the day the former of whome will conduct the first part of the Drill by order of

MOUNTSTERLING [40] 6 Apl 1821 JOHN TIPTON
B Genl 3[d] B I M

TIPTON TO GRAND LODGE: ANNUAL REPORT, May 13, 1821

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS[41]]

CORYDON 13 may 1821

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFULL G LODGE OF INDA

The under signed by the authority in him vested proceeded on the 17[th] of october 1820 to congugate constitute & enstall in Ample form the officers of the Washington Lodge no 13 at Brownstown, 24[th] same month the officers of Connersville Lodge under Dispensation 27[th] sent a Dispensation Authoriseing Br H Bates to enstall the officers of Brookville Harmony Lodge, on the 21[st] Decr Granted a Dispensation authoriseing the Brs at Jackson in missouri to work as a regular Lodge by the name of Unity Lodge & Sent a Dispensation Authoriseing Br Henry Dodge to enstall the officers. on the Same day Granted a Dispensation authoriseing the Brs at princeton in Inda to meet as a Regular Lodge by the name of Warren Lodge and Authorised Br E Stout to enstall the officers[42] on the 14[th] march 1821 Granted a Dispensation to the Brs of Vernon Inda and on the 17[th] installed the officers by the name of Jenings

[40] Mount Sterling, in Crawford County, was the county seat from 1818 to 1822. It was in section 33, township 2 south, range 1 east, about four miles southeast of the present town of English. George Pence and Nellie C. Armstrong (eds.), *Indiana Boundaries. Territory, State, and County* (*Indiana Historical Collections*, vol. 19, Indianapolis, 1933), 294; Pleasant, *Crawford County*, 4-7, 32-34.

[41] An edited and expanded version of this report appears in the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge*, 1817-45, p. 72.

[42] Elihu Stout, editor of the Vincennes *Western Sun*. The petition to organize a lodge at Princeton, dated November 18, 1820, is among the Tipton Papers.

Lodge on the 13 of the present month granted a Dispensation Authoriseing the holding of a new Lodge at Carlisle in Inda by the name of [Hiram] Lodge, intend to install the officers myself in a few Days[43] have Rcd and paid into the Grand Charity fund[44] fifteen dollars as per Recp[t] herewith returned will Shew the fee due from Unity Lodge is not paid I have allso R[cd] from Jenings lodge three dollars for the Grand Secy

JOHN TIPTON
Grand M G L Ia

TIPTON TO PALESTINE LODGE, May 13, 1821

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

CORYDON 13 May 1821

TO THE W[ORSHIPFUL] MASTER WARDENS AND BRETHERN OF PALLESTINE LODGE UNDER DISPENSATION

MY DEAR BROTHERS it is with Sentiments of deep regret I learn that Some difficulty and hard thought exist amongst you on accompt of the admition of a candidate contrary to the wish of Some members.[45] permit me to Say where a Candidate is not well known he Should on no accompt be admitted untill his petition has laid over one month for Consideration this gives every Br. an oppertunity of investigating his charractar & when a Ballot is pending it is the duty of every member to attend & most especially officers (as the vote of one member will reject a candidate. if a Br will not attend he is to Blame and not the Lodge unless the initiation is hasty [Shou]ld an applicant gain admittance and afterwards be found to be unworthy he should not be [MS torn] raised the working of your infant Lodge met the intire approbation of the examining Committee

[43] The officers were installed by James T. Moffatt of Vincennes on September 27, 1821. *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge,* 1817-45, pp. 72, 99.

[44] At the time of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, a Grand Charity Fund was created. Lodges, before being chartered, were required to pay $30 to the fund, and before a dispensation was granted a fee of $5 was to be paid. McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana,* 22.

[45] See *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge,* 1817-45, pp. 74, 76.

at the last Grand anuel Communication by Continueing to work correctly and propegateing the Genuine principles of the order, Your Lodge will Justly be esteemed an example of good order and regularity, after enjoining on you as a Lodge and individualy prudence, Forbarance Temperance and Brotherly love I remain

Fraternally yours

JOHN TIPTON G M Ia

TIPTON: JOURNAL, INDIANA-ILLINOIS BOUNDARY, May 15–July 30, 1821[46]

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

Tuesday the 15 of May 1821 (having been previously appointed by His Excellency Gov Jennings a commissioner to superintend runinging and markeing the line between the states of Inda & Illinois, I left Corydon late in the evening had Bill a Black buoy with me arrive at vincennis on Friday the 18 met Saml McClintoc the commissioner from Illinois and took the oath required by law

Monday 21 agreed withe John M^cdonald of Knox county Inda & took him as surveyor[47] he is to Run the line for $4.50 per

[46] The Archives Division, Indiana State Library, has the original of the report made by Tipton to the Indiana General Assembly, and one copy of McDonald's field notes. It has photostatic copies of the report made by McClintoc to the Illinois Assembly, the field notes submitted with the report, and the report made by a special committee to which the report was referred. The originals from which these photostats were made are in the Archives Division, Illinois State Library.

[47] John McDonald was the surveyor who ran the Ten O'Clock Line established by the Fort Wayne Treaty of 1809. He represented Knox County in the legislature of 1820-21. He was a commissioner to mark a road in Arkansas Territory in 1826 and later surveyed a part of the Michigan Road. Vincennes *Western Sun,* April 21, 28, 1810; July 9, 1814; July 25, 1818; August 5, 1820; June 30, 1821; July 17, 1824; July 30, 1825; February 11, 1826; George R. Wilson, *Early Indiana Trails and Surveys* (Indiana Historical Society *Publications,* vol. 6, no. 3, Indianapolis, 1919), 426, 430, 440; Carter (ed.), *Territorial Papers,* 7:709, 710; 8:41-42, 116, 303.

mile & hired mjr D Bell A.L.Davis[48] & Saml Littell Jnr of Harrison county Ia at $1 per day each to carry chain & mark to begin on Satureday the 26 Inst
on wednesday I went to Carlisle
on the knight between the 26 & 27 J Macdonald and myself took the variation of the compass and found it to be 7 Digrees ten minuts at which variation after waiting to Tuesday the 29th we commensed the line opisit the vincennes Hotell on the N W Bank of Wabash run north about 3 miles to Elison prairie then to a small pond in the prairie and then staid at the house of mr Price
Wednesday 30th continued on to Elisons Fort[49] at which place the line strikes the Timberd land on the wabash we had run 9 miles & 45 chain north from Vincennes, then made an offset east 31 chain 67 links to the Bank of the River which we find to be 10 chain & 68 links wide at this place thence east 1 mile & 25 chain beeing some distance in the Busreon prairie. thence north 4 mile & 60 chain to the shaker village on Busreon creek. we stopt in the shaker orcherd A L Davis and myself went to Carlisle
Thursday 31st Returned to Shakers Town, spent some Time in seeing the silk worms fine cattle orcherd &c found the Shakers attentive and Hospittebe staid the knight
first June set out early crosst Bussreon creek then run north

[48] Anthony L. Davis, a Kentuckian by birth, was associated with Tipton in Harrison County, and later in the northern part of the state. Davis was the first clerk and recorder of Allen County, serving from 1824 until he became a state representative, 1829-30. He was a merchant in Fort Wayne, and furnished some supplies to the Indian agency. Later he became subagent at the Osage River post. Bert J. Griswold, *The Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, Indiana . . .* (Chicago, 1917), 257, 264, 266, 268, 281, 289, 295; U. S. *Official Register,* 1837 ff.

[49] A Samuel Allison (or Ellison) applied in 1810 for the right to operate a ferry across the Wabash. Vincennes *Western Sun,* January 6 ff., 1810. The Allisons were pioneers in the neighborhood of Russellville, Lawrence County, Illinois, where they built a fort about 1812. "Ellison" Prairie was named for them. Letter of H. T. Watts, April 29, 1931. A letter to John Gibson, September 9, 1812 (Office of Secretary of State, Indianapolis), describes the precarious situation of the fort.

about one mile crosst a fork of said creek which fork puts into the wabash some Distance above the main creek passed Gills Prairie[50] run ten miles & ——— chain the company encamped on the N Bank of Turtle creek Mr McClintoc and myself went to merome staid in Lindsys Tavern at which there was a danceing party

Satureday 2d went to camp & set out on examinnation find our north line runs about ¾ of a mile west of the Senter of Range 10 west two miles east of merome. from the Bluff on which merome stands we had an extensive view of Lemot Prairie this morning & of Pallestine the Seat of Justice of Crawford county Illinois 5 miles west of merome Inda Seat of Justice of Sullivan couty[51] 32 miles from Vincennes crosst Turmans creek encamped for the Kt. Took the variation of Compass find it to continue as above

Sunday 3d spent half the day hunting my horses found them set out and came to the lower eand of Honey creek Prairie staid at the house of mr Thompson the company encamped

Monday 4th Bot some Baken &c Set out passed the Town of Greenfield a small village consisting of 4 or 5 cabbins in Honey creek Prairie[52] near which runs a large Bayo which runs o[u]t of wabash above and into it below the village (is allso connected with honey creek) Run our north line to the Bank of wabash in S 33 To 11 N of R 10 west beeing 45 miles 38 chain & 50 Links north from vincennes the River here 11 chain 4 Links

[50] Robert Gill, formerly a Methodist minister in South Carolina, was a prominent member of the Shaker community. Greene, *History of Old Vincennes and Knox County*, 1:373.

[51] Merom was the county seat of Sullivan County from 1819 until the early forties, when a new site was selected at Sullivan. Carlisle, mentioned earlier in Tipton's Journal, was the first seat of justice for the county. Shockley, "County Seats and County Seat Wars," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 10(1914):no.1:9-10. The beauty of the view over La Motte's Prairie was commented on by David Thomas in his *Travels through the Western Country in the Summer of 1816*, quoted in Lindley (ed.), *Indiana as Seen by Early Travelers*, 124-25.

[52] The town of Greenfield, which had been platted in 1819, did not survive the ravages caused by fever and ague. Bradsby, *History of Vigo County*, 475.

wide on the north west Shoor[53] [(] the River is by an act of congress passd 1816 to be the line between Ia & Illinois to this place the[nce] a n[orth] L[ine)] where we planted a mulberry post from which a maple 8 Inches Diameter Bares South39E 16 L · Do 4 Inches Diameter B[ears] N51W 13 L this post we agred to allow is fortysix miles from Vincennes. we encamped ½ mile from the River overflowed Bottom Rain this evening Tuesday 5 cloudy morning Set out early went one mile Set a mulberry post from which an oak 10 Inches D[iameter] S76W 33 L & an Elm 5 I[nches] D[iameter] bares S55E 27 L 58 chain Bare creek 40 Links wide [runs] E[54] overflowed Bottom

[53] A page in the manuscript ends here. The following material, in parentheses, was apparently crowded in by Tipton at the top of the following page after he had finished his entry for the day. The line between Indiana Territory and Illinois Territory had followed the Wabash River only as far as Vincennes, running thence due north. It crossed the Wabash several times before reaching the point where the boundary now leaves the river, and consequently left a small section of Illinois Territory east of the river and a small section of Indiana Territory west of it. The Indiana Enabling Act changed the description of this part of the boundary to avoid the series of crossings of the Wabash.

[54] The instructions to the commissioners explain the form of Tipton's notes. "The commissioners shall cause the line to be sufficiently marked in the following manner: where the same runs through timbered land each sight tree to be marked with three notches on each side, and the trees at a convenient distance on each side to be blazed in such manner as will shew on which side the true line runs, and at the end of each and every mile, to set a post at least of six inches diameter of durable timber, to be set at least fifteen inches deep, and mark two or more bearing trees, as nearly as may be in opposite directions, with a blaze and notch across the same, and note the kind of timber, estimated diameter, and course and distance they are from said post, and to mark on one of said bearing trees, or some other convenient tree, with a marking iron the words (State Line) at full length; and where said line runs through a prairie, to raise a mound at least four feet high and four feet of a base at the end of each mile, and to note . . . the crossing of each stream or water course, the width thereof, the course the same runs and whether navigable or otherwise, and make such other marks as they may deem necessary in order to perpetuate said state line." *Laws of Indiana,* 1820-21, pp. 38-39. Many of Tipton's abbreviations in this Journal have been expanded for the sake of clarity, but the following have been allowed to stand: N, north; E, east; S, south; W, west; C, chains; L, links.

2d mile a mulberry post from which a hickory 14 Inches D[iameter] Bares N82E 25 L & Do 12 I[nches] D[iameter] N56W 25 L mr mcclintoc and myself went to Terre Haute 60 chain Branch 10 L SE

3dmile set sassafras p[ost] sugar [tree] 12 D[iameter] S86W 13 L Dogwood 5 D[iameter] S52E 9 L this mil good soil

4 m[ile] wet levil soil 58.50 Links Branch 10 L. SE Sassafras p[ost] Suger 10 inches D[iameter] N76E 19 [L] & Do 18 D[iameter] N8W 11 L

5 mile Soil Rich But Roolling Sassafras p[ost] Beech 18 D[iameter] S66W 39 L Do 12 D[iameter] N50E 29 L

6 mile Soil as above Sassafras p[ost] w[hite] oak 24 D[iameter] N53W, 63 L hickory 18 D[iameter] S 40.30 m[inutes] E 66 L

7 mile good Soil & Timber 62 chain clier creek 40 L SE popular mile Tree 8 D[iameter]

Wednesday 6th 8 [mile] 18 chain Branch 12 L SE set p[ost] Beech. hickory 18 D[iameter] N75E 12 L & Beech 5 D[iameter] S56W 18 [L] good Soil

9 10 chain Branch 10 L E p[lanted] sugar p[ost] in Martin Rays field w[hite] oak 24 I[nches] D[iameter] S80E 27 L & Do 18 [inches diameter] S38W 37 L overtook the Surveyor & encamp

10 Soil and Timber good Sugr Creek 50 L E set p[ost] Beech & Do 15 D[iameter] Bares S76.30E 20 L & Do 8 D[iameter] B[ears] S76W 33 L

11 mile good Soil Timber & water the Land Rather Roalling Set walnut p[ost] hickory 15 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S65E 50 L & Sugar 10 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N20W 58 L

Thursday 7 Tooke variation found it hald alltered agreed to wait untill a fair knight and try it again hard rain the knight cloudy

Friday 8 Some Rain then clier one of our men killd a deer remaind in camp

Satureday 9th took the variation found to be 6.25 on calculation find we are runing west of a due north line then offset to

the east 11 chain the line allready marked to be allterd marked & established back to the River so as to intersect the the same 6 chain^{s} east of the post allready established on the Bank
Satureday 9 Set out soil Rich with small creeks Rolling land 12 mile set Sugar tree p[ost] w[hite] o[ak] 20 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N80 17 L & Do 10 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S32W 37 L creek 70 chain 25 L run SE
13 Soil Levil & good Timber Sugar Beech oak &c Set sugar tree p[ost] a sugar 18 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S63W 30 L & Beech 15 D[iameter] B[ears] N8E 37 L
14 mile Soil Levil & good Timber Sugar Beech oak &c Set p[ost] sassafras Spanish oak 40 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N52E 24 L & Do S 35W 19 L Diametor 30 I[nches]
15 mile the land Levil and good some small Prairie in the last half p[ost] Black walnut hickory 8 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S 2 E 25 L & an oak 15 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N51E 52 L found [on] examination that we had not Run by one digree enough of variation having left the index of the compass to 5 in stead of 6 made an offset of 4 chain to the and marked the above corner have correct this line Back 3 miles on our return
16 mile the Soil levil & rich part prairie and part good timber 78 chain a creek runs E 25 L wide set w[hite] walnut p[ost] B[lack] gum 20 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N51E 19 L & Spanish oak 30 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S3E 30 L
17th mile 18 chain 50 L creek 20 L wide Runs E 70 C edge of Prairie lies mostly on Ind^{a} side in the edge of grove set Elm P[ost] from which a B[ur] oak 12 D[iameter] N76E 13 L & Do 12 I[nches diameter] S76W 14 L the land best quality
18 mile through a fine prairie Set walnut p[ost] post oak 15 D[iameter] B[ears] S10E 18 L & Do 18 I[nches] D[iameter] N70W 112 L the last mile nearly all prairie
Sunday June 10th 19th mile set out early the land levil good oak timber 23 chain creek 20 L E. post Black oak from which a B[ur] oak 24 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N72W 1 chain 18 Links & white oak 28 I[nches] D[iameter] S4W 121 L
20th mile 20 chain small Prair NE 25 chain Pleasant Run

50 L wide Runs E South side Bluff or yellow clay Bank 50 feet high post hickory white oak 24 I[nches] D[iameter] N47E 24 [L] & Do 30 I[nches] D[iameter] N41W 25 L
21 mile hickory 15 I[nches] D[iameter] for post land levil 2d quality Timber oak & hickory
22 white oak p[ost] hickory 12 I[nches] D[iameter] S66W 24 L white oak 15 I[nches] D[iameter] S56E 27 L 2d rate land oak hickory &c
23 hawbush 6 I[nches] D[iameter] for p[ost] from an Elm 12 I[nches] D[iameter] N8W 10 L 68 chain Brewelletts creek 100 L wide R[uns] E 77 chain same Creek Runs W land rolling high Bluff on the creek
24 Sugar tree 8 I[nches] D[iameter] for p[ost] 9 chain 50 L same creek as above 100 L W[ide] Runs SE 35 C Branch 20 L SW good land Sugar tree walnut &c rain fell in Torrents for 2 hourse
Monday the 11th after passing an unpleasant knight set out
25 W[hite] oak post from which a W[hite] oak 30 I[nches] D[iameter] bore N 27 Links & a spanish oak 10 I[nches] D[iameter] N68W 42 L. 27 C 50 L Branch SE 25 L 61 Chain Branch 20 L runs SW the land first quality a Small Prairie on the west side of the line Timber sugar walnut Lynn, &c
26 p[ost] ash Spanish oak 24 I[nches] D[iameter] N82E 28 L a hickory 12 I[nches] D[iameter] N48W 36L land 2d q[uality] levil Timber w[hite] oak, hickory &c
27 hicky p[ost] w[hite] oak 30 I[nches] D[iameter] S30W 26 [L] & Do 30 I[nches] D[iameter] S71E 28 L land levil 2d q[uality] Timber oak hicky &c 6 chain a creek 25 L wide SW
28 walnut p[ost] an oak 6 D[iameter] B[ears] N44E 10 L & hicky 10 D[iameter] N75W 37 L encamped on smal creek land 2d rate Timber oak hicky &c
Tuesday 12 after a very unpleasant knight by mus[quitoes] having again taken the variation & find it to be 6 Digrees 15 minuts we set out
29 mile Ash p[ost] white oak 30 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears]

N36E 23 L & Do 30 I[nches] D[iameter] S57E 23 L Soil 2d Rate 71 C. 50 L Creek R[uns] SW 25 L wide
30 at 65 chain intersect G Prairie p[ost] in mound in prairie Levil good Land good Timber to the Prairie which is walnut Ash &c the Prairie first quality land
31 mound in prairie
32 mound in prairie
33 mound in prairie
34 mound in Prairie
35 " 52 C 50 L intersect timber E & W 63 C Hayworths Branch 15 L wide NE Set oak post from which B[ur] oak 20 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N85E 19 L & Do 18 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S65E 70 [L] one of our hands gave out in the prairie
36 m[ile] 8 chain intersect Prairie SW & NE mound in Prairie
Wednesday 13th 37 m[ile] 20 chains intersect timber and encamped in a Prairie the musquitoes verry Troublesome rain last kt & this morning white oak p[ost] from which a w[hite] oak 30 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S55E 21 L Do 24 D[iameter] N66W 33 L at 30 chain intersectd small wet Prairie 10 chain wide land best quality timber walnut Lynn &c up to the edge of Prairie & the Soil best quality
38 B[ur] oak p[ost] from which a B[ur] oak 25 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S21W 46 L & Do 25 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N52W 41 L land Broken with deep ravine hills &c Timber w[hite] & B[ur] oak
39 m[ile] B[ur] oak p[ost] from which a W[hite] oak 30 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S50W 18 L & W[hite] o[ak] 12 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S53E 49 L land interspersed with deep Ravines & high hills Timber W[hite] & B[ur] oak cannot be cultivated
40 m[ile] Set ash p[ost] from which a Bur oak 30 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N45W 20 L & Elm 18 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S54E 34 L. 37 chain Little vermillion creek 100 L wide Runs SE land Broken Timber W[hite] & B[ur] oak some Ash & walnut in the creek Bottoms killed a Turkey had a good Dinner verry warm & rain

41 mile Ash p[ost] Beech 12 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S62E 28 L & spanish oak 24 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N73W 32 L S[oil] half Broken 2d ½ levil 2d quality good Timber

42 walnut p[ost] white oak 18 I[nches] D[iameter] N65W 15 L & sugar [tree] 18 I[nches] D[iameter] S30E 23 L first ½ first rate land timber sugar Lynn walnut &c 2d ½ 2d rate land W[hite] & B[ur] oak &c

43 hicky p[ost] from which A hicky 12 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N57E 22 L & white oak 24 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N67W 32 L land levil and Rich timber sugar oak hicky &c

m[ile] 44 Elm p[ost] from which a Sugar 10 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S30W 16 [L] & Buckey 10 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N5W 12 L land levil and good encamped Thursday 14th June 1821 set out early

m[ile] 45 mud Sugar tree 8 I[nches] D[iameter] for post 75 chain Big vermillion River a navigable stream Runs east 3 chain wide the land Rises on each side within a few chain of the River about 50 feet the country then levil and soil good

m[ile] 46 Burr oak 15 I[nches] D[iameter] for post land first rate Timber sugar oak hicky &c

m[ile] 47 Ash p[ost] walnut 5 I[nches] D[iameter] S86E 8 L & W[hite] o[ak] 18 I[nches] D[iameter] N86W 36 [L] good Land rode out to the W line rang 9

48 Ash p[ost] hicky 18 [inches diameter] N45W 27 L & Do 12 [inches diameter] S45E 32 [L] first rate land

49 Ash p[ost] W[hite] O[ak] 36 [inches diameter] S56E 23 [L] Do 18 [inches diameter] S5W 36 [L] land good Timber sugar walnut Lynn &c Range 10 W is less than 3 m[iles] wide on the N L[ine] of T[ownship] 19 N

m[ile] 50 75 chain intersected [prairie] & made mound the land first rate with walnut & sugar timber up to edge of prairie some groves of Timber in prairie Soil 1st rate rather wet

51 37 chain intersect Small grove timber 42 chain intersect prairie made mound hard rain

m[ile] 52 mound in prairie Timber visible on the east & west but no Timber can be seen on our north Line
m[ile] 53 mound in prairie good Soil but rather wet
m[ile] 54 mound in prairie Soil good but rather wet I rode off ¼ of mile to the W to a small grove consisting of 14 trees one mulberry one red haw 2 cherry & 10 slippery Elem
m[ile] 54 mound in prairie Soil as a bove had to go near half mile off the line to the west to small grove of Timber where with difficulty we procured wood for the kt and water out [of] a pond and encamped in the prairie[55]
to be corrected Back 12 mile
Run at 6′25″ " 17 mile
at 6′15″ " 37
at 6′10 12
—
78

first line W	5 m
2d Do	10
3d Do	15
4th Do	40
5 Do	1.10
6 Do	1.45
	25

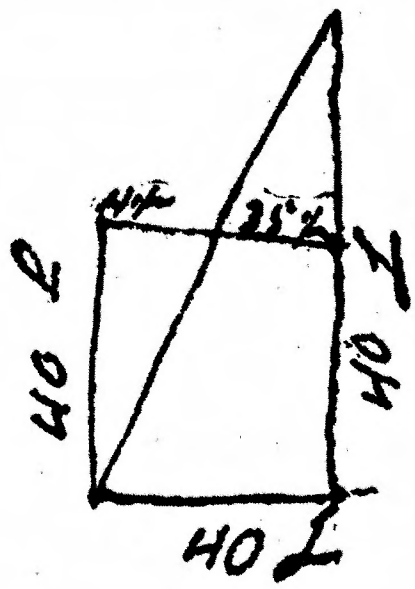
Friday 15
morning cool & pleasant no muscheeters set out on mile 55 no timber to be seen to the N prairie opening to the West quiet extensive for the last 3 miles the timber appears from 2 to 3 miles from the line on the E and about 1 mile on the W
56 m[ile] mound in prairie the land somewhat Rolling Dry and first rate soil small Branch which we think is a spring in the prairie
57 m[ile] mound in prairie land best quality 2 small groves of Timber near the line on the W side
m[ile] 58 mound in prairie soil as above
59 m[ile] mound in prairie soil good little rolling

[55] The first book of Tipton's Journal ends here.

60 m[ile] mound in prairie soil as above appears to [be] 3 to 4 mil to timber E & 7 or 8 W
61 m[ile] mound in prairie the land Rolling very Rich stoped and made fire of Dry weeds to Broil Baken for our Dinner no timber to be seen to the N
m[ile] 62 mound in prairie The land Rolling some appearance of gravil & Rock
63 m[ile] mound in prairie the prairie levill with small ponds of water timber appears to be 8 or 9 mile W & as far E
m[ile] 64 mound in prairie Soil as above
65 m[ile] mound in prairie soil as above a small grove 1 ¼ mile west of line
66 m[ile] mound in prairie the country levil with ponds in the 2 last miles the country changeing fast the Dry part geting poor and gravly to the NW no timber can be seen to E & NE 10 m[iles] to the W 8 encamped in the prairie without wood
Satureday 16
our horses all lost after hunting some time found them about 7 miles from camp some of our Buoys gathered Dry weeds and Roots to boil our coffee Set out some rain changed our variation to 6 D[egrees] 10 m[inutes]
67 m[ile] mound in prairie land levil with ponds verry Bad Soil not good water
68 m[ile] mound in prairie a point of Timbered land 2 mile W of the line the land levil second rate soil & Dry
69 m[ile] mound in prairie 23 chain a creek 15 L [wide] runs SW Soil levil & good no Timber to be seen in the W nor N hard rain
m[ile] 70 mound in prairie on the north margin of a small pond 2 chain wide land levil with ponds soil wet & Rich a small grove 5 m[iles] east of line
m[ile] 71 mound in prairie 5 chain a pond 2 C wide 24 C 50 L pond 2.50 L wide the land levil & Rich but wet
72 m[ile] mound in prairie Land levil and Rich
73 mound in prairie Soil as above no timber to be seen except a small grove

74 m[ile] mound in prairie land rather Rolling some Rock that has the appearance of mill Stone grit hard rain
75 m[ile] made mound 7 feet high intending to take the variation but was prevented by the clouds had to dig for water and gather all the Dry weeds of acres of ground to make fire to Broil our Baken the land verry Rich & Dry
Sunday the 17. cool & clier no muscheeters set out
76 m[ile] mound in prairie land levil Rich & wet
77 m[ile] mound in prairie 65 chain crossed the Boundary line between the US & Indians according to the Treaty of St mary of 1818 the land levil and Rich with some small ponds post nº 65 mile
78 m[ile] mound in Prairie the land low wet prairie turned off the line 2 miles to E to a small grove of about ten acres mostly white hicky with some cherry and white thorn the soil in the timber of the best quality a creek rises in the prairie runs round the NW side then turns E we think a Branch of pine creek encamped abt 10 oclock staid to take variation hard rain had to dig for water & found good in 4 feet
Monday 18 hard rain could not assertain the variation to our satisfaction staid in camp one of our men killed a deer
Tuesday 19
hard rain and clouds prevented our assertaining the variation & caused us to remain in our camp this day from this grove no timber is to be seen except a small grove NE to every point of the compass the cloud seems to close on the prairie which is levil Beautifull and of best soil and from the grove which rises a few feet above the common levil of the prairie the view is extensive and very pleasant which added to the pleasant gale of wind from W & S is cool and comfortable the day clier with a fresh Breeze from SW
Wednesday 20
A fine clier & cool morning having took the variation find it to be 6.42 m[inutes] early in the morning a prairie woolf came near our camp which I shot he was in size that of a small Dog between the size of a grey fox [and] a woolf its colour grey on yallow like that of a grey Fox set out to our line

79 m[ile] mound in prairie 51 chain pond 2 C wide land low wet prairie Soil good
80 m[ile] mound in prairie Soil Beautifully Rolling dry and very good
81 m[ile] mound in prairie the land rises 30 or 40 feet above the levil of the country from which we can see several small groves of Timber to the NE & W, the first we have seen for some days Pecamink the name [of] the creek that we cal surveyor macdonalds creek
Tioakakee puttowatomie Indian name of the River on which we encamped on the 23d June
Kankakee in French and is a Branch of the Illinois puts into the Illinois [with]in about 15 [miles] of the line the above information obtained of an Indian we saw on 26 &c
to measure River without compass



if 4 ½ " 40 " 35 ½ Links
9 " 40 76
40

9)3040(337 7/9
27

34
27

70
63

7

on our north line soil good and Dry

82 m[ile] mound should have been 25 L in a pond 3 chain wide 'made a mound on the S side call the pond Elk as we saw 2 near it the land again low and wet
83 m[ile] mound in prairie land low & wet
84 m[ile] mound prairie levil & wet land
85 mound land levil & wet
86 m[ile] mound in prairie 32 chain a Branch 20 L [wide] runs SW levil wet land
87 m[ile] mound in prairie land as above
88 at 79 C 50 L intersect a smal grove of 7 hickory Trees. Set cherry post from which a hicky 15 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S65W 40 L & Do 10 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S37W 65 L soil levil and rather wet
encamped on a creek which we call Macdonalds creek which is a Branch of vermillion Sangaman & Illinois Rs in a pleasant grove of Timber consisting of a about 30 low trees hicky & post oak find the small groves of Timber seen this morning ware no more than some Trees and Brushwood growing on the Bank of Macdonalds creek and verry Beautifully shows the Serpentine course of that pleasant stream through this extensive prairie no timber to be seen E [or] W nor N
Thursday 21 June 1821 the last knight & this morning cool & pleasant tryed the variation & find it to continue at 6.42
89 m[ile] mound in prairie 14 chain Macdonalds creek Runs west 100 L wide the land on its Bank good
90 m[ile] mound in prairie the prairies on the N side of Mc-donalds creek for the 2 first miles rises gradually as we run north Dry good Soil
m[ile] 91 mound in prairie timber in view W & N the land good somewhat rolling
92 m[ile] mound in prairie land good & Dry. Timber in view to E N & west
93 m[ile] mound the prairie Dry Soil Best quality
94 m[ile] mound in prairie land good Saw 3 Elk in prairie
95 m[ile] mound in prairie land good rather Rolling
96 m[ile] mound in prairie land levil Dry Best quality
97 m[ile] mound in prairie land as above

98 m[ile] mound in prairie land levil & good
99 m[ile] mound in prairie 5 C a Branch 10 L [wide] R[un] NW. 25 [L] Branch 10 L NE land as above
100 mile 10 chain intersectd Timber 28 chain 50 L Branch 5 L NW 30 chain a stream supposed to be the South fork of Illinois River Indians call it Pickemink Runs W 175 L wide at presant this stream is uncommonly high from appearance when much low[er] would afford water sufficent for Boats of considerable Burthen S side the Bank high and good north side rather low the Banks sandy the Bed gravly good timber on Booth sides encamped on the south Bank
Friday 22^{d}
having took the variation find it to be 6.57 made a raft took over our Baggage swam our horses got all safe over at 8 oclock 61 chain intersected a small wet Prairie 6 chain wide 67 [C] intersected timber set walnut post from which a w[hite] oak 12 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N65 W 12 L & hicky 10 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S7E 40 L the land levil and good Timber w[hite] & B[ur] oak hicky &c
101 mile 8 C intersectd prairie of Best quality 49 C passed a small grove of Timber 1 C wide made mound in prairie
m[ile] 102 mound should have been in a pond 30 C from S side but could not make one got some horses mired & one of mine badly hurt
m[ile] 103 40 chain came to Dry land having passed through a pond 70 chain wide 79 C intersected a small pond 2 C wide this mile eanded in the pond made mound on the north side of the pond 75 Links N of the eand of the mile Some small groves of Timber to be seen to the E none to N
104 1 C intersectd Dry land the prairie became more rolling seems to be 2^{d} rate land some ponds of water at 1 C small p[ost] at 61 C open p[ond] 2 C wide 75 C Do
m[ile] 105 mound in prairie Soil rolling with ponds
mile 106 eanded in a pond 2 chain wide made mound on the South side of the pond one chain from the proper place the prairie here Rolling poor on the hils ponds between them & Rocks scatterd through them

107 at 5 C pond 1 C 50 [L] wide mound land rolling & not good
108 m[ile] 3 chain a pond 2 C wide at 9 C an open pond 2 C 50 L wide at 21 C passed within 50 L of W eand of small grove of B[ur] oak Timber 2 C wide no Timber can be seen W some groves N & E. 59 chain a pond 2 C wide 62 C 50 L intersect a small grove timber 67 [C] a low wet prairie mile eand in a pond in which we set B[ur] oak p[ost] from which a B[ur] O[ak] 15 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N39E 2 C 73 L the land that is Dry is poor sandy soil thinly coverd with low B[ur] oak Timbers the small prairie low & wet
109 m[ile] 19 C intersect small grove B[ur] oak Timber 22 C 50 L a low wet prairie 37 C 50 L small grove B[ur] oak timber 40 chain low wet prairie 45 C grove B[ur] oak Timber 50 L wide saw some huckleberry Bushes 48 C low marshy prairie 74 C grove small oak timber & poor land white oak 6 I[nches] D[iameter] for post
110 m[ile] Barrens interspersed with low scruby oak Timber 75 C low wet prairie made mound this prairie good soil but wet
111 m[ile] 40 chain small grove of B[ur] oak Timber 50 chain wet prairie 60 C Timber 78 [C] prairie 2 chain in prairie set p[ost] w[hite] o[ak] in a pond from which a B[ur] oak 18 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S13E 198 L & Do 15 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S18W 190 L
112 25 Chain Dry prairie 30 chain grove B[ur] & w[hite] oak Timber encamped for the kt took variation found it to be 7.00 Digres
Satureday 23 a pleasant morn set out. 48 [C] 50 L low wet prairie 72 C grove B[ur] oak Timber in all the Timberd land under groth huckleberry Bushes—prairie low & wet set w[hite] o[ak] post from which a w[hite] o[ak] 18 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N33E 83 L & spanish oak 15 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N38W 54 L
m[ile] 113 2 C 50 L a wet prairie 24 C grove of B[ur] & w[hite] oak Timber 37 C 50 L low wet prairie in which we made mound prairie N12W S12E more than 7 mil in length & one half in width

114 m[ile] 24 C grove of w[hite] oak under groth huckleberry Bushes 32 chain 50 L dry sandy prairie 2d rate soil 62 C low wet prairie 70 C small grove of low scrubby B[ur] oak Timber undergroth huckleberry Bushes soil poor & sandy 72 C 50 L low wet prairie 1 mil to E side & ½ to west of prairie 73 C pond in which mile eanded no mound could be made
115 m[ile] 35[C] of this mil in a pond then wet prairie (through which we had to wade near a mil and lead our horses) 43 [C] small grove of about 50 low scrubby B[ur] oak Trees few of them sufficient for one rail cut under growth huckleberry bushes soil poor yallow sand prairie in Bredth 40 C W & 30 E 45 C low wet prairie in which mil eanded made mound
116 m[ile] 78 C 50 L through wet mirie prairie then intersected grove of w[hite] & B[ur] oak timber set w[hite] o[ak] p[ost] from which a w[hite] oak 24 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S65W 33 L & Do 18 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N55W 39 L Prairie here 2 [C] wide W & 15 C E land poor yallow sand soil in the timber
117 m[ile] 10 chain low wet mirie covered with water mile eand in it could not make mound
118 m[ile] 25 chain grove w[hite] & B[ur] oake timber soil poor & sandy under growth huckleberry Bushes mile eanded in Timbered land Set w[hite] oak p[ost] from which a B[ur] o[ak] 18 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N75W 29 L & Do 20 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N28E 15 L. land in the Timber yallow sand soil under growth huckleberry Bushes
m[ile] 119 B[ur] o[ak] p[ost] from a w[hite] o[ak] 24 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S15W 121 L & B[ur] o[ak] 24 I[nches] D[iameter] N85W 98 L land Rolling Timber w[hite] & B[ur] o[ak] top of soil nothing [but] yallow sand
m[ile] 120 mound in prairie at 55 C intersectd a levil prairie rather wet soil Black 1 foot then yallow sand then Blue sand this prairie seems to lie some 2 or 3 feet lower than the surrounding country Runs south west no timber to be seen except some small groves & extends about 3 miles NE with 2 small groves in that part had to Dig in the prairie for water
m[ile] 121 made mound in prairie

m[ile] 122 made mound in prairie the prairie quiet sandy & verry poor
123 m[ile] 10 chain Timber 20 chain prairie 38 chain a stream called by the French Kankakee River Prairie intersect the River for about 3 mile NE and on the South W about 5 C at this time it is uncommonly high and from appearance when low will afford safe navigation for Boats of considerable Burthen (encamped for the kt took the variation find it continues at 6.57 The River here to measure strait across is abt 283 L

(Sunday the 24 early in in the morning made Raft and at 11 got safe over) continued our line find the River here Runing SW 300 Links wide at 50 chain intersect the River Runing SE 300 L wide at 64 chain intersect the River Running SW 300 L wide Variation found at 7 D[egrees] 67 intersect prairie on the NW Bank of the River the prairie Rises gradually to the N from the Bank high Dry good soil intersects the River on the SW side for about 10 chain NE & about 10 chain SW continues west for about half mile one of the most Beautifull we have seen made mound in Prairie mr McClintoc and myself attempted to cross the prairie on the direction of the line it commences from this mound a low wet prairie & continues 1 mil then a most dreadfull swamp we tryed to gain high land which we could see plain to N then north E directed our pack-horse men to head the swamp to E after wadeing in this swamp four hours & half many time to our waist and having allmost killd our horses and Drowned ourselve we made good our way Back to the plaice where we first entered the swamp. we took the trail of our pack horses men who found it imposible to cross to E or N had turned to the W and after miring & allmost Drowning most of the pack horses we met them Returning to the mound on the south side of the swamp we returnd to a small grove of timber ½ mile east of the line & made a large fire hoping our surveyor 2 chainmen & 2 markers that had crosst on the line would se it and return to camp knowing they had neither provision to eat nor Blankits to shelter them from the merciless attack of the muscheeter who allmost Darken the air with their nos. between 11 & 10 oclock A L Davis and

Saml Littell waded the swamp and arrive safe in camp worn Down by feteague we slept

Monday the 25

Littell & Gemill ware Dispactchd with provision for our surveyor & with directions for him to run the line 4 mi Mr Mclintoc Davis Le plant[56] & William & myself set out to effect our passage to E but found it impassible for horses I then walked throug on foot found the grass here as in all other parts of the swamp higher than my head and when I gaind the timber the swamp grew much worse Returnd to our former grove of Timber and encamped Mr Le plant was dispached for the surveor & I walked across the swamp to the hig[h] land on the line 3 m[iles] and the swamp allmost impossible on foot Returnd to camp much feteagued we resolved on Return of the surveor & hands to attempt causwaying with grass & taking our horses on it and our baggage on our Backs Rain to knight

Tuesday 26 A L Davis went Down the swamp to find a passage the Surveyor & hand arrive about 9 Barefootd & allmost naked having been absent 2 days without blankits and but little to eat nor nothing to shelter them from weather & muscheeters at 10 A L Davis returned & reported that at 8 mile the swamp became a deep creek which he had crossed and found high land north of it this was welcome kenws all hands set to mending moccasons in good spirits we hav plenty of Baken flour & coffee but no sugar from the surveyors field Book we find he had run the following no of M[iles] to wit,

124 mound in wet prairie

125 eand in our swamp no mound could be made

126 eand on Dry ground & mound a few chain from pond These 3 wet prairie and pond

127 m[ile] mound in prairie 2^{d} rate sandy soil levil & Dry we left our camp at 11 to our grate Joy reached the hig[h]

[56] Tipton later refers to La Plante as interpreter. A Pierre La Plante, son of Jean Baptiste La Plante, of Vincennes, had a trading post at Fort Harrison. He later served as a guide in the removal of the Potawatomi Indians from the state. George I. Reed (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Biography of Indiana* (2 vols. Chicago, 1895, 1899), 1:132-33.

land at 2 oclock on our way to the line we found an Indian hut the[y] appeared very frendly presented us a fine kettle of strawberries in Return for a kettle of flour our Indian tell us no place the pond can be crossed the surveyor and some of the hands went on to a Branch and stoped the Indian man & some squaws went with us Mr Mcclintoc & Mjr D Bell A L Davis and myself to the camp from the man we learnt they Puttowotomies call our the River on which we campd 23d Tioakakee the French Kankakee that it is a Branch of the Illinois puts into it in about 15 mile or half days ride & the creek that we called South fork of Illinois they call Pecamink but can tell nothing of what River it is a Branch. that the Puttowotomies have a large Town on the Illinois River below the mouth of Tioakakee. we arrive on the line north of the pond in a high Rolling prairie and examined it as follows, m[ile] 128 mound in Prarie 10 [C] the top of a hill which encircles the N & west margin of the pond and Rises about 20 feet above pond its tops Rolling sandy prairie with some few groves of Timber the[y] passed through a gap in the timber immediately on the top of the hill about ¼ of a mile wide some Timber on the NE & a small grove NW & W

mile 129 mound in Rolling sandy prairie 2d rate soil

130 mound in Rolling prairie 2d rate soil

131 eanded in a small grove of w[hite] o[ak] Timber set w[hite] o[ak] p[ost] from w[hich] a w[hite] o[ak] 30 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S50E 50 L & Do 18 [Inches diameter] B[ears] S72W 120 L land quiet hilly & poor with some under Brush good water the first we have seen for 2 or 3 weeks except we dug for it encamped for the Kt some small groves of Timber E this camp is 8 & ½ mile in front of our camp of the 23d

Wednesday 27 a fine cool morning Took variation last kt & find it at 6.22 Set out on m[ile] 132 first half Rolling poor Barrens covered with shrubbery 2d half Rolling prairie made mound timber 1 mile E none W

m[ile] 133 mound in prairie soil 2d rate sandy very uneaven (grove Timber low scrubby w[hite] o[ak] 1 mile E)

m[ile] 134 mound in prairie land Rolling poor and stony grove of low w[hite] o[ak] Timber continues to Run something E of N 1½ miles E of line Crosst one small pond of bad water
m[ile] 135 mound in Rolling or Rather hilly prairie soil 2d quality grove continues 1 & ½ mile E of line
m[ile] 136 mound in prairie which is verry Rolling soil 2d quality. grove still continues 1 mile east of line & small thin grove half mile west
m[ile] 137 mound in prairie soil Rolling 2d quality grove continues 1 & ¼ mile E small thin grove 40 C W
m[ile] 138 mound in prairie soil 2d rate 5 chain pond 1 C [wide]
m[ile] 139 mound in prairie soil as above Timber still continues 1 mile E small thin grove of Low timber half mile W
m[ile] 140 3 chain 50 L intersectd small grove B[ur] & w[hite] o[ak] Timber Low scrubby Trees runs SW & NE (encamped to cook dinner had to strain the water before it could be used) set out at 30 chain intersectd Prairie NW & SE at 57 C 50 L passed a small grove of post oak & hicky Timber 58 chain a low wet prairie in which mile eanded could not make mound soil 2d rate
m[ile] 141 mound in prairie soil levil and poor
142 10 c[hain] intersectd Barrens thinly covered with B[ur] & post oak & huck bushes set w[hite] o[ak] p[ost] from which a w[hite] o[ak] 6 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N65W 183 L & Do 8 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S45E 175 L
m[ile] 143 20 chain intersected grove of w[hite] o[ak] & hicky Timber 35 chain low wet prairie 47 chain Barrens 60 C low wet prairie 74 C Barrens set w[hite] o[ak] p[ost] from w[hich] a w[hite] o[ak] 15 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N32E 29 L & Do 12 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S75E 120 L Soil poor
m[ile] 144 70 chain intersect low wet prairie mound land 2d rate
m[ile] 145 45 chain a creek & some timber on it 50 L wide Runs E of N supposed to be waters of Lake Michigan with some small timber growing on its Banks encamped for the kt

Thursday 28
fine cool morning tried variation & find [it] to be 6.42. Set out on mile 145 again 47 C 50 L same creek we crosst last evening Runs NW 50 C 50 L same creek Runs E of N the prairie E W 60 chain Timber 78 C prairie made mound Soil good muscheeters verry plenty & Large
m[ile] 146 mound in Levil good prairie Dry
147 mound could not be made on acpt of water low & wet the prairie extends 7 or 8 mile west & as far east the creek we last crosst Runs throug this prairie a [MS illegible] chain E of line with small scattering timber on its Banks
148 no mound could be made the prairie covered with water
m[ile] 149 62 C intersect a creek 25 L wide NW could not make mound the land Rich but covered with water for the 3 last miles
m[ile] 150 mound at 40 C intersects Timber at 55 C Prairie E & W land Dry and soil good
151 at 63 C 50 L intersectd a large creek 170 L wide runs north of W (made Bark cannoe got safe over) this creek runs throught a high Dry prairie with some low scattering timber on its Bank mostly post oak & hicky Soil Best quality sandy prairie made mound & encamped for the Kt
Friday 29th June 1821
m[ile] 152 55 chain intersectd Timber SE NW Timber low scrubby B[ur] & w[hite] oak few of the trees of sufficent length to afford one rail cut the under groth huckleberry Bushes soil yallow sand set w[hite] o[ak] p[ost] from which a B[ur] o[ak] 15 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S10E 22 L & Do 15 N89W 32 L
m[ile] 153 w[hite] o[ak] p[ost] from which a Spanish oak 10 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S 62 D[egrees] 30 M[inutes] E 100 L & Do 8 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S42W 19 L
The last mile the country is interspersd with small Ridges of low scruby Timber & and hollows or low places of grass or swamp from 50 to 130 Lks wide each the Timbered Ridges riseing 2 to 5 feet above the wet or low grassy land Booth runing parrellel from E to W Soil very poor

m[ile] 154 65 C prairie 66 C 50 L creek 2 chain wide E & W Sent Bell & Bruce[57] W Mr McClintoc Leplant and myself went east found 2 puttowotomie Indians who told us we ware near Lake Michigan that they lived a few miles west on the same water we ware on Returned to the line & then to the Indian village which we found to be mostly of Chippways with one or 2 Frenchmen and a few Puttomies situate at the Junction of the water that we stoped our line on & the creek we crosst last evening which last is called little Callamink the former Big Callamink and that Big Callamink intersects the Lake at the most southern poïnt Runs thence W the distance of upwards of 20 miles and intersects the lake about 12 mile south east of Chicago. left part of our hands Mcclíntoc Mcdonald Bell Davis Leplant & myself set out (with Bill my Black Buoy) for Chicago where we arrive late in the evening much fateaugd and stoped at the house of B. Beaubien a Frenchman[58] got supper but nothing for our horses[59]

Satureday 30th June 1821, par[t] of this day we spent in examining Chicago the Lake, Shore, River &C

Fort Dearborn stands on the western shoar of Lake Michigan south side of the mouth of chicago River, in Latitude 42 Digrees 9 minuts north about 210 miles north & 8 west from vincennes, is about 50 yds square with one Blockhouse in the south west corner one six pounder in a Bastion south E corner on the Lake & one in the northwest no Bastion in the north east on the Lake & mouth of the River comfortable Barracks and Rooms for soldiers & officers a good Brick magazene the latter Built Before this place fell into the hands of the Indians in 1812 &

[57] Charles P. Bruce, one of the chain carriers or markers engaged at Vincennes.

[58] Perhaps Jean Baptiste Beaubien, agent for the American Fur Company at Chicago. He was born in Detroit in 1787, worked as clerk in a trading house on Grand River, and was a merchant in Milwaukee for some years before coming to Chicago and establishing a trading post there. He died in 1863. A. T. Andreas, *History of Chicago . . .* (3 vols. Chicago, 1884-86), 1:84-86; Milo M. Quaife, *Chicago and the Old Northwest, 1673-1835* (Chicago, 1913), 278.

[59] The second book of the Journal ends here.

would not Burn when the oald Fort was Destroyed is now under the command of Major cummins of the 3d US Rgt[60] & capt Bradly[61] with about 140 fine healthy Soldiers the Grarison cultivates an excellent guardion has a fine large field of good wheat which is Just Begining to head. at 12 oclock attended an inspection of Arms

the village of Chicago consist of about 9 or 10 houses & families mostly French Trader without any kind of civil government the village situate on Boath sides of the mouth of chicago River the Prairie here high Dry sandy Soil ellivated about 15 feet above the levil of the water of the Lake Chicago River at is mouth about 3 or 4 chain wide puts in from west to east through the prairie with a small grove on its S Bank & one on the north neither of which continues down to the Lake Shoar a high narrow sod Barr puts out from the point of Land on the north side of chicago River Runs parrellell with the Lake Shore about 40 chain the River passes between this Barr and the main land below the village & its mouth constantly choked up with Sand affording not more than 2 feet of water at the mouth while the common depth of the River from this Barr to the fork the distance of half a mile is 16 feet through the Barr the Soldiers have cut a pass for the water of the River opisit

[60] Major Alexander Cummings was born in Ireland, entered the United States service from Pennsylvania in 1808, and served as captain in the Second Light Dragoons during the War of 1812, was commandant at Fort Dearborn for a short period, and died January 31, 1842. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:344.

[61] Captain Hezekiah Bradley was born in Virginia, entered service in 1808 from Vincennes, Indiana Territory, served with the Second Infantry until May, 1815, when he was transferred to the Third Infantry. The next year he began the rebuilding of Fort Dearborn, and was in command of the post during 1816-17 and again during 1820-21. In 1824 he was given the rank of brevet major. He died March 18, 1826. *Ibid.*, 1:238; Andreas, *History of Chicago*, 1:83, 84; Bessie Louise Pierce, *A History of Chicago* . . . (vols. 1- , New York and London, 1937-), 1:25; Bradley to Secretary of War, February 17, 1809, Newton D. Mereness Calendar of Papers from the National Archives (hereafter cited as Mereness Calendar), War Department, Letters Received.

its mouth the north fork runs parrellell with the Lake Shore for some distance then turn more west and extends 25 mile in the country the South fork Rises in a pond 5 mile west of the mouth in a levil Prairie through which pond there is nine mile of a portage to the Le Plein River a Branch of Illinois[62] we are told in high time of water it flows out of this pond into Boath River and that cannoe can pass it out of one River into the other a communication can easily be opened between them the Grateest difficulty seems to be that of the water beeing 5 or 6 feet higher in the Leplein River than the levil of the Lake. the Leplein River has some falls of small manitude for some distance down it and is intersected by the Kankekee River at the distance of 60 miles from chicago which then forms the Illinois River. throughout the whole country seems to be a grate want of Timber & what few groves we have seen is low scrubby Trees mostly oak and few of Sufficent lenght to afford more than one Rail lenght an many not so long. grate part of the prairie low and wet and the dry land very sandy on the margin of the lake half mile south of Chicago are some hills of white sand that appeare to have been formed by the Beating of the waves and wind ellivated some ten or 12 feet above the levil of the prairie and near 30 above the Lake on which grows a small grove of low pine near this grove on the edge of the prairie saw the Bones of the men killd at the time Ft Dearborn was evacuated in 1812 in an attempt to effect their retreat to Ft Wayn under William Wells[63]

this evening we spent with Doctr Wolcott Indian agent at this place[64] who invited Mrss Mcclintoc Mcdonald & myself to his

[62] This was the Des Plaines River.

[63] In August, 1812, Wells and thirty Miami Indians went to Fort Dearborn to escort the garrison to Fort Wayne. The detachment had scarcely left the fort when they were attacked and suffered severe losses. Wells was among those killed. Bert J. Griswold, *Fort Wayne, Gateway of the West . . .* (*Indiana Historical Collections,* vol. 15, Indianapolis, 1927), 30-32, 40-41, 44-45, 53-54, 55-56; Pierce, *History of Chicago,* 1:22-24; Quaife, *Chicago and the Old Northwest,* 211-31.

[64] Alexander Wolcott was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, on February 14, 1790, graduated from Yale in 1809, served as surgeon's mate during the War of 1812, and as post surgeon from 1816 to 1817,

house where we had a verry pleasant evening had wine &c &c &c. from the Doctr we obtained much satisfactory information Relative to the Lake Rivers country &c

Sunday the first of July

we left chicago early having procured from Capt Bradly of the Army pork & Flour for our Return hard Rain we arrive about 1 oclock at the Indian villages Junction of the Calliminks & found our hands got some Inds to assist us in crossing our horses and Baggage to the north side of the Grand Callimink for the purpose of runing out the state line untill it would intersect the Lake. having assertained that the Grand Callamink intersects the Lake at the southern extremity 30 miles SE of chicago and that after beeing Joind by the Little Callamink intersects the Lake 12 mile SE of Chicago that the Little Callimink Rises in the prairie south of the Lake and has some currant runs some distance west then north and interscts the G[rand] C[allamink] at the village we are now in in the latter we could discover no currant we hired 2 Indians to take a cannoe and Transport the Surveyor & hands to the line which crosses the G C 2 mile east of the Junction I went with the Indians in the cannoe. We allso imployed a Frenchman and an Indian to pilot the horsemen to the Lake Mr McClintoc went with the horses I returned to the line & continued it as follows

68 C 50 Links N Bank G Callamink made mound in prairie

m[ile] 155 25 C Timber 69 wet prairie 76 C Gravly prairie made mound the Timbered land poor sand & Buttonwood swamps

m[ile] 156 2 chain wet prairie 11 C Timber 33 wet prairie 50 chain open pond no mound could be made

when he resigned from service. In August, 1817, he advertised his services as physician at Vincennes. The following year he was appointed Indian agent "to the Lakes." By 1820 his headquarters were at Chicago. Until his marriage in 1823 his bachelor establishment was known as "Cobweb Castle." During the absence of a garrison from Fort Dearborn, 1823-28, Dr. Wolcott was left in charge of the fort property. He died late in 1830. Andreas, *History of Chicago,* 1:90, 457; Heitman, *Historical Register,* 1:1053; Vincennes *Western Sun,* August 9, 1817; U. S. Senate, *Executive Journal,* 3:139, 140.

m[ile] 157 eanded in open pond no mound made
m[ile] 158 10 C Sand Beach 37 C Timber 40 C marshy prairie 45 C Timber 51 C wet prairie 76 C Timber Set Elem from which a spanish oak 18 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S83W 13 L & Do 12 I[nches] D[iameter] S18E 23 L went to camp on Lake shore knight cool no muscheeters slept well
Monday 2d July Run out m[ile] 159 10 C marshy prairie 75 chain Barrens B[ur] o[ak] p[ost] from which a B[ur] o[ak] 10 I[nches] D[iameter] S78W 46 L D[o] 12 [inches diameter] S44W 54 L
m[ile] 160 3 chain a prairie 22 C small grove B[ur] o[ak] Timber 32 C wet prairie 44 C Set white oak post 7 Inches Square from which an aspin 3 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N1 ¼W 112 L Do 6 I[nches] D[iameter] N18E 77 L. Do 7 I[nches] D[iameter] N35E 24 L. Do 8 I[nches] D[iameter] N75E 14 L Do 10 [inches diameter] S88.30E 23 L & a cotton-wood 15 I[nches] D[iameter] S16W 78 L 46 chain intersect Lake Michigan 2 mile east of L[ittle] Callamink & 14 east of Chicago from whence we meander the Lake to assertain the south-ern extremity S32E 43 C, S41E 10C S46E 27 C 50 L to an inlet or creek same course 7.50 makeing 35 C S47.30E 70 C S51E 65 C. S43.15E 30 C. S57E 45 C. S55 D[egrees] 45 m[inutes]E 110 C. S43.30E 92 C S53E 52 C S56 D[egrees] 30 m[inutes]E 67 C to an inlet or creek 1 chain wide then same course 13 C 50 L, then S67 D[egrees] 30 m[inutes]E 106 C S74 D[egrees] 30 m[inutes] E 85 C, S78 D[egrees] 45 m[inutes]E 92 C 50 L, S86E 56 C 50 L S88E 80 Chain beeing miles & Chain east of the point where the state line intersectd the Lake this point beeing the most southern extremity of the lake we planted a pine post and marked it with S B L M [Southern Bend Lake Michigan] it stands on a Sand hill elevatd about 12 feet above the levill of the Lake marked two Bareing Trees cottonwood sout[h] & west of the stake it stands mile & chains South &
mile & C east of the point where the line intersects the Lake. I find the north west corner of the state of Indiana to be 3 mile and 64 chain 14 Links north from the point where

the north Line from vincennes intersects the same—as by an Act of Congress passed in 1816 for the admition of the Indiana Territory into the Union as an Independant State and fixing its Bounds said State is Bounded on the north by an east & west line Drawn through a point 10 mile north of the southern extremity of this Lake from within 2 mile of the state line as we meandered Down the Lake Shoare is covered with small pine and Cedar trees very few large of Building or other use the land appears to be about 6 feet above the levil of the water of the Lake. most of the Way the margin of Lake is lined with small hils of white sand elivated from 5 to 10 feet above the levil of the country Back of them it is my opinion they are formed by the sand beating out of the Lake by the waves when it Becomes Dry the hard wind which pervails here from the north drives it into those heaps. immediately behind those hils the country falls off into pond and marshes that never can admit of settlement nor never will be of much service to our state. R[iver] St Joseph E side L[ake] M[ichigan] 30 mile from Callimink G[rand] R[iver] 60 m[ile] f[rom] L[ittle] after finishing our Line we travled east allong the Lake shore to the mouth of Grand Callimink Distance of about 2 mile, which alltho a very deep pool of water wher our line crossed & we are tolld continues so its whole lenght, at its Junction is choked up with Sand on which we crossed not beeing more than 2 or 3 Inches deep. last evening the wind commensed Blowing a strong gale from the north and has continued all this day (which happily rid us of our common ennimy the muscheeters) is so coll I had to ware my grate coat all day we encamped on the shore under some pine Bushes the wind increaseing and verry cool

Tuesday 3^{d} the morning cool the wind high from N the waves runs on the lake like mountains. We set out Trav^{d} east along the Beach about 3 miles the hills of sand becomeing much higher at the point where we left the L[ake] the sand hills are fifty feet high the summit of some of them covered with pine Bushes some intirely Bare of grass or any other vegitation about ¼ of a mile hills became less and timbered with pine &

B[ur] oak under growth huckleberry Bushes on which we found plenty of fine Berries 4 mile crosst a Deep creek which runs throug a narrow prairie NW the timber w[hite] oak & for ¼ of mil N & S of this prairie some higher than what we have seen for the last 8 days passed a small prairie good Soil then some good Barrens our course SE crosst a Branch R[uns] N Timber large w[hite] oak B[ur] oak hicky walnut & some Beech soil near the Branch good stopt to dine at 12 had Travled about 11 m[iles] Set [out] at 1 Travled 9 mile the land good Levil some small ponds Timber sugar Beech popular walnut Lynn &c stoped in a small prairie to let our horses graze in this prairie we got plenty of fine strawberrys then passed a prairie 2 ½ mile wide soil Best quality saw a small grove of Timber mostly Lynn & cherry then good Timbered land B[ur] oak rather low Travled 8 mile came a large village of Puttawotomie Indians their chief, a fine looking man, gave us a verry pressing invitation to encamp in one of his houses which we declined he then piloted us to a creek where we found plenty of grass and every thing nessciery for an encampment he with others staid and smoked with us untill late had come 30 m[iles]

Wednesday the 4 July last knight & this morning verry cool we cellebrated the day of our Indipendance only in contemplating that we are free & in wishing those hapy whose situation give them leisure and oppertunity for festivity our Indian path on which we travled from the Lake to this village seemed to eand here our intention was to steer for Tippicannoe could here of no path the allmost impassible swamp of Kankikee which gave us so much Trouble on the 24th 25th & 26th aulto extending east to near this village got a young Indian to pilot us to a camp on the Kankikee River whare we are tolld the[y] have a cannoe set out early travld west of south about 9 mile about one half the Distance wet marshy Prairie and the other Timbered land Soil Sandy 2d quality Timber mostly low B[ur] oak some w[hite] o[ak] & hicky under growth some with some huckleberry Bushes (the village at which we encamped last kt is SE of Chicago about 60 mile situate in the midst of

the Kankakee ponds about 30 m[ile] E of State Line & 15 south of L[ake] M[ichigan]) at 11 stop at the N side of the swamp or pond to let our horses rest &c 20 past 4 set out and after waiding 3 h[ours] & 20 minuts we arrive safe on the south side of the swamp north Bank of the Kankikee river where it appears to be running with a smart currant alltho it is spread out to the Bredth of 120 yds having waided about 5 miles in Travling 8 here we found some Indians on a hunting Tour with 2 cannoes they ware encampd at ½ p[ast] 4 got over the creek I swapped A L Daviss horse saddle and Bridle to an Indian for his horse saddle & Bridle paid our Indian gide $1 & some powder and Lead. Set out at 5 travled 4 mile south most of the way wet prairie some groves of B[ur] oak Timber under growth huckleberry Bushes encamped mr killed a Turkey after a good supper the k^{t} cool slept well

Thursday 5 a fine cool morning

Set out at ½ p[ast] 5 travld till 15 p[ast] 9 the country part wet prairie part Timber low B[ur] o[ak] except 2 small groves of large w[hite] and Spanish oak land poor & sandy Travling south on a path which an Indian told us leads to F^{t} Harrison have Travled about 12 mile Set out about 5 mile came to Pekamink a creek the state line crosses some distance west of this an Indian overtook us & after taking dinner with us he put us on a path he said would take [us] to Tippecannoe (saw some huts of Puttomies) Travled about 14 mile SE through a poor country Saw one small Dry Rich prairie the most of the country wet prairie all swampy and levil never can admit of cultivation lost our path in a swamp & encamped for the kt had come about 14 m[iles] my horse tierd I had to walk muscheeter very plenty

Friday the 6th a fin[e] morning Set out at 6 at 7 crosst a small creek run NE at 9 crosst a Larg creek Runing SE having Travled about 10 miles. Set [out at] ½ p[ast] 9 at 10 came to Tippecannoe River 2 mile on a fine high Bank where we saw sine of having Been an oald Indian village went down to the mouth of the large creek we had crossed 1 ½ mile Back to the South side of the creek lost some of my company by there

turning off the way I went on about 5 miles & encamped. an Indian man & squaw came to my camp from them we Learnt something of the time it would take us to arrive at the Propetts Town A L Davis and myself went to hunt the lost men after meeting them on the trail went to my camp set out at 45 p[ast] 4 Travled untill ½ p[ast] 6 through a fine long & verry Rich prairie our course south after travling 2 ½ hours the prairie opens to the west no timber can be seen we encamped at the edge of a small grove had Travled about 7 mile

Satureday the 7 Set out at Sunrise Travled through some poor prairie the country then becomes Rather Broken with some deep hollows runing to the NE into Tippicannoe River which we are going Down & near some land 2d quality well timbered with w[hite] oak at 8 passed a prairie 1 & ½ mile long N & S 1 mile wide E & W at the N eand good land Timber sugar walnut &c prairie high dry Best quality soil then some Timbered land Broken with hollows & Branches of good water at 9 arrive on the spot where the Celibrated Propits town 12 mile was Burnt in 1811 little appearance of having once been a large Town only one house of hued logs Built by a halfbreed called Burnet who had reserve for him in the Treaty of St mary in 1818 2 sections of land at this place (he is now dead[65] & on this the residance of warriors once no humon beeing is to be seen took Breckfast & at 11 set out to view the ground where the Battle of Tippecannoe was fought the place wher the Town stood is on the NW side of wabash the River Run from N to S 2 mile below the mouth of Tippicannoe River on a second Bank or high ground Between the emminance on which the Town stood an the River is a Bottom of 50 yds Bredth the site high &

[65] Two sections each were reserved in the Potawatomi Treaty of St. Mary's to James, John, Isaac, Jacob, and Abraham Burnett, and reserves of one section each to Rebecca and Nancy Burnett, nephews and nieces of the principal chief of the nation, Topenebee or Topinebe. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:168-69. Six of the sections were to be located on the Wabash River below the mouth of the Tippecanoe, and the other six at the mouth of Flint River. Isaac Burnett died in 1820. J. Wesley Whickcar, "Potawatomi Reservations in Benton, Fountain, Warren and Tippecanoe Counties," in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 22(1926):32.

Beautifull extending Back half mile near one mile NW of this is the Battle ground in a small grove of Timber surround by a narrow prairie through which on the N runs a small creek called Little Tippicannoe. on arriveing at the B[attle] ground my feeling is easier concieved than described the graves (8 in n°) seem to have been opened. one quarter of a mile before we arrive here we began to find humon Bones on the B ground the Bones of men and horses lie Bleching together whither our men or Indian it is unknown no marble monument make the spot where the heroes lie who fell for thier country but they will live in memmory of the frends of Liberty.[66] returnd & set out ½ p[ast] 1 2 mile saw some Indian huts in the lower eand of the prairie once cultivated by the followers of Tecumseh called at one where we found 2 squaws & 1 child to buy provision as we ware out they would not sell but on Beeing told we had been out some time the[y] gave us dryed venison part of which one of them threw into a morter and pounded untill it become fine not much unlike Indian meal. Set out on a path for the Little ducks a Kickkapoo Town on the river near the mouth of pine creek. found some hunters who gave us meat to eat. we Bought a vennison ham and encamped after Travling about 15 mile through fine land

Sunday the 8 a fine cool morning set out at ½ p[ast] 4 left the Indian path Steerd south of W the Timber & Land good some prairie part good soil part wet will all admit of cultivation came on a path runing NE & SW travled SW at 15 p[ast] 8 stopt to let our horses graze and eat the venison the squaw gave us last evening had come about 12 mile Set out at 45 p[ast] 10 at ½ p[ast] 2 arrive at a Kikapoo village in

[66] The battleground was included in a tract of 156¾ acres which Tipton purchased at the Crawfordsville Land Office on November 13, 1829. The following spring he invited a number of the survivors of the battle and others interested to gather there and place the bones in a common grave. In 1836 Tipton gave the site of the battleground to the state. It was not until 1908 that the present monument, erected by the state and federal governments, was dedicated. R. P. De Hart (ed.), *Past and Present of Tippecanoe County Indiana* (2 vols. Indianapolis, 1909), 1:97.

the Wabash Bottom through this village runs a creek of clier water Large plenty to turn any kind of mill they have several acres of good Corn most of it now Tausiling thier chief Little Duck a little oald ill looking man[67] this village is situate 30 mile SW of Prophits Town 1 mile above the mouth of pine creek Bot some venison & pr moccisons Set out at 1 on our way Mr McClintoc killed a Turkey arrive and stopt to dine on pine creek had come about 8 mile had to eat Broild Turkeys Brest with our coffy have had no Bread since yesterday morning & but little then the country good soil some Timber & some prairie from all appearance well waterd Sent Mr Le plant interpretor & mjr D Bell up to Town to buy moccison after a good Dinner set out at 4 Travled Down the River Bottom most of the evening saw some fine Land encamped having Travled about 8 m[iles]

Monday the 9th Set out early stopt and Drank the last of our coffee set out and [at] 1 arrive at the house of Mr Hoovey who lives in a Bottom south side Big vermillion first house on the wabash waters had Dinner whisky corn for our horses &c run 3 m[iles] to Colemans[68]

[67] Little Duck, or Little Ducks, is mentioned occasionally in the letters written by Benjamin Parke to Governor Posey during the unrest following the War of 1812. He took part in several engagements against the Americans but after the Battle of Tippecanoe became a faithful friend of the white people. Parke says of the Vermillion Kickapoo, in a letter of April 10, 1816, that they "are intruders, but they have for many years been in the quiet possession of the country they inhabit on the Wabash and Vermillion and may now be considered as the rightfull occupants." In 1819 the tribe ceded all claim to lands on the Wabash or its tributaries. Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 2:722, 723-24, 726, 742; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:184; J. Wesley Whicker, *Historical Sketches of the Wabash Valley* ([Attica], 1916), 6-7.

[68] John M. Colman, formerly an associate judge of Washington County, owned land in this district and was commissioner of Vigo County in 1820. He served in both houses of the legislature. *Biographical and Historical Record of Vermillion County, Indiana . . .* (Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, 1888), 278-79; Bradsby, *History of Vigo County,* 293; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 212, 225; Colman to Thomas Posey, January 3, 1816, William H. English Collection, Indiana Historical Society.

Tuesday the 10 cloudy morning after Breckfast set out stopt a[t] Clinton a small village of 6 or 7 houses on the NW Bank of wabash in parke county Ia on Section 15 in Town 14 N of R 9 W set out & after Dark arrive in Terre Haute 31 mile
Wednesday 11 Sent my Buoy Bill and part of the hands to vincennes the Survey[or] and 2 hands had went to the line west of F^{t} Harrison as we had 15 mile of it to correct after beeing verry frendly Treated by Col T H Blake[69] J Collitt[70] &c we set out after Dinner and at dark found the surveyor Macdonald &c at the house of A Sander
Thurday 12 a fine cool morning Set out after Breckfast to correct the line as follows

South from post n° 15

Correcting Line 12th July 1821 15 mile post B[lack] walnut hicky 8 [inches diameter] S2E 25 L & o[ak] 15 [inches diameter] N51E 52 L land levil Timber & soil good 60 chain Praire 63 C Timber 68 C prairie 78 C Timber. post Sassafras from which a sugar 12 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N15W 19 [L] & Beech 30 I[nches] D[iameter] N57E 50 L mile Tree 14

[69] Thomas H. Blake was born in Calvert, Maryland, on June 14, 1792. He studied law at Washington, D. C., served in the militia during the War of 1812, moved to Kentucky and then to Indiana, where he practiced law at Vincennes, later removing to Terre Haute. He was district attorney for Indiana in 1817-18, and presiding judge of the First Judicial District, May-December, 1818. He served four sessions in the Indiana legislature between 1819 and 1830, and one term in Congress, 1827-29. From 1842 to 1845 he was commissioner of the General Land Office; he was also president of the Wabash and Erie Canal Company. He died on November 28, 1849. Monks (ed.), *Courts and Lawyers,* 1:66; 2:414; Beckwith, *History of Vigo and Parke Counties,* 55, 62; *Biographical Directory of Congress,* 709.

[70] John Collett was born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1760, moved to Pennsylvania in 1786, and to Chillicothe in 1797. He was among the first purchasers of lots in Columbus, Ohio. In 1818, having been appointed government land surveyor in Indiana, he removed to Terre Haute. When Vermillion County was formed in 1824 he settled at Newport and operated the first tavern in that place. He died at Eugene, January 22, 1834, and is buried at Terre Haute. John D. Collett, "The Collett Family," in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 35(1939):339-40.

14 mile Soil levil Timber sugar Beech & oak Set sugar post from which an Ash 15 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S3W 20 L & a Beech 18 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N85E 39 L marked mile Tree number 13

13th mile Soil Broken with some small Branches Runing W Timber sugar o[ak] & Beech &c post Sugar from which a white oak 18 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N82E 34 L & Do 10 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S4W 30 L mile Tree marked 12 mile on a Beech

mile 12 10 chain creek 25 L wide Runs SE 20 chain same C[reek] SW 25 chain Same C[reek] SE land Broken with hollows soil good Timber sugar Beech walnut popular Lynn &c Set Elm post from which a walnut 18 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N 45E 13 [L] & popular 48 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S17W 15 L marked 10 mile Tree good water

10 mile Land Broken with some small hollows Timber sugar Beech popular &c good Soil Set Beech post from which a Beech 18 [inches diameter] S11E 31 L & Do 10 I[nches] D[iameter] N22E 29 L mile Tree marked 10 mile on a Beech staid all kt at McReas

Friday 13 July 1821

10 m[ile] 7 chain Sugar creek 50 L wide Runs SE Set Sugar post from which a hicky 12 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S65W 16 L & Do 10 [inches diameter] N44E 9 L marked 9 mile Tree Land good This mile Run at 7.1 m[inute]

8 m[ile] a Beech p[ost] Beech 15 I[nches] D[iameter] Bares N29[E] 30 L & Beech 12 I[nches] D[iameter] S22W 17 L Soil Broken with hollows runing E 7 m[ile] Set B[ur] oak post from which a Beech 18 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N42W 16 L & Ironwood 3 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S6E 15 L marked 7 mile on a Beech

7th mile land Rolling & poor 2 creeks Branches of Sugar creek Set p[ost] sassafras from which a hicky 12 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N21W 20 L & Do 10 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N 50E 10 L marked mile Tree 6 on hicky

6th mile 2d Rate Rolling land Timber w[hite] o[ak] Beech Sugar &c Set sassafras p[ost] from which a hicky 10 I[nches] D[iameter] Bares S5E 7 L & Do 9 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears]

N5W 12 L marked Beech tree 5 miles variation 7 D[egrees] 00 m[inutes]
5 mile variation 6.55 land Broken with hollows Set sassafras p[ost] from which Sycamore 24 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S50W 54 L & Lynn 12 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S44E 23 [L] marked 4 mile on a Sycamore
4th mile land second quality Timber w[hite] o[ak] sugar Beech popular &c Set sassafras post from w[hich] a w[hite] oak 36 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S25W 32 L & Beech 8 I[nches] D[iameter] S31E 52 L marked Beech mile Tree with mile 3 Staid at Esqr Blacks house[71] was treated very kindly
Satureday 14 a fine cool morning 3[d] mile the land levil & good a B[lack] walnut 4 I[nches] D[iameter] for post from which a Beech 28 I[nches] D[iamter] B[ears] N50E 22 L & a hicky 12 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S25W 13 L marked 2 mile on a Beech in wabash Bottom
mile 2 overflowed Bottom some ponds on creek Set mulberry post from which a B[lack] walnut 10 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N20W 23 L & w[hite] walnut 9 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] S20E 12 L. marke 1 mile on a w[hite] walnut
mile 1 mostly overflowed Bottom Small part dry good land intersectd the river within 10 Links of the point agreed and Set a mulberry post 6 Inches square 40 Links north from the waters edge* the land a small grassy Barren the middle of it opisit the line our work in the woods beeing eanded we set out for vincenes about 12 oclock

* Bareing Trees from our post on the Bank at the beging of the line a sycamore 38 I[nches] D[iameter] B[ears] N71W 20 L & Do 36 I[nches] D[iameter] N84E 39 L Smyrna at mouth of Honey creek E B[ank] wabash[72] arrive a[t] merome 24 mile staid at Lindsey

[71] James Black was commissioned justice of the peace, Sullivan County, January 18, 1819. Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[72] In describing early towns and villages of Vigo County, H. C. Bradsby says: "One of the oldest outlying villages was Smyrna . . . laid out in 1818 by Caleb Arnold. It was where Honey creek empties into the Wabash river. People settled there and commenced to build a town. The 'shakes' took a few turns, and its ruins were 'shuck' out of

Sunday 15 had Breckfast Shakerstown Set out and arrive in Vincennes remaind in vincennes untill the 26 makeing [report] &c Set out and on the 30 arrive safe in Corydon

JOHN TIPTON

TIPTON: ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR LEGISLATURE, May 21, 1821

[Corydon *Indiana Gazette,* June 7, 1821]

FELLOW CITIZENS OF HARRISON COUNTY, IND.—

Possessing as much & perhaps more vanity than other men, I again tender my services, if elected, as one of your Representatives in the next general Assembly. In doing which, I can make no pledge to induce you to elect me; but refer you to the journals of the last session for my votes and opinions, as a member thereof.[73] I leave you to judge of the future, by my past conduct. I will be absent until some time in the month of July next, on public business; at which time that business will close, and I will return if health permits. Not[h]ing could be more gratifying to me, than to be again honored by being your choice: if I am not elected, I hope you will choose men more able to represent you.

Your obed't serv't.

JOHN TIPTON

21st May 1821.

TIPTON AND SAMUEL MCCLINTOC TO INDIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY, July 25, 1821

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

To the Honbl the Senate and house of Representatives of the State of Indiana at Corydon assembled

The under signed commissioners appointed by the Governors

existence." *History of Vigo County,* 475. The town is advertised in the Vincennes *Western Sun,* April 18, 1818, with Caleb Arnold and William Winter as proprietors.

[73] Tipton's past course in the Assembly and as sheriff was sharply criticized and warmly defended by correspondents of the Corydon *Indiana Gazette* in its issues of July 12–August 2, 1821. See his defense under date of August 3, *post,* 282-91.

of the States of Indiana & Illinois in pursuance of two several acts, one passed by the Legislature of the State of Indiana and approved 8th of January 1821 entitled:—An act provideing for runing and markeing the Line divideing the States of Indiana & Illinois and a similar Act passed by the legislature of the State of Illinois approoved 6th of February 1821, met at the courthouse in Vincennes on Friday the 18th day of may 1821, beeing the day appointed by the executive authorities of the aforesaid States for that purpose and after beeing duly sworn Imployd John Mcdonald as surveyor a sufficent number of chainmen and other persons and have adjusted run and marked Said State line as required in the above mentioned acts.—and in pursuance of an Act of congress approved 19th of aprile 1816 to enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a constitution and State Government, which will more fully and at length appear referance beeing had to the map and field notes of Said line all of which are respectfully Submitted[74]

Given under our hands at vincennes this 25th day of July 1821

SAM[l] McCLINTOC
JOHN TIPTON

TIPTON TO EDITORS CORYDON INDIANA GAZETTE, *ca.* August 2, 1821

[Corydon *Indiana Gazette,* August 2, 1821]

MESSRS. EDITORS—During my absence I have been attacked in a manner, qualified to induce individuals to conclude that my

[74] McDonald's plat and field notes were presented to the Assemblies of Indiana and Illinois at their next legislative sessions. Because the report did not specify at what point in Vincennes the survey was begun, the Illinois Assembly refused to approve it until assured by their commissioner that their interests were fully protected. McClintoc said that the line was begun at the courthouse, but that Tipton refused to have this statement included in the report, fearing objection from his own state. Tipton's Journal speaks of beginning the line "opisit the vincennes Hotell on the NW Bank of Wabash." The Indiana Assembly approved the line on December 14, 1821, and the Illinois Assembly gave their approval on February 17, 1823. *Laws of Indiana,* 1821-22, p. 173; *Laws of Illinois,* 1822-23, pp. 159-60; photostatic copies of McClintoc's report, in the Indiana State Library.

claim to integrity was rendered doubtful. Having but just returned, I have not had time to see those gentlemen, whose names have been introduced against me, in those false publications, in time for this week's paper. But from respect to my fellow citizens, I will reply to those charges, before the first Monday in August and as soon as I can be prepared.

JOHN TIPTON.

TIPTON TO CITIZENS OF HARRISON COUNTY, August 3, 1821

[Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, August 9, 1821]

TO THE CITIZENS OF HARRISON COUNTY

It affords me no small degree of pleasure to mingle again in intercourse with you, after an absence of nearly three months; but that pleasure which I had anticipated is lessened upon my return, by meeting numerous publications in the Gazette which originated from revengeful motives, and intended for no other purpose than to prevent my re-election to the House of Representatives, and thereby to lessen me in your good opinion, which it has always been my highest ambition to possess.

The official business by which I was longer detained than I had expected has been completed. I hope to the satisfaction of the honest part of the community; and immediately upon my return, I called on the gentlemen referred to, in the charges against me excepting Potts, whose residence from town being so far distant as to prevent, but in place of which, I submit the certificates of Mr. Heth and others. These documents will prove how much has been published and by some individuals urged against me without foundation.

I am called on in the Indiana Gazette of the 13th of July, "to inform the public upon what ground I had collected and detained money, improperly from Potts, by taxing him with costs as Sheriff, which is not allowed by law." "And also, why I have collected and kept money from Mr. Doan of Pittsburg, Pa." Read the statements of the Clerk of our court, which are in my opinion sufficient to convince every unprejudiced mind, that in the case of Potts, I done more to favor than to wrong him. You will find that I took his note instead of money, both for the

witnesses and my own fees, and had to advance the money out of my own pocket to pay part of the witnesses fees amounting to more than fifty dollars. This fact Mr Potts cannot deny. I done so at his request, to give him the benefit of new trial, and you will be satisfied that a mistake occurred through an error of the Clerk, as he himself admits

CLERK'S OFFICE Aug. 1, 1821

At the request of Gen John Tipton I do certify that the execution issued out of this office, in favor of Henry Doan and at the request of the plaintiff's attorney, current money was endorsed on said execution, on which execution the Sheriff returned, satisfied. Sometime after the money was made, Gen. Tipton left this place for White river. When he was about to start, he came to my office and left the money for Mr. Doane; and shortly after I received the money, I tendered the same to Doane's attorney which money he refused to receive, and it is remaining in my hands still ready for him.

As it respects the case of Joseph Potts:—James Ayres had a suit in the Harrison Circuit Court against the said Joseph Potts, which suit had been in court for a considerable length of time, and finally Ayres obtained a verdict against Potts for fifty dollars—Potts got a new trial on payment of all costs, which he had not the money at that time to pay; but for the purpose of giving him an opportunity for a new trial, Gen. Tipton took Potts note for the Sheriffs and witnesses' fees, and give Potts the cost bill with a receipt, and I took Potts' note for my fees. Sometime after Potts give his note, Tipton assigned it to Daniel French, upon which note Potts confessed a judgment, and afterwards filed a bill in chancery against Gen. Tipton—saying that Tipton had charged him with more fees than he was entitled to. Sometime after the bill was filed, I understood that Gen. Tipton settled with Potts, the amount of fees which on a close examination of the papers appeared to have been overcharged, and through errors of mine in making out the Sheriffs costs of a small amount. As it respects charges for fees as Sheriff, so far as it has come to my knowledge, those of the

present and former Sheriffs are the same as those charged by Tipton for similar services.

H.W. HETH, Clerk.

Thomas Highfill has been referred to likewise, as an individual whom I have wronged in the discharge of my official duties as Sheriff of this county. The following certificate will sufficiently prove the falsehood of this charge.

I do hereby certify, in answer to some publication, in the Indiana Gazette against John Tipton, that sometime since, perhaps near two years, a difference took place between said Tipton and myself, relative to work done by me for him and an execution, that he had against me for collection as Sheriff; that the business was settled to my entire satisfaction and that he did not retain more money from me, than he was entitled to by law. Given under my hand this first day of August 1821

HENRY STULL. THOS. HIGHFILL.

Another charge is bottomed upon a transaction with John Cooprider. Up on my seeing him and reminding him of our contract, and the circumstances attending it, he recollected facts which had escaped his memory when he gave a certificate on the 28th day of July, and he gave me another on the 31st, which does away the charge contained in the certificate published by "A Farmer," on the next day. The first day of August, Mr. C. understanding his first certificate was about to be published, as well as the one he had given me, addressed a note to the Editors of the Gazette, wishing to recall the certificate given to the Farmer for the purpose of comparing and altering it, so as to embrace facts which he did not recollect, when he gave the first certificate. The Editors did not feel at liberty to give up the first certificate to C., because it came to their hands for publication by another person; with this explanation it has become necessary to subjoin the certificate given by Mr. C on the 31st of July, as well as the letter addressed by him to the editors of the Gazette.

31st July 1821.

CITIZENS OF HARRISON COUNTY.

Having seen in the Gazette, a publication signed A Farmer,

against gen. John Tipton's conduct as sheriff, relative to an execution of Wm D. Little vs. me, for your satisfaction and information I state the facts: Tipton had an execution which I replevied for current money. when the replevin was out, a second execution issued, he called on me, I asked him to indulge and not sell my property. he told me he would pay it and wait, if I would give him good money. he waited some months and I paid him land office money.

Attest. JOHN COOPRIDER.

WM. LONG.

CORYDON, August 1, 1821.

MESSRS EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE—Having been called on by some gentlemen, for a certificate respecting a transaction between Gen. John Tipton and myself, I gave them a statement which I signed and kept no copy of it. Since that time I gave a second one embracing facts, which at that time had escaped my memory. You will therefore please publish neither of them, should they come to the office, until I have an opportunity of examining and comparing them together. Should they be in your possession, you will please send them by the bearer, and I pledge myself to return a statement of all the facts to your office in half an hour.

Your's &c.

JOHN COOPRIDER.[75]

I am again charged with taking double commission, intending thereby to convey the idea, that I have charged unlawful fees for the collection of money as sheriff I refer you to the foregoing certificate of Mr. Heth and the following certificate of His Honor Judge Floyd, and Co[l] Paddacks the present Sheriff

[75] Cooprider issued a new statement on the subject of the certificates, through the Corydon *Gazette* of August 16, 1821. He said that Tipton had dictated the letter of August 1, and the second certificate, and charged Tipton with taking advantage of him in the wording of the certificate. He concluded: "From this specimen of Gen. Tipton's candour and liberality I think the *honest,* but *illiterate* part of the community had better be on their guard when they give certificates or transact business with him lest they be brought into his snare."

July 31, 1821.

To General John Tipton.

Sir—In compliance with your request, I proceed to give as near as my recollection will serve me, such answer as I deem consistent with truth, to an interrogatory in one of the newspapers, in which I am referred to as proof of one of the statements made by a writer, signed "Impartial Observer." Sometime last summer perhaps, I was in conversation with several gentlemen, when the subject of officer's fees became the *topic.* It was named by some person present, that Genl. Tipton had taken, when collecting an execution from Thomas Highfield, double commission (that is to say) when the debt was replevied, the Sheriff's commission was included in the bond; that when the execution which issued on the replevin bond was collected, that he had again charged commission on the whole sum. When Highfield became dissatisfied with the charge, he applied to the General who paid him the money back. I then remarked that I had paid in a similar manner for myself and others, to a very considerable amount; the precise sum I do not recollect; and if the General had paid back the money to Mr. Highfield, he should also pay me. I remarked, perhaps at the time, that I should call upon him to liquidate or adjust the matter, which I expected he would do, but if he did refuse that I should commence suit It may be that Major Hurst was present, and if so, I probably then told him, that if the matter could not be adjusted between the General and myself, that he might consider himself employed for me. This is I think about the substance of all the conversation which I have had on that subject.

As to my having charged you with receiving the money corruptly or with a knowledge of its illegality, I have no such recollection, nor do I believe that I ever did. It may be asked, why did not I call this matter up sooner. I answer that although my opinion has not changed on that subject, yet to my knowledge most of the Sheriffs in the state with whom I have had an acquaintance have been in the habit of making similar charges on execution. With this knowledge I did not think proper to

take the question before a legal tribunal. The observations made by me grew out of the circumstance of your paying the money back to Highfill, which I considered tantamount to an acknowledgment that the charge was illegal.

Should these hasty remarks be of any use to you, I shall feel gratified that an improper construction was not given to my conversation at different times.

Your's &c.

DAVIS FLOYD.

P.S. You request me to state, whether when I acted as Sheriff of Clark county I did not make similar charges. I assure you that with any degree of certainty I cannot, but think from the circumstance of that being the practice now, that it was so then.

D.F.

I do hereby certify that, when I take Replevin bonds that I include the sheriff's commission in said bond, which is two and one half per cent as allowed by law; also certify that I never have discovered from the papers in the Clerks office that Gen. Tipton exacted money from any person unlawfully or incorrectly. Given under my hand this 2d August 1821.

JOSEPH PADDACKS.

The Judge in his statements, has thrown into his certificate several expressions of an uncertain character, as it regards his object; but yet it proves that he has not authorised H. Hurst to commence suit against me—it proves also, that the mode by which I have charged commission for collecting is the same as that of all other sheriffs throughout the state, as well as the Judge himself when he was sheriff of Clark county. Yet notwithstanding these facts, it is made a charge by my enemies to prove that I have acted dishonestly. This same mode of charging commission is general in this state by other sheriffs and has existed for years, and its legality never doubted in this county or else where;[76] yet, at a moment when I was absent, my

[76] Sheriff's fees were set out in a law of 1818. For selling property on an execution, the sheriff was allowed five per cent on the first $300

enemies for the purpose of defeating my election, and thereby, in their imagination opening the road to office for them and their friends have made it a question against me.

I am charged with having the new county of Bartholomew, so formed as regards its boundaries and with having nominated all the Commissioners to locate the seat of Justice, for the purpose of procuring it, on my own land. The boundaries of Bartholomew county, as established, do not differ from the boundaries prayed for, (to the best of my recollection) in the petition, by the inhabitants. More than five or six sections of land, the land spoken of by the writers in the Gazette, do not form part of Bartholomew county, but is temporally attached to it. This was done that the representatives of Bartholomew and Monroe counties, who will meet in the next General Assembly, may adjust it as they think proper, as it is very poor hilly land, that does not, nor perhaps never will admit of being tilled. The idea is ridiculous and defeats its own object, to suppose that I could influence both the senate and the house of representatives to establish a county in such an improper manner, as is charged against me, in the newspaper, and then with all nominate all the commissioners to locate the seat of justice.[77]

and two per cent on all sums above that amount, but when the money was paid without seizure, or when the lands or goods seized were not sold, only one-half of the above commission was allowed. *Laws of Indiana,* 1817-18 (general), pp. 243-44. Further implications concerning Tipton's method of charging commissions are contained in an anonymous letter to Joseph Paddacks, who succeeded Tipton as sheriff (Corydon *Indiana Gazette,* September 20, 1821). The author asked whether Tipton had charged commission on principal, interest, and costs; whether he had charged commission on replevy bonds and again on final collection of moneys; and whether he required Paddacks to pay him commission in cases where he took the replevy bonds and Paddacks made the collection.

[77] The House and Senate disagreed over the boundaries of Bartholomew County. A joint committee, of which Tipton was a member, finally reported a bill with the boundaries as set forth in the House bill, the area between Monroe and Bartholomew counties to be attached temporarily to Bartholomew for purposes of jurisdiction, but not to be considered in the choice of a county seat. Indiana *House Journal,* 1820-21, pp. 20, 60, 72, 78, 84, 110, 132-33, 144-45, 204-5, 211-12, 215, 216, 235-36. Among

Surely so much would have been out of the power of any one member, and why should not both the members of the Senate and of the house of representatives, who voted for the law establishing the county of Bartholomew, be censured and called to an account for supporting such a measure, if it be so much against public justice; that is not the object of my accusors, it is to fix upon me what was done by a majority of both Houses, and to defeat my election. But they do not wish to censure any other members of the Legislative body on that ground.

I am also charged with introducing the law, requiring the state line to be run between this state and Illinois; and that if the law had not passed, Congress would have caused the line to be run, and saved the expense of this state:[78] The truth of this

the five commissioners to select a county seat, only one, William P. Thomasson of Harrison County, is often mentioned in the Tipton Papers. *Laws of Indiana,* 1820-21, p. 81. The county seat was located in sections 24 and 25, township 9 north, range 5 east, on land belonging to Tipton and Luke Bonesteel. Tipton had entered the east half of the northeast quarter of section 21, all of the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 24 in August, 1820. In April, 1822, Bonesteel and Tipton each deeded to the county agent, John Farquar, thirty acres of land for the use of the county. The consideration for Bonesteel's land was put at $2,000, and for Tipton's, at $1,000. When Tipton's deed was re-recorded in 1843, however, the consideration was put at $2,000. It seems likely that the sums set out were valuations placed on the land, and that, in fact, the land was donated. Bartholomew County Tract Book; Bartholomew County Deed Records, A:41-42, 42-43; I:178-79.

The county seat was named Tiptona, but the name was soon changed to Columbus, a change attributed by George Pence ("Makers of Bartholomew County," in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 22[1926]:73) to the objections of a Whiggish community to a Democratic name. Tipton is said to have planned to move to Tiptona, but to have reversed his decision and vowed never to set foot in the town again after the change of name and his failure to secure a place on the county commission. *History of Bartholomew County* (1888), 314.

[78] The Indiana General Assembly at its 1819-20 session petitioned Congress for a survey and marking of the boundary between Indiana and Illinois. A bill for this purpose passed the Senate on April 13, 1820, but was tabled in the House on third reading. Indiana *House Journal,* 1819-20, pp. 151, 224, 231; *Annals of Congress,* 16 Congress, 1 session, 364, 491, 494, 598, 601, 1833, 1837, 1899.

case is, that the law originated in the Senate, and I confidently believe by Judge Polk of Knox county, and the western members, who were favorable to its passage, urged that it would be very difficult, unless the line was established to punish horse thieves and other culprits, on account of the uncertainty that would sometimes happen, in determining whether the crimes were committed in this state or Illinois. If there was no necessity to have the line run, why did Illinoise pass a similar law, and unite in establishing the state line? or does the writer believe that I influenced the Legislature of not only one, but two state to pass laws for my convenience? Surely this this would be ascribing to me more influence, than has fallen to the lot of any man.

The other charges against me are so notoriously false or frivolous, I will not at this time answer them.

The short period since my return, has been devoted to procuring documents in my defence, and has rendered it impossible for me to visit the different neighborhoods to see my old friends, and the very limited time afforded me, to procure those documents, compared with the time and exertion employed against me, made the task much more difficult than it otherwise would have been, yet I hope they will be satisfactory and that you will thereby be convinced that I am not the less worthy of your suffrage than I have heretofore been.

To err is the unavoidable condition of man. To be misled by want of recollection or the errenous conclusions of falible judgment, is what all men are liable to, but my enemies (not directly, but in their own way) would deprive me if they could of that honesty of intentions, which gives value to character, and renders man valuable to his country and himself.

If my claims to your good opinion are to be sacrificed by those charges against me, I ought to have been put down long since. What claims have my enemies to the love of public good, when they kept the charges, which have existed, (if they ever did exist) so long, and might have been urged against me, before the last August election, those of the state line & Bartholomew

excepted? I have already taken all the time I can, with any degree of propriety, to justify my conduct against the charges, and will leave them.

Fellow citizens of Harrison county,—You have long known me; and from you I have derived whatever claims I may have to public consideration. In discharge of the trusts, which you have confided to me, it has been my object to discharge them to your interests and to the public good; and it cannot be denied, as Sheriff of the county, that I made use of every lawful means to save the property of individuals. I have lived among you in peace and in war—in both of which, I have endeavored to discharge my duty as a good citizen; and it is now for you to determine whether I am to be supplanted by those whose greatest object is, to injure me more than to benefit the public. To your decision I will submit, with a firm reliance upon the correctness with which you will decide on Monday next: satisfied that you will never do me an injustice when you are properly informed.[79]

Your fellow citizen,

August 3, 1821 JOHN TIPTON.

TIPTON TO EDITORS OF INDIANA GAZETTE, August 9, 1821

[Corydon *Indiana Gazette,* August 9, 1821]

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDIANA GAZETTE.

I did intend to send you for publication in your number of to day, one or more certificates further to answer and explain the charges which have been published against me; but have not had time to call on persons to obtain them. I will procure and publish them as soon as convenient, and feel myself bound to answer any charges or enquiries made by one of the respectable citizens of Harrison or any other county, when they sign their

[79] According to the Corydon *Indiana Gazette* of August 16, 1821, Tipton received the highest number of votes for representative, 821; John N. Dunbar received 592 votes. Unsuccessful candidates were Seth M. Levenworth, 297; Jacob Kinmer, 189; Thomas Posey, 103; John Server, 50; James T. Robinson, 7. James B. Slaughter was elected senator from Harrison and Crawford counties.

names to such publication, that I may avail myself of the privilege of judging of their claims to respectability—my reputation being as near to me after as before the first Monday in August.

Aug. 9, 1821.

JOHN TIPTON.

JOSHUA SHIELDS AND TIPTON: ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, November 15, 1821

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

ARTICLE of an agreement made and entered into between Joshua Shields of Harrison County and John Tipton of Corydon Ind[a], witnesseth that the said Shields binds himself to work at the mill, and on the farm, of the said Tipton, on blue river,[80] for the term of one year comenseing the first day of december next, and to use his own waggon, oxen, and horses, and Tipton oxen for haulling and all other work where a teeme is nesscierry, which teem are to be fed out of the corn &c now raised or that hereafter may be raised on the Said farm, and the rent corn due Shields, and all other Stock owned by either of them to be Supported Jointly and used for the bennefit of said mill and farm, and the Said Shields is to assist in building a gristmill if Tipton wishes one built dureing the year, and to help cliar land now enclosed in a field on Said farm, for which Shields is to have half of the prophits of Said mill and farm dureing the year, and should that not be deemed a Sufficent compensation for his labour, he is to have the hole prophits of said mill or mills and farm after the year expires, sufficent time to compensate him for his years work each of them is to have an

[80] This is apparently the farm on the northeast quarter of section 30, township 3 south, range 3 east which Tipton later purchased of Walter Craig, of Pennsylvania, and Samuel Flanagan, of Harrison County. Craig deeded his undivided half of the quarter section to Tipton on August 6, 1823, for $1,250, and Flanagan deeded the other half on July 14, 1827, for $1,500. Harrison County Deed Records, D:159-60; E:143-44. Papers in a suit of *Craig* v. *Nathan Taylor and Tipton* indicate that the sawmill had burned sometime before October, 1823. Harrison County Circuit Court, Judgments, File Box C. Tipton's farm adjoined the land formerly owned by William Henry Harrison.

equel part of expense of hireing hands, and keeping said mill in repair

15th november 1821

Test JOSHUA SHIELDS
WM TRUITT JOHN TIPTON

JONATHAN JENNINGS TO TIPTON: COMMISSION AS MAJOR GENERAL, January 25, 1822

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

JONATHAN JENNINGS,
GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,
To All Who Shall See These Presents:—GREETING.

KNOW YE, That from the special trust and confidence reposed in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and ability of John Tipton I have commissioned and do by these presents commission him a Major General in the Second Division of the Militia of the State of Indiana; to have rank as such, from the date hereof, and during good behaviour. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of a Major General And I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command, to be obedient to his orders as Major General and he is to observe and obey such orders and instructions from time to time, as he shall receive from his superior officers, according to the Rules and Dicipline of War.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused to be affixed the seal of the State of Indiana, at Corydon, the twenty fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two the sixth year of the State; and of the Independence of the United States, the forty fifth.

[SEAL]

BY THE GOVERNOR JONATHAN JENNINGS

R. A. NEW *Secretary.*

STATE OF INDIANA } Sct
HARRISON COUNTY }

This day personally appeared before the under signed a Justice

of the peace in and for the County aforesaid; the within named John Tipton and took the several oaths as required by the Constitution and Laws of this State given under my hand and seal this first day of February 1822

GILLIS MCBEAN J P (Seal)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT CORYDON Oct. 22, 1824.

I do hereby accept the resignation of Major General John Tipton on account of removal from "the bounds of the Division" which he had the honor to command and avail myself of the present occasion to tender to him my respectful recollections of the military services he has rendered in various grades of office to the people of Indiana.

WILLIAM HENDRICKS

TIPTON: GENERAL ORDERS, September 3, 1822

[ISL:Tipton Papers—CS]

CORYDON September 3d 1822

GENERAL ORDERS, 2d DIVISION INDIANA MILITIA.

The majr Genl Commanding this Division has appointed Harbin H. Moore Division Inspector and Samuel Flanagan and Edward Davis Junr his Aids-de camp; to be obeyed as such.

By a general order, this day received from the commander in chief of this State, the strength of the effective militia is required, to enable him to receive the Arms and Accoutrements, provided under an act of Congress of the 23d of April, 1808, "providing for arming the militia of the U.S.". The commandants of Brigades will therefore, be prompt, in forwarding reports of the strength of the Brigades under their command, to the commandant of this Division, on or before the first day of November next.

JOHN TIPTON
Majr Genl 2d Divisn I. M.

[Endorsed:] Copy filed

POSEY AND WILSON TO TIPTON, ACCOUNT, September 27, 1822—August 5, 1823

[ISL: Tipton Papers—ADS[81]]

GEN[l] JOHN TIPTON

		To POSEY & WILSON	Dr
1823			
May 24th	pr Miss. Matilda.	To 2 pr Cotton Hose 5/3	$ 1.75
		1 " Ditto Ditto	62½
30th		1 pr Morocco Shoes	2.00
July 12th		1 Jackonett Robe	3.75
		1 Straw Bonnett	2.50
		2 yds Wide Ribbon 2/3	75
		2 " Ditto 1/8	50
		1 pr Morocco Shoes	1.50
		¼ yd Book Muslin 6/	25
16th		1 " Blechd Down Cotton	37½
22d		2 pr Cotton Hose 6/9	2.25
June 18th		5 yd Cotton Casamere 3/	2.50
		4¼ " down Cotton 2/3	1.60
		1 Bunch Tape	12½
		½ yd flax Linnen 2/3	18¾
		Silk & Thread	25
20th		½ qr Letter paper	18¾
			$21.10
1822			
Septmr 27		To goods got for Miss Matilda pr Mrs Truett	1.50
			$22.60
1823			
Augst 5th		2¼ yds Down Jeans 5/3	1.97
		Trimings pr Denham	87½
			$25.44½
		your order in favour of McCray	1.00
			$26.44½

[Endorsed:] Recvd the within a/c by Note

POSEY & WILSON

[81] Filed with the Tipton Papers of August 5, 1823.

IV. INDIAN AGENT AT FORT WAYNE

JOHN HAYS TO JOHN C. CALHOUN, February 24, 1823[1]

[WD:SW, Letters Recd.—ALS]

SIR It is with the greatest regret, that I am under the disagreeable necessity, of Tendering my resignation of Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, the only cause for my so doing, is the great distance, (near five hundred miles) that, that place is Situated from the residence of my family, and home, and at times severe Indisposition prevents me from Travelling, my family being too numerous to remove so great a distance, and as I presume my personal residence at Fort Wayne would be required

I am much flattered, that the short period that I have held the appointment, of Agent, at Fort Wayne, that I have been fortunate enough to effect a considerable change, in the disposition, manners and conduct of the diffirent Indian Tribes resorting to that place, and more particularly of the Miamie & Eel river Tribes, whom I found on my arrival a most ungovernable set of beings. I have succeeded in getting that Tribe of Indians to Cultivate the Earth, they have, had made, since last spring, several fields and Houses which they have paid for, out of their annual Annuities. at the Village of Turtle Town on Eel river, fifteen Miles from Fort Wayne, there has been made Ten log Houses and two considerable fields, enclosed, a Village at the forks on the Wabash river 30 Miles from Fort Wayne, Nine log Houses, and one field of Eight Thousand rails, the White Raccoons Village[2] 12 Miles from Fort Wayne, 2 log Houses,

[1] A number of letters to and from John Hays, Tipton's predecessor as Indian agent at Fort Wayne, are printed here to show the conditions at the agency at the time of Tipton's arrival.

[2] White Raccoon (Wahpahsaypon, Waupassippon, Wapasepah, etc.) lived near the present Aboite, Allen County. Governor Cass and Henry Schoolcraft were his guests in July, 1821. Since there was whisky in the village and the Indians caroused all night, the travelers were surprised to have set before them a substantial well-cooked breakfast. Said Schoolcraft: "If we were disgusted with the wild and savage carousal of the night, we were no less forcibly impressed with the quiet and cheerful hospitality of the morning." White Raccoon lived in a log house

and two considerable fields, and this Winter, they have had made an addition to their fields, of several thousand rails. at this Village they have twenty head of Cattle, and some Hogs, and they raise corn sufficient to accommodate Travellers that may pass the road. they can give a good breakfast or Dinner. they make butter &c. and raise numbers of chickens. I expect ere long many will follow their example, and be Industrious. at the principal Miamie Towns situated on the Missinwey river, about 70. Miles from Fort Wayne they have had made this Winter, and are still making, perhaps Eighty or ninety thousand rails, which are to be put up into different fields. Conformable to a Contract, I made for them agreeable to the request of the principal Chiefs and Warriors of the nation, they are to pay the Contractor out of their present years Annuity. they have had also several neat Houses built, and intend to have several more. at the river Salamany there is a field to be put up; and one House for one of the principal War Chiefs &c. would my situation permit me to remain at Fort Wayne, a few years longer, I would not hesitate to say, but what I could bring those Miamies to cultivate the Earth and raise Cattle, Hogs &c. sufficient for their wants. several bands have Cattle already, and others intend to purchase them. I I have made them to know, (but with some dificulty,) that nothing Can be given them, or very little, except the necessary Impliments for Agriculture. they think it a hard case, but it is seldom now, they ask for anything at times, a plug of Tobbaccoe, or a loaf Bread, it will be perceived, by my accounts that I have given but for a

at this time, and was attempting to interest his people in agriculture. In the treaty of 1826 ten sections were reserved at his village, and he was promised a house, wagon, and team of oxen. The reserve was returned to the United States by the treaty of October 23, 1834, and he was granted one section. In this treaty he is called the son of Lafontaine. Henry R. Schoolcraft, *Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley* . . . (New York, 1825), 90-94; Frederick W. Hodge (ed.), *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico* (2 vols. U. S. Bureau of American Ethnology, *Bulletin 30*, Washington, 1906, 1910), 2:946; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:278, 279, 425; McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions*, 81, 90, 142-43.

Small amount to the Indians since my appointment. my Predecessor's contingent accounts for presents given to the Indians was from $250. to $350 per Quarter, but on my arrival at that Agency, being well acquainted with Indian Ways, and manners, I immediately commenced a change, which was some what dificult at first, but it had the desired effect, and the Indians are at this time as well pleased, as if they were every day loaded with presents, for give an Indian seven days in a week presents, and refuse him the eight day, it would be the same as if nothing had been given him—

I have herein enclosed my resignation and must beg to be permitted to take the liberty to recommend Mr. Benjamin B Kercheval[3] the present Sub Agent to your & the Presidents favor, for the appointment as my successor. Mr. Kercheval has resided some considerable time at Fort Wayne and is of an undoubtable Moral Character. he has acted as Indian interpretter to Mr. Benjn. F Stickney[4] when he was Agent at Fort Wayne. he is well known and esteemed by all the Indians resorting to that place, and understands the Miamie language

[3] Before his appointment as subagent at Fort Wayne in 1821 Benjamin Berry Kercheval had been a representative of the American Fur Company station there. He was born at Winchester, Virginia, April 9, 1793, and went to Detroit at an early age. After serving as subagent at Fort Wayne, he returned to Detroit where he was prominent in civic enterprises. He served in the Michigan Senate, 1838-39. He died in 1855. A daughter born to him at Fort Wayne was adopted into the Miami tribe. *Early History of Michigan with Biographies* . . . (Lansing, 1888), 392; Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 253, 254, 264, 267; Guerdon G. Parry and Lee K. Carr, "Something about the Kercheval Family," in Kentucky State Historical Society *Register,* 22 (1924):195-202.

[4] Major Benjamin Franklin Stickney succeeded Colonel John Johnston as Indian agent at Fort Wayne in 1812. He had previously been in government service at Upper Sandusky. In 1820 he was transferred to Toledo, Ohio, and took an active part in the conflict between Michigan and Ohio over the location of their common boundary. His account of the siege of Fort Wayne in 1812 is printed in the Fort Wayne *Times,* May 27, 1856. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 191, 212, 251-53.

and I should presume that no person would be more Capable to fill the appointment than Mr. Kercheval. I am well convinced that he will follow the path, that I have laid out, with the diffirent Indian Tribles, belonging to the Agency. he will also attend to the strictest Oconomie. I therefore hope that he may meet with your, and through you, the Presidents approbation Mr. Kercheval will be highly recommended by Govr. Cass, the Superintendant of Indian affairs. Mr. Kercheval, by the advice of some of his friends will be the Bearrer of this letter

I shall remain at Fort Wayne untill the return of Mr. Kercheval, by whom I hope to have the honor of receiving your answer, and should it be your wish, I would willingly pay the Miamie & Eel river Indians their Annuities for the present year, (as the Indians also wish it, on account of the several Contracts they have made for rails Houses &c.) Could the Draft for the amount be Transmitted by Mr. Kercheval, who would bring on the Money with him

I must beg to be permitted before I close this long letter, to take the liberty to solicit your friendship in my favor. Should there be any appointments to be made either in the States of Illinois or Missoury (which will be nearer to my residence, and family, which is in Illinois, Town of Cahokia, about four miles from S Louis State of Missoury, that I may be so fortunate as to receive your recommendation. I should always be happy to merit your approbation as a public officer. I am on the most friendly terms of Intamacy with the Members of Congress from Illinois and Missoury, who would willingly give me their aid, was it required I am well acquainted with the Indian Nations on the Mississippie as far up as Prarie du Chein, and also those on the Illinois, and should there any vacancy occur, for any Appointment for those Nations I would willingly except of it, or any other appointment that you might think proper to bestow on me.

Should Mr. Kercheval not be so successfull as to be appointed my successor and some other person be appointed, who may not be on to Fort Wayne in the Month of April I must beg to be

permitted to deliver over the public property to the Sub Agent, Mr Kercheval as opportunities may offer, that I may descend the Wabash river by Water as far as Vincennes, at which place I have sent my Horses the last Autumn I am anxious to meet my family, from whom before I shall see them, will be an absence of upwards twelve Months. I am well satisfied that my public accounts will be settled by the 2d. Auditor without the smallest dificulty, my Quarterly accounts ending on the 28th Feby. will be very little more than the salaries of the different persons employed at the Agency. I therefore would wish, to be ready to descend the Wabash, by the first convenient opportunity previous to the Waters falling—

With the greatest respect & Esteem I have the honor to be Your most Obdt. Servt.

JOHN HAYS[5]
Indian Agent

HON. JOHN C CALHOUN Secretary of War Washington City
FORT WAYNE, 24th. Feby 1823

JOHN C. CALHOUN TO TIPTON, March 28, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR 28. March, 1823.

SIR, You are hereby with the approbation of the President of the U. States, appointed Indian agent at Ft Wayne, in the place of John Hays, Esqr resigned; and should the Senate at their next

[5] John Hays had been appointed Indian agent at Fort Wayne on March 3, 1821. He was born in New York City in 1770. While a youth he engaged in the Indian trade as clerk of a trading house in Canada. In 1793 he settled at Cahokia. He served as sheriff of St. Clair County from 1798 to 1818, as justice of the peace, and as postmaster at Cahokia. After leaving Fort Wayne, he was appointed receiver of public moneys at Jackson, Missouri, and was reappointed in 1828 and 1832. He is said to have spent his last years at Cahokia. U. S. Senate, *Executive Journal*, 3:235, 255, 375-76, 586, 594; John Reynolds, *The Pioneer History of Illinois* . . . (Chicago, 1887), 223-25; Francis S. Philbrick (ed.), *The Laws of Indiana Territory, 1801-1809* (*Illinois Historical Collections*, vol. 21, Springfield, 1930, reprinted with supplementary Indiana material by the Historical Bureau, 1931), cclxxi.

session advise and consent thereto, you will be commissioned accordingly[6]

The Indian annuity for this year having been remitted to Mr Hays, he will continue in service until he completes the payment thereof, of which he is requested to give you notice; at which time his duties will cease and yours commence. On the receipt of such notice, you will immediately repair to Fort Wayne and receive of Mr Hays, the property, papers &c. belonging to the agency. In the meantime, if you should accept of the appointment, you will execute the enclosed bond with two or more Securities, (whose sufficiency for the penalty must be certified by the dist Judge or attorney,) and transmit the same to this Department.

In the discharge of your duties you will be governed, generally, by the act of 1802 to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the amendatory act of the 6th May 1822, (copies of both of which are herewith enclosed,) and by the instructions given to your predecessors, which it is presumed will be found among the papers of the agency, and such others as you may from time to time receive from this Department or from Governor Cass, under whose superintendency you are placed.[7] You will be supplied with funds thro' Governor Cass, and you will correspond with him on all subjects touching your duties, and furnish him with quarterly returns of your disbursements.

Your compensation will be at the rate of $1200. per annum in full for your services.

I have the honor to be, Your mo: Obt Servt

J C Calhoun

[6] Tipton's appointment was approved by the Senate on December 22, 1823. U. S. Senate, *Executive Journal*, 3:349, 350. His commission bears that date. See *post*, 331-32.

[7] Following the adoption of a state government in Indiana Territory, the Fort Wayne Indian agency was placed under the superintendency of Governor Lewis Cass of Michigan Territory. See Edgar B. Wesley, *Guarding the Frontier* . . . (University of Minnesota Press, 1935), 23; *American State Papers. Indian Affairs*, 2:284. See also letters of Cass to Secretary of War, October 17 and 29, 1821, in *ibid.*, 2:315.

GEN[l] JOHN TIPTON Indian agent &c. Corydon, Indiana
[Endorsed:] R[cd] 26 apl and accepted first May 1823
JOHN TIPTON

LEWIS CASS TO JOHN HAYS, April 17, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

(Copy)

DETROIT April 17, 1823

SIR The sum allowed to this superintendancy by the Secretary of War for its Expenditures during the year 1823, is the same as was assigned during the year 1822.

The sum allowed to your agency is $4000 and will be apportioned as follows

Your own pay	$1200	
One Sub Agent.....	500	
Presents	300	
Contingencies	2000	$4000

I enclose a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, and also of an act of Congress respecting the punctual rendition of accounts.[8] It is only necessary for me to request that attention, which has marked your discharge of this branch of your duty for the past may be continued for the future. It is Imposible to establish a Gun & Blacksmith for the Miamies this year The funds at our disposal, will not allow it, I hope that a Specifick appropriation will be made by Congress at its next Session for this object, Untill then the Subject must rest

(Signed) LEWIS CASS

JOHN HAYS Esquire Indian Agent Fort Wayne

[8] Calhoun's letter, dated March 18, 1823, is among the Tipton Papers. The act of January 31, 1823 (U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 3:723-24) provided that every agent to receive public money for disbursement "render his accounts quarter yearly to the proper accounting officers of the treasury, with the vouchers necessary to the correct and prompt settlement thereof, within three months, at least, after the expiration of each successive quarter," and further, that every agent offending against this provision be reported immediately to the president of the United States and dismissed.

JOHN HAYS TO LEWIS CASS, April 17, 1823

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

DEAR SIR I received yesterday a letter by Mail from the Sec. of War of 21st March, informing me of his remitting me a Draft, for the payment of the Miamies Annuities for the present year, which Draft I have also received, which will delay my time much longer at Fort Wayne than I anticipated. the Draft is on the Branch at Louisville, the excessive bad roads & distance will take some time before the money can be conveyed to Fort Wayne.

Shortly after the Mail arrived Mr Kercheval arrived, who brought me a letter from Sec. of War of 28th March, informing me of the ill success of my friend Mr. Kercheval he states previous to the receipt of my letter, ["]the delegation from Indiana, having had some intimation of your intention to resigne, reccommended in that event Genl. Tipton to the President for the situation, and urged his appointment, and in compliance with their wishes the appointment has been given to the General. I have no doubt Mr Kercheval the Gentleman whom you reccommended as your successor is worthy and qualified to fill the station; and but for the circumstances just mentioned, your application in his favor would have received due Consideration[."]

I never was more disappointed and mortified than on the arrival of Mr Kercheval. I certainly should not have resigned at this moment, had I not thought Mr Kercheval would be successfull. it was entirely unknown to the Sec. of War the recommendation of Mr. Tipton to the President, previous to his calling on the President with Mr Kerchevals recommendation, but as it appears the President had promised, Messrs. Noble Taylor and Jennings, not knowing at that time of any other application, he confirmed the appointment to Mr Tipton.[9] as I

[9] The state delegation in Congress had been exerting pressure on the President for some time to appoint Indianans to positions in the state. Jonathan Jennings wrote to Samuel Milroy from Washington, December 28, 1822: "Indiana may again be made the *upping-block* for others, but if any but citizens receive appointments in our state hereafter while

shall remain at Fort Wayne longer than I expected, I must beg should funds arrive, that you would be pleased to Transmit the amount of my Draft for the last quarter either in a Draft on Newyork, or in United States paper

I am with the greatest respect and Esteem your Obd^{t}. Servt.

JOHN HAYS
In Agent

EXCY LEWIS CASS Govr. of Michigan Terr^{y}. Detroit
FORT WAYNE 17th April 1823

JOHN HAYS TO TIPTON, April 21, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

SIR I have been Informed by the Sec. of War that you have been appointed by the President my Successor as Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, and I have also been Instructed to Notify you when I Should be ready to deliver over to you, what Public property & Papers that may belong to the Agency &c.

I therefore have to Inform you that I shall be ready on the Twentieth or twenty Second day of May next to deliver over to you the property alluded to, and I must beg the favor of you to be at Fort Wayne at the time herein Stated, as I am anxious to meet my family whose residence is a Considerable distance from that place and having been absent for upwards of twelve Months, I am under the Necessity of remaining much longer after my resignation than I anticipated, therefore would be glad to leave Fort Wayne as Soon as posible, after finishing the business that I was requested to perform, relying that I Shall have the pleasure of Seeing you at Fort Wayne at the time herein Stated, I presume this will be handed you by Benjn B

I am here at least, I shall take some trouble to let the good people of the State know the fact and the circumstances leading to such transaction if it shall ever again take place." Letter in possession of Mrs. Mary S. Clauser, Lafayette. The Secretary of War, early in 1822, refused to remove Hays in order that Tipton might be appointed agent in his place. John C. Calhoun to Jennings, January 2, 1822, and Calhoun to Richard M. Johnson, January 18, 1822, Mereness Calendar, Indian Office, Letter Books, E:209-10, 211.

Kercheval Esquire the present Subagent, by whom I would be glad to have line from you—

Very Respectfully Your Obd^{t} Servt

JOHN HAYS

GEN^{l} JOHN TIPTON Corydon

FORT WAYNE 21st April 1823

PS Should you not be at Fort Wayne at the time Stated I will deliver over the Property, and receipt for it, to Mr Kercheval and you will be pleased to signe the necessary receipt on your arrival

J. H.

[Endorsed:] Received 26 aprile 1823 J TIPTON

TIPTON: BOND AS INDIAN AGENT, May 1, 1823[10]

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, John Tipton Thomas Posey William. P. Thomasson Henry W. Heth M H Tucker N Hollcroft D. C. Lane Samuel Flanigan and Wm H Lilly G. W Boon Jesse Shields are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the said United States; for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us, our, and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, for and in the whole, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated the first day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three and of the Independence of said States, the forty seventh—

THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION IS SUCH, That, whereas, the above bounden John Tipton has been appointed Indian agent at Fort Wayne and has accepted said appointment: Now, if the said John Tipton, shall and doth at all times, henceforth and during his holding and remaining in said office, carefully

[10] The bond was returned to Tipton as defective because the name of Gillis McBean, one of the signers, was not in the body of it, and because it was executed without witnesses. Calhoun to Tipton, June 11, 1823, photostat from Indian Office, Letter Books, E:452-53.

discharge the duties thereof, and faithfully expend all public moneys, and honestly account for the same, and for all public property which shall or may come into his hands in his said capacity of Indian agent at Ft Wayne— without fraud or delay, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

JOHN TIPTON (Seal)
THOS POSEY (Seal)
WILL. P. THOMASSON (Seal)
H. W. HETH (Seal)
M. H. TUCKER (Seal)
N HOLLCROFT (Seal)
GILLIS Mc BEAN (Seal)
D. C. LANE (Seal)
SAM FLANINGAN (Seal)
WM H LILLY (Seal)
G W BOON[11] (Seal)
JESSE SHIELDS (Seal)

I certify that the persons who have signed the above bond as securities, are sufficient for the penalty thereof.—

CHS DEWEY Dist Atty

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, May 16, 1823

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 16 may 1823

SIR You no doubt have been informed of my appointment as Indian agent at this place vice mr Hays—and I avail myself of the earliest opertunity to apprise your Excellency of my arrival here to enter upon the discharge of my duty. beeing instructed

[11] George Washington Boon was a brother of Hiram, John, and William, and came to Indiana with Squire Boone about 1802. He is not to be confused with a George Boon who represented Sullivan, Clay, and Vigo counties in the state Senate. Tipton corresponded with both. See Spraker (comp.), *The Boone Family*, 98, 160.

by the Sec^{y}. of War to corrispond with you on all subjects touching the same, you will confer a favour by transmiting to me the necessary instruction—

having business that requir^{d} my presence in Corydon I wish with your approbation to leave this on the 10 next month for 5 or 6 weeks[12] hopeing to here from you soon as convenient I am

Your ob^{t}. serv^{t}.

JOHN TIPTON

GOVR CASS

WILLIAM LEE TO TIPTON, May 17, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

TREASURY DEP^{t} 2^{d} AUDITOR'S OFFICE

17 May 1823—

SIR, The Secy of War has this day drawn a Requisition N° 798, on the Secy of the Treasury, for a Warrant to be issued in your favor, for One hundred & eighty three Dollars, to be transmitted you on account of the Appropriation for the Civilization of Indians.[13] On receipt of which you will be pleased to forward an acknowledgment to this Office, where you are charged with the amount.

[12] Tipton was defendant in two suits in the Harrison County court in June, 1823. One was for a violation of the antidueling act (he was charged with challenging Dennis Pennington, but acquitted). Harrison County Circuit Court, Order Book, 1820-25, pp. 127, 204, 224, 268, 313, 391, 399, 444, 445; Complete Record, 1822-26, pp. 296-98. The other suit was for trespass. In this the verdict was against him. Harrison County Circuit Court, Order Book, 1820-25, pp. 224, 260, 282; Judgments, File Box K. At the Fourth of July celebration held at Corydon in 1823, Governor Hendricks was selected president of the day and Tipton, vice-president. Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, July 9, 1823.

[13] An Act of March 3, 1819, provided for an annual appropriation of $10,000 for the "purpose of providing against the further decline and final extinction of the Indian tribes . . . and for introducing among them the habits and arts of civilization." U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 3:516-17. Statements of expenditures from the fund are printed in *American State Papers. Indian Affairs*, 2:368, 370, 443, and in the *Senate* and *House Documents*.

The above Sum being the balance to the 31st March 1823, of the allowance made by the Secy of War, for the support of a School at Fort Wayne, you are requested to procure and forward, also to this Office, the Receipt of the Superintendant of the School.—[14]

I am respectfully, Sir, Your Mo Obedt. Servt

W Lee

Genl John Tipton Indian Agent Fort Wayne, Inda

John Hays to Tipton, May 19, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Sir Your note of to day has been duly received in answer to which I have to State, that when I had the honor of addressing you in my letter of 21s April, I had Expected to have paid the Miamies their Annuities for the present year on the 16t Inst having Notified them for that time, but it is Imposible to bring those people together when you wish it, they will always take their own time, which here after you will percieve. I therefore Stated to you in my letter, that if you were here on the 20t or 22d it would be time enough. I certainly am very anxious to leave Fort Wayne, and was I not bound, to the War Dept to pay the Indians their annuities previous to my leaving this place, I Should have notified you of my readiness, as Soon as I understood you had arrived at Fort Wayne, as soon after I have compleated the duty required of me, as practicable, I Shall be ready

[14] In 1818 Isaac McCoy left the pastorate of the Maria Creek Baptist Church in Knox County to become a missionary to the Indians on Raccoon Creek north of Terre Haute. In May, 1820, he moved to Fort Wayne and opened a school there. The mission received the support of the Baptist Mission Board to some extent, and was allowed free use of government buildings at Fort Wayne. In 1821 McCoy received from Lewis Cass $450 in clothing and food for the Indian scholars. In December, 1822, he transferred his school into Michigan Territory to a site near the present Niles, called Carey Mission. The money transmitted by Lee through Tipton arrived opportunely, for the same express brought word that no more drafts could be drawn against the Baptist Mission Board. McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions*, 43 ff., 203-4, 215, 218, 222; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:200.

to deliver over to you the property, papers &c as Stated in your note, and shall give you the necessary notice[15]

I did Expect to have had the pleasure of Seeing you, on your arrival, at my Room—

Very Respectfully Your Obd[t] Serv[t]

JOHN HAYS

GEN[l] JOHN TIPTON Fort Wayne
FORT WAYNE 19[t] May 1823

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, May 28, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

DETROIT May 28[th] 1823

SIR, Your letter of the 16[th] instant did not reach me till this day. M[r] Hays has doubtless delivered to you all the instructions in relation to the execution of the duty of Indian Agent at Fort Wayne. They will of course guide you in the performance of your official business, and will render unnecessary any specifick instruction at this time

[15] Hays remained until June 5, 1823, according to the Abstract of Agency Disbursements, August 31, 1823. Major Stephen H. Long, with William H. Keating and other members of an expedition sent out by Calhoun, visited Fort Wayne May 26-29, 1823. They speak of "General Tipton, (the present Indian agent,) and Mr. Hays, (the late agent,)" both of whom were present. Keating attributed the delay in assembling the Indians to the fact that they were engaged in farming operations, which the chiefs did not wish to interrupt. The annuity distribution is thus described: "The money is paid to the principal chief of the nation, who calls his people round him . . . and then throws a dollar to each, all round, continuing this operation until the whole of the money be disposed of. In this division the father of a family receives an equal share for every individual in his household, whether male or female, child or adult . . . . The payment of their annuities on the United States' territory, is very much to be regretted; they ought to be paid . . . on the Indian reservations, where by a humane law no spirituous liquors can be sold." The party witnessed two tomahawkings that resulted from drinking among the Indians. William H. Keating (comp.), *Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River . . . 1823 . . . under the command of Stephen H. Long . . .* (2 vols. Philadelphia, 1824), 1:81-85.

you have my permission to be absent agreably to your request. Respectfully I am, Sir, your obt Servt.

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esq Indian Agent. Fort Wayne.

WILLIAM SUTTENFIELD TO UNITED STATES: RECEIPTED BILL, June 27, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

THE UNITED STATES

TO WILLIAM SUTTENFIELD DR.

For 190 Bushels salt furnished agreeable to his contract with John Hays Esqr late Indian Agent, bearing date March 20th. 1823, being the quantity due the Miami and Eel river Indians annually in conformity with the treaties of 1803 & 1818[16] at $2.12½.....$403.75

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE June 27, 1823

Received of John Tipton Esquire Indian Agent four hundred and three dollars and Seventy five cents in full of the above account.—

Signed Duplicates

WILLIAM SUTTENFIELD[17]

Witness

R. A. FORSYTH

[16] The Treaty of Fort Wayne, 1803, contracted with the Miami and other tribes, made an allowance of 150 bushels of salt "to be divided among the several tribes in such manner as the general council of the chiefs" might determine. In the Treaty of St. Mary's, 1818, the Miami nation was allowed 160 bushels of salt annually. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:65, 174. A later difficulty over the amount issued is mentioned *post,* 460, 480-81.

[17] William Suttenfield came to Fort Wayne in 1814. He had first visited the fort in 1811 in charge of a pack train hauling military and Indian stores from Upper Piqua to Fort Wayne. For a time he was a noncommissioned officer at the fort. He later operated a tavern at the corner of Barr and Columbia streets. *Valley of the Upper Maumee River* . . . (2 vols. Brant & Fuller, Madison, Wis., 1889), 1:182; Wallace A. Brice, *History of Fort Wayne* . . . (Fort Wayne, 1868), pt. 2:17-18.

Editors of Indiana Gazette to Tipton, Account, July 17–August 2, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD]

John Tipton Dr

1823		To Editors of Ind. Gazette	
July 17—	To 150 Hand Bills	.....½ Sheet.....	$6.00
31.	150 Do	.....½ Sheet.....	6.00
Augt 2.	150 Do	.....½ Sheet.....	6.00
			$18.00

Tipton to Editors of Indiana Gazette, July 30, 1823

[Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, July 30, 1823]

Messrs Editors, please publish the following in your paper of to-day.

The authors of the hand bill, which were circulated in this county last week, will please accept my thanks for the encomium passed on me, by comparing me to the late Gallant and Humane Gen. Tecumseh, who stands among the foremost on the list of fame of the present age.

John Tipton.

July 30th, 1823

Tipton: Account with Nathan Taylor, August 5, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

On a final Sittlement of all accounts from the beginning of partnership, or Trading, up to this date I owe N Taylor or order two hundred dollars in spice [specie], over and above a note of this date for a like sum of two hundred dollars, which note is payable in thirty days after date—and I am bound to pay the ballance due on a Judgment in the Harison Circuit Court in favour of Walter Craig and assigned to Stewert & Mc Gee and Jacob Kintenor 5 August 1823[18]

John Tipton

[18] Nathan Taylor and Tipton, on August 26, 1819, signed a promissory note for $800, payable in six days to Walter Craig. They were

MIAMI CHIEFS: RECEIPT, SALT ANNUITY, August 12, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE August 12th 1823

RECEIVED of John Tipton Esqr Indian Agent one hundred and ninty Bushels of Salt it being the quantity due the Miami and Eel River Tribes of Indians for the Year 1823 agreeable to the Treaties of 1803 & 1818

Witness
BENJn B KERCHEVAL
Sub Agent

Signed Triplicate

PE-CHE-WAH or RICHARDVILLE[19] his x mark

MA-CHICK-E-LA-OUT-OH or BIG BODY[20] his x mark

OSAGE[21] his x mark

NAT-A-WEN-SAW[22] his x mark

NA-GO-TO-CUP-WAH[23] his x mark

WAUP-AS-SIPPON[24] his x mark

PING-QUAH-WHAH his x mark

MA-CAT-MANG-QUAH[25] his x mark

PAPPE-KE-CHAH[26] his x mark

sued for nonpayment at the April Term, 1820, and judgment was awarded Craig. *Craig* v. *Taylor and Tipton*, Harrison County Circuit Court, Judgments, File Box C; Harrison County Circuit Court, Order Books, 1817-20, April Term, 4th day; 1820-25, pp. 305, 347.

[19] See *post*, 323n.

[20] Machickelaoutoh is better known as Le Gros. See *post*, 342n.

[21] Osage, or Osash the Neutral, a war chief of the Miami, lived at the mouth of the Mississinewa. He was described as a small, mild-mannered man who wore a broad-brimmed hat, and had the appearance of a typical Quaker. He signed the treaties of 1814, 1815, and 1826. Jacob P. Dunn, *True Indian Stories* (Indianapolis, 1909), 289-90; Thomas B. Helm, *History of Wabash County, Indiana* . . . (Chicago, 1884), 118; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:107, 119, 280.

[22] Natawensaw (Natawonsaw, Nottawensaw, Ottawasaw, or Little

CHARLES REED: BOND FOR TRADER'S LICENSE, August 12, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

WHEREAS, I John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, have this day granted to Charles Reed a LICENSE to trade with the Indians[27] on the Wabash River for the term of one year from the date hereafter to be mentioned; by selling

Huron), was granted a wagon and yoke of oxen by the Miami treaty of 1826. His son signed the treaty. Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.*, 2:279, 280.

[23] Billy Flower, or Nagotocupwah, was chief of a band of Miami living at Thorntown. *Combination Atlas Map of Boone County, Indiana* . . . (Kingman Bros., 1878), 20. Later his band occupied villages south of Eel River, opposite the present Chili in Miami County, and south of the Wabash, opposite Logansport. The chief was buried at the latter place. He signed the 1826 and 1828 Miami treaties. *Combination Atlas Map of Miami County, Indiana* . . . (Kingman Bros., 1877), 17; John F. Meginess, *Biography of Frances Slocum* . . . (Williamsport, Pa., 1891), 233-34; Logansport *Telegraph*, October 20, 1838; Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.*, 2:280, 287.

[24] White Raccoon. See *ante*, 296n-97n.

[25] "Macultamunqua or Black Loon" is mentioned in the Miami treaty of 1818; Black Loon signed the treaty of 1826. In 1834, "Mackhetemaugguaw, or Black Loon," received a grant of one section on the south side of the Wabash not far from the present Logansport, and "Mecatomunquah" signed the treaty. By 1838 Black Loon had apparently moved to Huntington County, where he received two sections in the treaty of that year, one near the present Monument City and one near the present Andrews. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:172, 280, 427, 428, 523; Frank Sumner Bash (ed.), *History of Huntington County, Indiana* . . . (2 vols. Chicago and New York, 1914), 1:42. Dunn calls him a son of Little Turtle. *True Indian Stories*, 45.

[26] Pappekechah or Flat Belly. See *post*, 432n-33n.

[27] The act of May 6, 1822, provided that licenses for the Indian trade be issued by the superintendents of Indian affairs in the territories, and by Indian agents. They were to be issued to citizens of the United States only (in this connection see Tipton to Secretary of War, September 5, 1824), and to be secured by bonds not to exceed $5,000. Licenses among tribes west of the Mississippi might run for seven years; among other tribes, for two years. Indian agents or other authorized persons were empowered to search the goods of traders suspected of taking ardent spirits into the Indian country. U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 3:682-83. A list of licenses issued during the year is printed under date of September 1, 1824.

to and purchasing from them all articles not prohibited by the laws of the United States, and subject to the rules and regulations now established, or may hereafter be established, for the government of Indian trade.

Know ye therefore that the said Charles Reed do hold himself bound in the penal sum of One thousand Dollars lawful money of the United States of America, and the undersigned James Hackly do hold himself bound in like manner and sum, as security for the said Charles Reed that he shall deal justly with the Indians, and act in strict conformity to the laws, rules and regulations now established, or may hereafter be established, for the government of the Indian trade—and further bind ourselves respectively to pay unto the said John Tipton Indⁿ Agent for the above mentioned place, or his successor in office, the above specified sums of money, in case the said Charles Reed should at any time act contrary or in violation of the laws, rules and regulations, which sums when paid shall be appropriated for the benefit of the United States, otherwise this obligation to be void and of no effect. In witness whereof we the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals at Fort Wayne, in the state of Indiana, this 12th day of august 1823—

WITNESS, his
BENJⁿ B KERCHEVAL CHARLES x REED (Seal)
mark
JAMES HACKLEY[28] (Seal)

[28] James Hackley was born in Kentucky, served as second lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry, in 1812, and was transferred to the Third Infantry, in which he rose to a captaincy. While stationed at Fort Wayne, he married a daughter of William Wells. He witnessed three of the treaties made at St. Mary's in 1818. A few months later he resigned from the army to become a trader at Fort Wayne. On August 30, 1820, he was appointed justice of peace of Randolph County (which included territory that became a part of Allen County in 1823). Hackley died by his own hand in 1826. Robert Turner to Allen Hamilton, July 3, 1826, Allen Hamilton Papers, Indiana State Library; Heitman, *Historical Register,* 1:485; Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 241, 259, 264; Calvin Young, *Little Turtle . . .* (Greenville, Ohio, 1917), 181; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

TIPTON TO JOHN C. CALHOUN, August 30, 1823

[WD:SW, Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 30 august 1823

SIR I have the honour herewith to enclose to you the receipt of the Rev^d. Mr McCoy for one hundred and eighty three dollars being the amount of a Draft sent me on the 17 of last may and allso the receipt of the miami chiefs for thier anuity salt for this year[29]

Yours encloseing my bond with the blank was duly received. I have signed the new bond and forwarded it to obtain the necessary certificate of the Judge or attorney who resides near three hundred miles from this place and the mail rout so very circuitous that the bond will probibly not reach Washington befor the last of next month

I have not words to express the obligations I feel to yourself and my other frends for confering on me this important appointment for which so much solicitude has been felt by respectable men some of whome have been to Washington. I shall honestly, and faithfully to the best of my abillities discharge the duties of this Agency and I hope you will be assured that it will be my highest ambition at all times to merit the confidance of the Government of my Country

very respectfully your most ob^t. Servt.

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent F^t Wayne

HONBL JOHN C CALHOUN secy War Washington

TIPTON TO EDWARD TIFFIN, August 30, 1823

[GLO:SG, Letters Recd., 10:721-22—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 30 august 1823

SIR By request of Mr. George Hunt[30] the father of a Buoy for whome one section of land was reserved in the Treaty with

[29] The receipt of the Miami chiefs is printed *ante*, 312.

[30] George Hunt, son of Colonel Thomas Hunt, commandant at Fort Wayne, 1798-1802, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1789. In 1814 he was employed as sutler to the fort. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, 173, 228.

the Miami Indians in 1818, at Stmarys; I take the liberty to address you. By referance to that Treaty you will find that Francois Lafontaine and his son has two sections adjoining and above the two granted to Jean Bapt Richardville which two sections of Lafontain should have been laid on the east side of the Stmays River adjoining the two sections of Richardville, but they are surveyed and laid off on the west side, and on the same spot where the land was intended to be laid off for Hunts child.[31] he wishes you to have Lafontians reservation changed to the east side of the river according to the Treaty and permit the land for his son to be surv[ey]ed on the west side as mentioned in the Treaty afforesaid. It is with Grate reluctance I trouble you, But presumeing that you are allready apprised of the many *errors* committed by one or two of you[r] Deputies, it is better to satisfy the Indians than to forfiet all thier confidence in our Government, by a few blunders of *Bad men.* I will take pleasure at all times in lending my feeble aid to your Deputies in the Completion of thier duty, by furnishing them Interpreters &c

Verry Respectfully I have the honour to be your most obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent Ft Wayne

HONBLE EDWARD TIFFIN Surveyor Genl.

[Addressed:] Edward Tiffin Surveyor Genl Chillicothe Ohio

[31] See *post*, 329-30. The location of the two sections on the west side of the river was confirmed by Act of June 30, 1834. U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 6:601.

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

ABSTRACTS OF DISBURSEMENTS BY JOHN TIPTON INDIAN AGENT at Fort Wayne in the Quarter of the year ending 31st August 1823[32]

Date of Payment	No of Voucher	Payment to Whom Made	Nature of disbursment	Amount
1823				
Sept 1st	1	John Tipton	For his Salary as Indian Agent from the 6th day of June to the 31st August inclusive	$ 283 60
" "	2	Benjamin B Kercheval	" " " " Sub Agent from the 1st day of June to the 31st of August	125 00
" "	3	Joseph Barron[33]	" " " " Interpreter for the Same time	126 00
August 1st	4	Francois Louisgnont	" " " " Gun Smith & Black Smith from the 1st June to the 31st July	66 66⅔
" 31st	5	Robert Wilson	" " " " Gun Smith & Black Smith from the 1st to the 31st August	33 33⅓

[32] John Hays's abstract of disbursements for the year September 1, 1821—August 31, 1822 (in Tipton Papers), covers the following items: agent's salary, $1,200; subagent's salary, $500; interpreter, $504; blacksmith and gunsmith, $504; striker to blacksmith and laborer, $180; transportation of annuities, $138; rations issued at annuity payment, $281.62; presents, including 190 bushels salt, implements for agriculture, etc., $399; contingent expenses, including amount for transporting public property from Vincennes, $207.25; millwright, for erecting a grist- and sawmill for the Miami and Eel River tribes, $3,600. The total, which was actually $7,513.87, is incorrectly given as $7,576.87.

[33] See *post*, 341n.

Date of Payment	No of Voucher	Payment to Whom Made	Nature of Disbursment	Amount
June 5th	6	John Hays	" " " " late Indian Agent from the 1st to the 5th of June inclusive	16 40
July 25th	7	Thomas W Mansfield	" " " " for Clearing and repairing the public Well in the Fort	6 00
" 10	8	Sheldon & Reed	" Amt paid them for publishing in the Detroit Gazett advirtismint for Salt Contract	2 70
June 27th	9	William Suttenfield	" Amt paid him for 190 Bushels Salt due the Miami & Eel River Indians	403 75
July 1st	10	Richard Sloan[34]	" Amt paid him as Striker to the public Black Smith & labourer for Indian Department	15 "
Augt 31st	11	Joseph Robideaux	" " " "

TIPTON TO JOHN C. CALHOUN, September 1, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

Dollˢ 1172.82½

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE Sepʳ 1ˢᵗ 1823

SIR At sight please pay to Lewis Cass Esqr Governor of Michigan Territory or order Eleven hundred and Seventy two dollars and eighty two cents, being on account of the expenditures for the Indian Department at this Agency.

Signed Triplicates
JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

$1172.82½
HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN Secretary of War

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, September 1, 1823

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORT WAYNE first of September 1823

SIR Pursuant to your order of the 21ˢᵗ of July last I do myself the honour to enclose to you a list of all persons employed in this Agency, Together with thier place of Birth employment and the amount of thier compensation

In the letter of appointment that I received from the Secʸ. of War, I was directed to repair to this place, as soon as Mr Hays notifyed me that he was ready to leave it and that his duty would cease and mine commense at that time. I received his letter on the 30ᵗʰ of aprile notifying me of his wish to leave the Fort. I left my residence on the sixth of may and arrived and waited here until the fifth of June before Mr Hays was ready to deliver me the public papers and property. In makeing out my account you will observe that I have only charged from the sixth of June when in fact I have been in the public employ from the sixth of may. But I am ditermined that I will not exhibit an account that will produce any difficulty relative to my own pay and will submit the question to your decision whither I am entitled to another months pay or not. If you think I am not it shall eand there—

When I arrived here I found the rooms occupied by mr Hays very uncomfortable the roof leaked [so] that he could not keep

his bed, or his papers dry.[36] I have had some repairs and will have some more to the room in which I live and also to the rooms occupied by the Sub Agent, the whole expense of which will be between fifty and one hundred dollars. for part of the amount I have forwarded an account. If you think I am not at liberty to have those repairs made with the public money I will pay it myself. I have permitted the officers of the land office at this place to occupy rooms in the Fort which must be repaired at thier expense. without considerable repairs they are unfit for use and will in a short time be lost to the Government. You will find that I have heretofore pursued the same rigid economy of my predecesor as respects presents to Indians notwith-[st]anding thier numerous complaints. But I shall hereafter be something more liberal, having an Eye at all times to the economy necessary for the Interest of the Department

Your obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent Ft Wayne
HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 19, 1823

[IO: Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 19 octr 1823

SIR The miami Chiefs have called on me to provide the gun smith and the Black smith that thier Nation is entitled to by the Treaty of St mary, also to have the mills put in order for business and delivered to them. They urge that the mill dam never was sufficent and that they will not receive the mills untill the dam is repaired.[37] the mills will be lost if the dam is not

[36] Hays had described the public buildings at Fort Wayne in 1821 as being in "a perfect decaying state," and had asked for permission to have them repaired. Hays to Calhoun, July 8, 1821, photostat from War Department, Secretary of War, Letters Received.

[37] By Article 5 of the Miami treaty of 1818 the Government was to furnish, besides a perpetual silver annuity of $15,000, a gristmill, a sawmill, one blacksmith, and one gunsmith. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:173.

Henry R. Schoolcraft inspected the mill with Cass in July, 1821.

repaired immediately and if I understand the maner in which this business has been conducted the Indians will still have a claim on the Government for mills as the ware not delivered in good order and thier receipt obtained. Your instructions about this business as well as any other will be promptly attended to by sir

Your most obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian agent

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, October 22, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT October 22nd, 1823.

SIR I have received your letter of the 19th instant.

I do not beleive that the United States are under any obligation, conventional or moral, to make any more expenditures upon the mills required by the treaty of St Marys to be built for the Miamies. These mills have been built at a heavy expense

"A few miles above Mississiniwa, we stopped, upon the left bank of the river, to inspect the construction of a saw and grain mill, erected . . . for the use of the Miami. . . . Some alleged deficiency on the part of the contractor, furnished the motive for this visit. We landed on the margin of one of those tall and dense forests, which seem to defy the efforts of man to penetrate their sombre shades. . . . After some search we discovered an Indian path. We followed its sinuous course about a mile and a half through the forest, when we reached the mills. They are seated on a copious brook, in a small valley . . . literally buried beneath the gigantic growth of the forest. . . . We found no human being near the spot, nor any traces of the mills having been recently visited, or put in motion. The timber of which they were constructed, appeared to be of a sound and excellent quality. The dam had, however, been broken, and the head of water exhausted. To see such a structure in so remote . . . a spot . . . left us cause to observe, that under different circumstances it would probably be more beneficial to the tribe for whom it was constructed." Schoolcraft, *Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley,* 113-14. See also Winger, *Centennial History of Wabash County,* 12-13. Helm's *History of Wabash County,* 91, locates the mill in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 30, township 27 north, range 6 east.

upon the site selected by the Miami Chiefs. They were examined twice, by different and impartial men, repaired, placed in perfect order, and approved. From personal inspection, I am fully satisfied, that the requisition of the treaty was complied with, particularly after certain repairs required by the then situation of the dam, were made. The refusal of the Miamies to receive possession of the mills, whether it resulted from ignorance, bad advice or some worse motive, could not change the nature of the relative obligation subsisting between them and the United States.

But considering the situation of the Indians, and the anxiety of the government, not only to do Justice, but to do more than Justice by them, and to avoid even the appearance of injuring them, I will venture to authorize you to expend a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty dollars, in the repairs of the dam. If that amount will make the dam secure, you may apply it to the object, in the most judicious and economical manner. But the Chiefs must distinctly understand, that this is the last expense the United States will incur in relation to this subject, and that they consider the stipulation of the treaty of St Mary's for the building of mills fairly and faithfully executed.

The funds at my disposal will not enable me to make provision for a Gunsmith,[38] and I shall therefore refer the subject to the Secretary of War for his decision.

The Blacksmith I consider already provided at Fort Wayne. The treaty does not locate the place of residence of this artizan, and it may therefore as well be at the seat of the Agency as elsewhere. And certainly another cannot be required to do any work which may be wanted, either by the Miamies or other Indians resorting there.

Very respectfully Sir, I am Your Obt Servt.

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esq Indian Agent Fort Wayne.

[Endorsed:] rec^{d} 7 nov from Govr Cass

[38] One person was serving as gunsmith and blacksmith. An act of May 20, 1826 (U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 4:182), provided an appropriation for a gunsmith.

JEAN B. RICHARDVILLE TO TIPTON: RECEIPT, October 30, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE October 30. 1823

RECd of John Tipton Esqr Indian Agent. The following Pattents to Land granted to me by the treaty of St Marys in 1818—a Pattent for two sections containing 1280 acres of Land at the 27 Mile Creek; a Pattent for two sections of Land on the left bank of the Wabash River at the Forks therof, a Pattent for three sections of Land on the West side of the St Marys river containing 1920 acres also for a tract of Land on the East side of the St Mary's river, containing 1091 58/100 acres—

his
JEAN BTS x RICHARDVILL[39]
mark

Witness
B B KERCHEVAL

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 31, 1823

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 31st octr 1823

SIR I have been frequently applyed to dureing the last summer to settle disputes between the kickapoo Indians who live at the mouth of pine creek on the wabash and our people living on that river, which have been instigated I am informed

[39] Jean Baptiste Richardville was born near Fort Wayne in 1761, the son of Joseph Drouet de Richardville, a French trader, and Taucumwah, sister of Little Turtle. In 1814 Richardville became civil chief of the Miami. He acquired a reputation for great business acumen as a trader and owner of valuable reserves; he was also a clever and unscrupulous politician. He died August 13, 1841. Thad Butler, "Early Miami History," in *Biographical Memoirs of Huntington County, Ind. . . .* (B. F. Bowen, Chicago, 1901), pt. 2:224-26; Brice, *History of Fort Wayne,* 314n-16n; Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, passim; Valley of the Upper Maumee,* 1:33-36; H. S. Knapp, *History of the Maumee Valley . . .* (Toledo, 1872), 361-64; Young, *Little Turtle,* 202-10; Otho Winger, *The Last of the Miamis* [North Manchester, Ind., 1935], 13-15; Keating (comp.), *Narrative of an Expedition . . . 1823,* 1:106-8. See also Robert Stoddart Robertson, *The Chief of the Miamis* (reprinted from *Magazine of American History,* 24[1890]:45-51).

by two traders, one Henry Davis,[40] the other a Mr Wallace.[41] the former has located himself, below the mouth of Tippecannoe river on the wabash, on land to which the Indian title has been extinguished. the latter trades from Lake Michigan down the Tippecannoe and wabash to Fort Harrison. I have Just received an affidavit taken in one of the upper Counties on the wabash which proovs that Davis in his entercourse with the Indians declares that he is and allways will remain a British subject; and I am further informed that booth Davis and Wallace have told the Indians to kill and destroy the property of those white people who settle near them which they have frequently done and in one instance the frontier setlers actually embodied to attack the Indians, but on the remonstrance of some of the best informed they dispersd and have requested me to interfere. I sent a talk to the Indians and have informed the white people that (if in my power as an agent) I will prevent Davis and Wallace from tradeing within this State. If those Traders are licenced I cannot tell by whome If they are not is it not in your power to authorise me to remoove them by law? perhaps they have a licen from Doctr Wolcott or the agent at M^{c}kinaw who are no doubt ignorant of this part of thier conduct. I would be glad to be informed by you as early as convenient what course I am to pursue about the above business—

[40] John Henry Davis, an agent of the American Fur Company, established a trading post near the mouth of Burnetts Creek in what is now Tippecanoe Township, Tippecanoe County. He married Nancy Burnett, a daughter of William Burnett. *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* 11 (1888) :375, 376; *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections,* 30 (1906) : 91-92.

[41] William H. Wallace had been associated with the American Fur Company since the Astoria days. About 1817 he was in charge of fitting out flotillas at Montreal, arranging crews, and assigning clerks to the boats. In 1818 he was assigned to the Wabash River District, with three interpreters and four boatmen. His headquarters were near Fort Harrison. Wallace died at Chicago in 1830. Paul C. Phillips, "The Fur Trade in the Maumee-Wabash Country," in Indiana University *Studies,* nos. 66-68, pp. 105 ff.; Andreas, *History of Chicago,* 1:96; *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* 11(1888) :376; 12(1892) :168-69. See also Astor's defense of Wallace in a letter to Tipton, January 24, 1824, printed *post.*

I wish by your approbation to be absent from this place from first of December to the middle or last of January

Your most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

METEA AND TOISA TO THOMAS ROBB: CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS, November 5, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

We Meteaw[42] and Twazie[43] two of the chiefs of the putawatomie tribe of Indians do hereby acknowledge ourselves to be

[42] When Long's party visited Fort Wayne in 1823, they interviewed Metea on the customs of the Potawatomi. Metea was then about forty-five years old, about six feet tall, and of forbidding aspect. In 1812, when lying in wait for troops that were marching to relieve Fort Wayne, Metea was shot in the arm. After the war he was in the habit of visiting Malden "to receive pay, as he expressed it, for his arm." Between 1817 and 1826 he signed five treaties, and at the treaties of 1821 (Chicago) and 1826 (Mississinewa) he was a prominent speaker. In his later years he became an advocate of education for Indian youth. Metea's sudden death on May 5, 1827, after a "frolic" following distribution of a quantity of provisions to the Indians, was considered by Tipton to be due to whisky. It was suggested by some that he had been murdered because he had agreed to the 1826 treaty. Keating (comp.), *Narrative of an Expedition . . . 1823,* 1:88-89; Schoolcraft, *Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley,* 50, 364, 365, 367-69; *The Indian Tribes of North America . . .* by Thomas L. McKenney and James Hall (Frederick Webb Hodge, ed. 3 vols. Edinburgh, 1933, 1934), 2:204-12; Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 180; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:151, 169, 201, 275, 296.

[43] Toisa (Twazie, Towaisi, Toysa) signed the treaty of 1826. His village was on the west bank of the Tippecanoe River nearly opposite the present Talma, in Fulton County. In the treaty of 1832 a reserve of ten sections was granted his brother and another Indian at their village. The reserve was given up in 1836. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:275, 372, 470; Hodge (ed.), *Handbook of American Indians,* 2:772.

indebted to Thomas Robb[44] in the sum of Eight hundred Dollars for value receved for the payment of which we do Jointly and severally bind ourselves in the following manner towit—We agree and obligate ourselves to pay the said Robb two hundred Dollars yearly that is at the time of the anual receipt of our yearly payment or anuity from the united States untill the said sum of Eight hundred Dollars shall be fully paid—that is two hundred Dollars to be paid in the year 1824 two hundred Dollars to be paid in year 1825 two hundred Dollars in the year 1826 & two hundred Dollars in the year 1827—and we further agree that the agent authorized by the united States to pay the anuel installment to said tribe of Indians may and he is hereby authorized by us to retain out of said fund and pay to Said Robb said Sum of two hundred Dollars anually untill said debt is paid and a credit on this instrument Shall be his recipt from us for the Same

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this 5th day of November 1823

Signed in presence of

JOHN TIPTON	his TWA x ZIE (Seal) mark
W. G. EWING[45]	his METE x AY (Seal) mark

[44] Thomas Robb was for a time a clerk for A. Ewing and Sons. Ewing Papers, June 22, 1826. He sometimes acted as interpreter. His wife, Waypenahtemoquay, was allowed one-half section of land in the Potawatomi treaty of 1828. Kappler, *op. cit.*, 2:295. In the Register of Claims against the Potawatomi, presented in September, 1836, and February, 1837, Sinisqua, wife of Thomas Robb, claimed $3,528 for land and annuity. This was disallowed. *Report of John W. Edmonds . . . on the Claims of Creditors of the Potawatamie Indians . . .* (New York, 1837), 8, 42-43, 64.

[45] William G. Ewing (born October 18, 1801) and George W. Ewing (born December 10, 1804) came from Ohio to Fort Wayne with their father and other members of a large family in 1822. The Ewings were best known for their real-estate and fur-trading operations, the latter on a scale that made them rivals of the American Fur Company in the

JOSEPH BARRO[N]TE

JAMES WYMON[46]

his
GEORGE x CICOTT[47]
mark

his
NOQUA x SHET (Seal)
mark

his
MANKE x SEE (Seal)
mark

his
PA MAH x PAH TO (Seal)
mark

his
SHOW x PA TEE (Seal)
mark

Maumee-Wabash Valley. They were involved also in extensive trading operations with the Indians, presenting large claims against the annuity payments yearly. They had branch houses in Logansport, Lagro, and Peru, and posts in Missouri and Minnesota. William G. Ewing died in 1854; George W. survived him until 1866. Ewing Papers, Indiana State Library; "The Ewings—W. G. and G. W. Ewing," in Brice, *History of Fort Wayne,* pt. 2:23-28; Phillips, "Fur Trade in the Maumee-Wabash Country," in Indiana University *Studies,* nos. 66-68, pp. 104-18.

[46] James Wymon (often spelled Wyman) was a trader at Fort Wayne and later at Logansport. Tipton sometimes employed him at the Indian Agency; he also superintended the mills for the Indians. He died in 1831. His wife received a grant of half a section in the Potawatomi treaty of 1828. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 266; Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 400-1; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:295; memoranda, *Tipton* v. *administrator, Wymon estate,* Tipton Papers, August, 1838.

[47] George Cicott, son of a French Canadian trapper and a Potawatomi woman, became a chief of the Potawatomi sometime before 1826. In that year he was granted two and one-half sections of land to be located on the Wabash at the mouth of Crooked Creek, and one section at the falls of Eel River. Georgetown was platted on a portion of the former reserve by Daniel Bell. The section at the mouth of the Eel was deeded to Chauncy Carter for $1,000 on January 17, 1829; Logansport had been laid out by Carter on the reserve in 1828. Cicott's wife, Meshawketoquay, received two sections at the treaty of 1828. He died during the summer of 1830. *Indiana Magazine of History,* 2(1906):8; 21(1925): 102-3; Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.,* 277, 295, 370; Helm, *op. cit.,* 834, 838; Cass County Deed Records, 1:1-2; Cass County Probate Court, Order Book, A:5.

his
Mo. Sock[48] x (Seal)
mark

[Endorsed:] I assign the amount of the first payment to wit $200.00 due me on the within in the year 1824 to Alex[r] Ewing for value received and hereby authorize him to receive the Same.

Nov[r] 11[th] 1823. Tho[s] Robb

For value received I do hereby assign the Second payment of Two hundred Dollars mentioned in the within obligation due in the year 1825 to Alexander Ewing[49] and do hereby authorize him to receive the same

Novr 22[nd] 1824. Tho[s] Robb

[In Tipton's hand:] $500 to be paid by U States

Daniel Grass et al. to United States Senate: Petition, December 1, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

To the President and Senate of the United States

The undersigned members of the Legislature of the State of Indiana respectfully represent, that the appointment of General John Tipton, as Indian agent at fort Wayne since the last adjournment of Congress, meets our intire approbation. From our confidence in General Tipton and knowledge of his qualifications to discharge the duties of the appointment we join in respectfully soliciting that the General may be confirmed in the appointment done at Corydon December the first 1823

Danl Grass	William D Clark
David Edwards	Eli Dixson
R W Nelson	Robert Hill
John Zenor	R. Boon
F. Sholtz	E. Harrison

[48] Mosock (Masac, Moosock, etc.) signed the Potawatomi treaty of 1828. In 1832 his band received a reserve of four sections, which were sold to the United States in 1836 for $3,200. The band agreed to move west of the Mississippi within two years. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:296, 372, 471.

[49] Alexander Ewing, father of Charles W., William G., George W., and Alexander H. Ewing came to Fort Wayne in 1822 and died there in 1827. Brice, *History of Fort Wayne,* pt. 2:23-25.

John Gray
Sam[l] Jelley
Tho. H. Blake
J B M'Call
J G Read
Milton Stapp
C. P. J. Arion
William Graham
John G. Clendenin
E S. Riley
David Bowers
B. I. Blythe
R. M Evans
Isaac Montgomery
David Edwards
John Johnson
Wm G. Armstrong
David H. Maxwell
David Hillis
Ralph Cotton
Samuel Chambers
Vinson Williams
John Milburn
John Schnee
A. S. Burnett
J. Brown Ray
J. B. Slaughter
James Gregory
Thos Hendricks
John Jenckes.
Elisha Tadlock
John Law
Sam[l] Milroy
Robert Kennedy
Abel Lomax
William Jones
James Brownlee
John Wright
Lewis Johnson
S. C. Stevens
James Rariden
William Marshall
Alexander Huston
Benjn Irwin

[A notation in Tipton's handwriting below the list of names:] At the time the above sig[n]ed the Indiana Legislature consisted of no more than 62 members one of whom refused to sign and the rest whose names are not here did not see this paper.[50]

Francis Lafontaine to the President of the United States, December 9, 1823

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

To James Monroe President of the United States of America The petition of Francis Lafontane Humby Sheweth,

[50] There were sixty-three members in the legislature. James B. Slaughter was not seated until December 2, and John Jenckes, not until December 5. David Edwards signed twice. Ratliff Boon was lieutenant governor. The members not signing the petition were: John H. Thompson, Amos Robertson, Henry D. Palmer, William A. Bullock, Ezra Childs, Dennis Pennington, Sylvanus Everts, George L. Murdock, David Oliver, George Craig, and James Paxton.

That your petitioner having contracted debts to a considerable amount for the improvement of his Land and the purchase of Stock for the same, he is much embarrassed which continues to increase by the accumilation of interest and costs accruing by means of the prosecutions of his creditors claims, not having the means of paying his debts other than by disposing of his Land, That the title to the same, was conveyed to him under the restrictions and conditions therein mentioned by a certain Treaty concluded at St Mary's in the State of Ohio, Between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and B Park, and the Miami Nation of Indians on the Sixth day of October in the year Eighteen hundred and Eighteen, notified and published on the fifteenth day of January Eighteen hundred and nineteen The third article whereof and the Schedule thereto annexed Sofar as the Same relates to your petitioner are as follows.

The United States grant to the following person being Miami Indians by birth and their heirs the tracts of Land herein described (among others) there is granted to your petitioner and Son two Sections of Land adjoing and above the two Sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville near Fort Wayne on the same side of the St Mary's river— Your petioner therefore humbly prays that permission be given him to sell transfer and convey, one Section of the land so granted him as aforesaid so as to enable him to pay his just debts. Commencing on the reserve of your petitioner & Son where the same adjoins the reserve of the Son of george Hunt on the St Mary's river thence on a westerly direction on the line dividing the reserve of the Said Son of Hunt and your petitioner So that a due north line run from thence to the river aforesaid will include within the bounds one Section of Land.

And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray

FORT WAYNE IND Decr 9th 1823 FRANCIS LAFONTAINE[51]

[51] Francis Lafontaine was probably the son of Peter F. Lafontaine, who traded in the region of Fort Wayne between 1775 and 1795. Francis signed the Miami treaty of 1826. His son, also named Francis, and called Topeah, succeeded his father-in-law, Richardville, as civil chief in 1841. The removal of the tribe to the lands west of the Mississippi was one of the burdens of his administration; he accomplished this in 1846.

do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to law; and to Have and to Hold the said Office with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining unto him the said John Tipton during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL] Given under my hand at the City of Washington the twenty second day of December A. D. 1823; and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Forty Eighth.

BY THE PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Secretary of State.

[Enclosed in:] Thomas L. McKenney to Tipton, July 28, 1824

[Endorsed:] Re^{cd} and accepted 22^{d} August 1824

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, January 5, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AL]

DETROIT Jany. 5. 1824

SIR, A letter from the register and receiver of the land office at Fort Wayne to the Commissioner of the General land office, respecting the sale of the last reservation made at that place, has been transmitted to me, with instructions to report my opinion on the subject. It is stated in this letter, that you coincide with those gentlemen in their views, and that you are of opinion the ten acre reservation should be sold.[52]

[52] A land office was established at Fort Wayne by Act of May 8, 1822; Joseph Holman, of Wayne County, and Captain Samuel C. Vance, of Dearborn County, were made receiver and register, respectively. All public lands in which the Indian title had been extinguished, and which had not been "granted to, or secured for, the use of any individual or individuals, or appropriated and reserved for any other purpose" were to be opened for sale. It was necessary to make some decision about the fort and public buildings which had been used by the Indian agency since the withdrawal of the garrison in 1819. Upon Cass's recommenda-

I will thank you to inform me, whether any change of circumstances has intervened, since the reservation was made, to render it now proper to sell, what it was then proper to reserve. And also what your views are upon this subject.

I am &c

[LEWIS CASS]

JOHN TIPTON Esq Indian Agent Fort Wayne.

[Endorsed:] Rec^{d} 17 march 1824 Answered 22^{d} march concerning the ten acre reservation

TIPTON: JOURNAL OF TRIP FROM LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, TO CORYDON, January 10-21, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD]

MEMORANDUM OF TRAVELLING, &c., 1824

On the 10 Jany 1824 I took stage for the west at 4 A M of a darke rainging morning and would have been aloon but the wickd Driver put in biside me a handsome young girl which as the night was darke rend me very uneasy—

at 7 B paid 37 ½

at 3 P M Dined in Lancaster pd 50

Stage to Chambersburgh 6.00

for Beer cider &c 25

at 11 P M Harris B having came 100 miles

tion, the site of the fort and thirty acres additional were withheld from sale, so that the Indians assembling for councils or annuity payments might have a place for encampment. Land speculators were bitterly disappointed, and made periodic efforts to secure part of the reserve. Tipton opposed its sale as long as the agency remained at Fort Wayne. Part of it was taken over eventually by the state in connection with the opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal; the remaining twenty acres were purchased by Cyrus Taber and opened for sale in 1835. It appears from a letter written by Tipton to Allen Hamilton and Cyrus Taber on January 6, 1836, that Tipton had at least a third interest in Taber's purchase. U. S. *Statutes at Large,* 3:701-2; 6:448; Cass to Calhoun, July 17, 1822, photostat from Indian Office, Letters Received; Register and Receiver, Fort Wayne, to George Graham, October 25, 1823, July 31, 1824, and May 7, 1825, Mereness Calendar, General Land Office, Registers and Receivers, Letters Received, 17:27-30, 55-56, 75; Brice, *History of Fort Wayne,* 287-88, 293-94, 308.

Sunday 12 paid $00. 75 and 12 ½ at 45 p 8 took stage at ½ p 7 the Driver put in with me a young widdow for some miles at 1 Carlisle at dark young Lady appld and was admitted to ride with me and rode to Chambersburg where we arrive at 15 p 7

Monday 12

paid bill—— 50

Stage to Pitts B $12.00

Set out at 2 A M 6 Lowden at 9 McConnells T B 37 ½ whiskey 12 ½ at ½ p 4 Junietta Bridge at 7 Bedford 55 m bill for kt —— 62 ½

Tuesday 13 set out at 2 Schellsburg at 4 at 9 Breckfast on Top of Allegane 25 p 3 Dinner 25 at 15 p 10 Greensburg 68 m paid 25 cents for [MS illegible] Bill for kt .50

Wednesday 14

Set out at 4 at 8 Breckfast pd 37 ½ The day very cold and roads bad 3 miles out of Pittsburg one wheel of the stage Broke myself and Miss Cathrine walked to the city arrive at 3 P M Bough[t] Books M C $2.00 Razors &c 3.50

Thursday 15 a fine day I went to Glass works paper mill & Bough[t] Books 3.00 Lining for shirt 2.18 and engaged a passage on a keel Boat for Cincinnati to start 17 Inst

Friday 16

last night the S B Machanick came to port I engaged a passage in her for this evening at 6 2 pr hose — 75 Bill — 1.75 loss on trade —1.00 aples — 12 ½ left Pitts B at ½ p 8

Satturedy 17 at ½ p 3 Stubanvill 75 m had to repair engine Set out at 45 p 1 at 45 p 4 Wheeling 22 m Set out at at P M

Sunday 18 at 6 P M Marietta 84 miles Set out at 8 run 16 m in 1 H and 5 m stopt ½ an our at Gallipolis

Monday 19

½ p 8 A M Maysville paid passage $15.00 set out at ½ p 10 at 5 P M Cincinnati set out at 45 p 10

Tuesday 20 at 45 p 9 passd Madison at 1 P M Louisville left my trunk with with Allen got a hack rode to Portland pd 75 ferage —— 25 in Albany hired a horse pd $1.00 Sellers at 8

Wednesday 21 pd 62 ½ at 2 P M Corydon where I remaind until[53]

STEPHEN CHASE TO TIPTON, January 11, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

HAVANA [CUBA] Jany 11th 1824

GEN JOHN TIPTON

DEAR SIR Our Market at this time is overstocked with all kinds of American produce & provisions—Hams only excepted—Lard must improve shortly. The stock of flour on hand is not large, but there is no immediate prospect of an improvement in prices. All kinds of Dry goods are plenty and almost unsaleable.

The export duty on Sugar and the import duty on Flour, Wine and other liquors has lately been advanced—

Coffee fully maintains present quotations—the best quality comes in Slowly from the country—inferior plenty & dull. All articles Shipped to this market Should be of the best quality they sell more readily & pay no more duty than inferior—We have not a very large number of vessels in port, but Freights are difficult to be obtained—Two firstrate vessels (a large ship & a Brig) are loading with Sugars for Corri [?] & a market at 4£ 11 ½ pr Ton

When I was in New orleans in Decr last I received your Esteemed favor of the 30th Augt ult^{o}—It will give me pleasure to write to you and to hear from you—You may direct your letters for me to the care of Messrs G. E. Russell & Co. New Orleans, and they will be forwarded to me, by the first opportunity—With reference to the enclosed prices current

I remain very respectfully Your Friend

STEPHEN CHASE[54]

[Addressed:] Genl. John Tipton Fort Wayne Indiana via Cincinnati— Ohio—

[53] The Journal ends abruptly at this point. It was kept in pencil in a small handmade notebook, and is almost illegible.

[54] In a later letter (January 8, 1828, Tipton Papers), Chase referred to his acquaintance with Tipton in Havana. Tipton evidently visited that city on an early trading venture.

William B. Astor to Tipton, January 24, 1824

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—C]

(Copy) Office of the American Fur Co
New York 24 Janry 1824

John Tipton Esqr Agent of Indian Affairs
Fort Wayne—Indiana

Sir I am informed by Mr. Linton[55] of Terre Haute Indiana that in consequence of representations made to you by some traders of the Wabash, you had reported Mr William H. Wallace to the proper Department as a person who continually excited difficulties between the different tribes of Indians in that quarter, and also in a high degree the cause of depredations constantly committed on the property of the whites on the frontier.

Mr. Wallace has been long in our Employ & has uniformly discharged the duties assigned to him in such a manner as to gain the esteem & confidence of the Company

He has always proved himself honest & capable, and it is nothing new to learn that his intelligence and enterprise have given umbrage to his competitors in trade, who more than once during the agency of your predecessor were base enough to circulate reports to his prejudice, which they vainly beleived would have been taken for granted without enquiry: and which if true ought to have expelled him from the Indian Country for ever. Impressions unfavorable to Mr. Wallace I beleive remained on the mind of Mr. Hays at the time he retired from the Office you now hold, and may have been left as an heirloom of the Agency, by that Gentleman.—If such was the case I can readily imagine that the clamour of our traders enemies would not fail to rivet on your mind the conviction of Mr. Wallace's unworthiness, and a faithful discharge of your duty may have prompted you to make a report which under any circumstances

[55] William C. Linton was among the first merchants of Terre Haute. He served as a county commissioner and as canal fund commissioner from 1832 until his death on January 31, 1835. For three sessions, 1828 to 1831, he represented Clay, Sullivan, and Vigo counties in the Senate. Oakey, *Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County*, 1:82, 97, 104, 195-96; Vincennes *Gazette*, February 21, 1835.

must be personally injurious to the individual implicated and derogatory to the character of his employers—

Beleiving that Mr. Wallace has been branded as a criminal by the jealousy of his mean rivals in trade and firmly persuaded of his innocence, I look to your sense of justice for such an investigation of the matter in question as will enable you to pronounce our trader guilty, or rescue the reputation of an injured man from the criminality which his unprincipled enemies have long labored to fasten upon it.—We value Wallace too highly to discharge him from our service on mere suspicion, but if guilty none can rejoice more sincerely than the American Fur Company will at his expulsion from the Indian Territory.—I beg to know the result of the enquiry which I flatter myself you will cause to be instituted

Copy of this Letter I transmit to Governor Cass at Detroit,—and am very respectfully

Signed W. B. Astor
Prest. pro tem Am: Fur Co

Tipton: Cash Account—Trip into Kentucky, January 31–February 6, 1824[56]

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD]

31 Jany pd pr Shoes for M S T[57]	$5.25
goods	3.12½
Buoys	1.50
first Feby left Corydon at 9 A M	
Dinner	25
ferogese	1.50
at 8 Louisville	
2d very cold waited for L Boat	
3d paid for goods for Matildas crape	5.00

[56] The year does not appear on the document, but the entries "Thursday 5" and "Friday 6," and other circumstances fit the year 1824. The manuscript is filed with the Tipton Papers at the end of 1823.

[57] Matilda Stanley Tipton, Tipton's daughter, who was left to board in Louisville.

combs 2.00
shoes & glovs..... 2.75
work B[ox?] 1.50
Dress 3.62½
Makeing 1.00
paid Bill 1.62½
horse hire 5.00
at ½ 1 P M Set out
at 5 Floyd B
4 paid Bill..... 1.00
Set out at 20 p 6 at 15 p 11 Newastle [Ky.]
Breakfast pd 37½
Set out at ½ p 12
at 5 port Wm
left horse pd [?] 6¼
Thursday
5 Paid 37½
hired a waggon for 4 of us in co at 9 Ghent
paid wagnor 1.50
ferrage to vevay..... 25
arrive at 45 p 9
Breckfast 37½
hierd a waggon & set out at ½ p 12 at 15 p
7 stopt at 20 m
Friday 6
Set out at 7 on foot
at 8 Hartford

TIPTON: MEMORANDUM OF DAUGHTER'S EXPENSES, February 2, 1824–January 5, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS[58]]

1824 Feby 2^{d}
left Matilda Stanley Tipton to Board with Mr Mercer in Louisville.
paid for clothes for her..... $15.00
10 Sent her in letter..... 10.00

[58] Filed with the Tipton Papers of January 5, 1825.

20	March by Blythe	15.00
6	may by Kentner	10.00
19	June paid board	25.00
	Washing &c	14.00
	Tuition	10.00
	Total	$99.00

20 June took her to Cincinnati
passage 6.00
left her to board with Mrs Moore at $110 peranum
payable quarterly in advans one paid..... .... $30.00
left with Mrs Moore to furnish clothes &c..... $40.00

$175.00

JOHN TIPTON

July 28th 1824
Sent By Mjr John McCorkle to M S Tipton.....$20.00
first august by mail one note B Pittsburgh No. 1291 date
5 March 1824.....$10.00
18 october 1824 gave Mrs Moore for board &c.....$70
in Nov sent by Doctr H Todd[59] to Matilda.....$30.00
5 Jany 1825 by W G Ewing in letter.....$10

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, February 25, 1824

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 25 Feby 1824

SIR I enclose you an account and Draft for $100 Due me for my pay and emmolument as Indian Agent for the month of may last (subject however to your opinion as to the equity of the claim, and beg leave to refer your Excellency to my letter on this subject of the first of september last. should you be of

[59] Dr. Hiram Todd was born in Vermont in 1795. He moved from Fort Wayne to Logansport in 1828; there he practiced medicine, opened a general store, and served as associate judge of Cass County. He removed to Illinois about 1833 and died there in 1849. Joseph E. Crain, *Historical Abridgement of Essenes and Antiquity of Free Masonry . . . Organization and History of Tipton Lodge . . .* (Logansport [1928]), 36; Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 298.

opinion that I am entitld, please pay it to the barer John Forsythe[60] who goes to Detroit on business of this Agency

Your Excys most obedient Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS

ROBERT A. FORSYTH TO TIPTON, February 25, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

MAUMEE 25th Feby. 1824

DEAR SIR I wrote to you a few days since by Mr Craw stating that I would furnish the 190 Bus salt for the Ind Department at one dollar & ninety cents pr Bus[61] but have concluded to offer lower [to]wit—I will deliver the 190 Bus salt at Fort Wayne for one dollar & seventy five Cents per Bushel and give good Security for the performance of the same

very respectfully Your obdt Sevt

R. A. FORSYTH[62]

JOHN TIPTON Esqr

N.B. Should my offer be a tie with another I will take it one cent per Bus less

[60] John Forsyth, a Canadian, was naturalized in 1825. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, 278. According to *Valley of the Upper Maumee*, 1:192, 2:383, he was for a time clerk in Chief Richardville's store at Fort Wayne. Forsyth signs many of the agency papers as witness from this time on, and was apparently employed by Tipton to help with the records. In 1829 he was treasurer of Allen County. See Griswold, *op. cit.*, 227, 237; Forsyth's deposition, December 19 (?), 1824, *post*.

[61] Forsyth to Tipton, February 17, 1824, Tipton Papers.

[62] The writer of this letter, not to be confused with the man of the same name who was secretary to Cass, was born in Michigan and began business as a merchant at Maumee, Ohio, in 1816. He was prominent in the community until his death on November 25, 1864, at the age of sixty-nine. At the Ottawa treaty of 1833 he was granted two 160-acre tracts at the special request of the tribe. Claims to the amount of $10,890 were also allowed him. Clark Waggoner (ed.), *History of the City of Toledo and Lucas County, Ohio* (New York and Toledo, 1888), 338, 366, 465, 757, 924, 930; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:393.

ROBERT A. FORSYTH TO TIPTON, February 27, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

MAUMEE 27 Feby 1824

DEAR SIR As I think that the amount I put in for to take the salt Contract for was found out before you rec[d] the letter I have concluded to put in still less than my other two proposals, which is that I will obligate myself to deliver you the 190 Bu[s] good Salt (as pr your notice) at one dollar and sixty nine cents per Bushel[63] and give good security for the same

in haste Yours

R. A. FORSYTH

To JOHN TIPTON Esq[r]

JOSEPH BARRON TO UNITED STATES: RECEIPTED BILL, February 29, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

THE UNITED STATES

To JOSEPH BARRON[64] D[r]

For the Interment of an Indian that was killed.....	$ 1 50
" 50 lbs Flour	3 00
" 12 lbs pork	1 50

[63] Others who bid on the salt contract included Barnett and Hanna, James Wymon, W. H. St. Clair, Alexander Ewing, Rees Goodwin, William N. Hood, and W. G. Ewing, at prices ranging from $1.49½ to $2.06. Tipton Papers, February 19–29 *passim*. Barnett and Hanna received the contract at $1.49½. Tipton Papers, May 31, 1824.

[64] Joseph Barron had been one of the most trusted interpreters in the government service since 1800. He was born in 1773 at Malden, near Detroit, of French Canadian parents. As a trader he acquired a mastery of the Indian languages of the Wabash Valley, and in 1790 settled at Vincennes. After 1800 he served as official interpreter and messenger for Harrison and succeeding governors. About 1821 he removed to Fort Wayne; in 1827 he moved to Logansport, where he remained until his death on December 12, 1843. Documents which he witnessed are often signed Joseph Barronte. Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 392, 482-83; Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 1:165n; Benson J. Lossing, *The Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812* . . . (New York, 1869), 191; Logansport *Telegraph,* December 16, 1843; John W. Edmonds, *Report* . . . *upon the Disturbance at the Potawatamie Payment, September, 1836* (New York, 1837), 5, 7, 11, 29-30, 34-35, 41; Edmonds, *Report, Claims of Creditors of the Potawatamie,* 25-28.

" 2 lb Tobacco		– 50
		6 50
" a Pottawatamie chief		
" 25 lbs Flour		1 50
" 2 lbs Tobacco		50
" 8 lb pork		1 00
		25
For a Wabash Chief		
" 35 lb Flour		2 10
" 30 lbs Beef	@ 3¢	– 90
" 2 Qts Salt		– 12½
" 2 lb Tobacco		– 50
La Gross a Miami Chief[65]		
" 40 lbs Flour		2 50
" 1 Bushel Corn		– 50
" 18 lb pork		2 25
" 1 lb Tobacco		– 25
La Bouteil a pottawatamie for the Burial of his Son		
" 3 yds Wt Cotton	@ 2/	– 75
" ½ yd Cloth		– 75
" 1 Handkerchief	3/	– 37½
To Mee-tee-ai Bread for.....	8/	1 00
		$21 50

[65] Le Gros (Big Body, Machekeletah) was chief of a Miami village at the mouth of the Salamonie River. The town of Lagro, at this site, was named for him. He signed the treaties of 1814, 1818, and 1826. By the last, four sections were reserved to him. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:107, 174, 279, 281; Charles E. Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin . . .* (Defiance, Ohio, *c.* 1905), 432. Trowbridge interviewed Le Gros during his study of Miami customs and traditions in 1824-25. Vernon Kinietz (ed.), *Meearmeear Traditions by C. C. Trowbridge* (Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, *Occasional Contributions*, No. 7, Ann Arbor, 1938), 1-4, 77-88, 90. See also McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions*, 169. Le Gros' will of October 30, 1826, is printed *post*.

Rec[d] of John Tipton Esqr Indian Ag[t] Fort Wayne Twenty one Dollars fifty cents the amount of the above account this 29th day of Febry 1824

JOSEPH BARRON

Attest
JN° FORSYTH

THOMAS FORSITH TO UNITED STATES: RECEIPTED BILL, February 29, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

THE UNITED STATES

THOMAS FORSITH Dr

To amt of my services going Express to Detroit for Public funds 15 days at 8/ per day $15.00
" amt of my expences for the same time 16.75

$31.75

Received Fort Wayne February 29th 1824 of John Tipton Indian Agent Thirty one dollars and seventy five cents in full for the above account

Signed Duplicates
THOMAS FORSITH[66]

Attest
JN° FORSYTH
[Endorsed:] United States To Thos Forsith $31.75 No 9

JOHN E. HUNT TO UNITED STATES: RECEIPTED BILL, February 29, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

THE UNITED STATES

TO JNO E HUNT[67] D

To Eight Barrils Lime delivered at Fort Wayne for repairing Public Quarters at 26/ $26.00

[66] Thomas Forsith served as treasurer of Allen County in 1826-27. He and his family lived for a time in the abandoned fort. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 266, 280.

[67] John Elliott Hunt was engaged in the Indian trade, with headquarters at Maumee, Ohio. He was born at Fort Wayne in 1798 or 1799,

To 2 Bushels Cow's Hair 4/ 1.00

$27.00

Recd Fort Wayne Feby 29th 1824 of John Tipton Esq Indian Agent twenty Seven Dollars in full for the above account

Attest — Signed Duplicates
Jn° Forsyth — Jn° E. Hunt
[Endorsed:] United States To Jno E Hunt $27 No 7

Tipton to John C. Calhoun, February 29, 1824

[GLO:Misc. Letters Recd., M:491—ALS]

Fort Wayne 29 Feby 1824

Sir While in the City I neglectd to give a writen opinion relative to the sale of the ten acres lately reserved for the use of this agency. Permit me now to state that the same reason that induced me to require its reservation still exist, alltho I admit the reservation embraces the best Town site, yet neither proprietors nor Citizens have any claim on the publick officers to have it sold, as the Town is laid out and lots sold on the adjoining lands. if any more is sold to accommodate the Town the whole forty acres should go at once. this would subject the Department to grate expense and inconvenience

Your most obt Servt

John Tipton
Indian Agent

Honbl John C Calhoun

while his father, Major Thomas Hunt, was commandant. Major Hunt was transferred to Michilimackinac in 1802, but one of his sons, George, remained as sutler at Fort Wayne, and it is said that John E. Hunt remained with him until 1812, when he joined his eldest brother, Henry J. Hunt, at Detroit. In 1816 he established himself at Maumee. Hunt became a major general of Ohio militia, served in the state Senate, and as postmaster of Toledo, 1853-61. He died July 22, 1877. *Biographical Encyclopaedia of Ohio* . . . (Galaxy Publishing Company, Cincinnati and Philadelphia, 1876), 244-45; Waggoner (ed.), *City of Toledo and Lucas County, Ohio*, 470, 483, 704-5, 811; Griswold (ed.), *Fort Wayne, Gateway of the West*, 17-18, 77; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:393.

ALEXANDER EWING TO TIPTON: ACCOUNT, February-September, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD[68]]

GEN[l] JN[o] TIPTON

In Acc[t] with A. EWING

1824		For Boarding from the 11[th] February until the 30th of May making 3 months and 20 days at the rate of 100$ p[r] year...	$30.67
March	1st	For Boarding p[r] Work men.....	1.50
Ap[l]	9	" 2 Glasses Sling 25[cts].....	.50
May	4&5	2 quarts whiskey	.50
	6	" 2 do Cider Royal.....	.50
		1 qrt Whis.....	25
	8	" One do do p[r] Bill.....	25
	9	" Dinner p[r] M[r] Weeks.....	25
		" Boarding work hands at different times this spring	2.00
		To am[t] of order in favour of J. Barron..... for	10.00
		" Boarding p[r] Bill Same length of time as yourself at 1$ p[r] Week $15.25	
		To Liquor p[r] Bill during the above time.....in all 2.00	
			17.25
May	29.	To 2 lbs loaf Sugar @ 3/–	.75
	"	Transporting Apple Trees viz	
		Total Expence of Trip 23$	
		Deduct for freight of my liquor 7 B[ls]..... 5.00	
		18.00	
		of this am[t] I charge you one half	9.00
			$73.42

[68] Filed between the Tipton Papers of September 28 and 30, 1824.

		For Boarding from 28 June up to the 30th Sept making 3 months and Two days at 100$ pr year	25.50
		" boarding pr Bill 13 Weeks and 4 days at 100 pr Week	13.50
Augt	5	To 1 Bl flour for Indian Dpt.....	10.00
	18	" one pint Wine.....	.75
		" 1 Bl flour pr Felix.....	10.00
	30	" Dinner pr Bartlet.....	.25
Sept	19	" 1 lb coffee	.50
		" 2½ " Cheese .....@ 18cts ¾	.43¾
		Carried over— $134.15	
		To amt brot over.....$134.15	
		To amt of Messrs Comparet & Coquilliards order accepted..	90.00
		To Ballance due on note	188.25
		To Liquor pr Bill at different times	1.00
		To amt assumed in favour of Mr Mills	25.00
			438.40
		To cash lent septr 29 th	200.00
			638.40
		Cr By amt paid on Lot Certificates Sept 18, 1824	30.25
		Ballance due	$608.15

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, March 8, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

DETROIT March 8, 1824

SIR, I received by Mr Forsyth your accounts and vouchers for the quarter ending Feby. 29, 1824, together with your two drafts, one for $865, and for $100.

The appropriation law has not yet passed, and consequently there are no funds on hand to meet your drafts. As soon as a remittance is received, the draft for $865 shall be paid.

I have this day again written to the second Auditor on the subject of your claim for compensation for the time between May 6th and June 6th 1824.[69] It will be proper to postpone acting on this subject, until I receive an answer to this letter. No injury will accrue, because I am now unable to pay the draft. I will retain it, until a decision is made, and if that is favourable to you, I will then remit the amount. Mr Astor, the President of the American fur company, has written to me respecting the charges against Mr Wallace, one of their traders upon the Wabash. He has enclosed also a copy of a letter which he has written to you. I will thank you to forward to me such testimony, as you may be able to procure, shewing the improper conduct of Mr Wallace. The subject ought to be fully investigated, and if he is guilty, his license will not be renewed.

I transmit you a copy of the letter, received in your absence by Mr Kercheval, respecting the additional reservation at Fort Wayne. I will thank you for an answer, as soon as possible.

Respectfully, I am, Sir, Your obt Servt

LEW CASS

JOHN TIPTON Esq Indian Agent, Fort Wayne.

[Endorsed:] Recd 17 March 1824 Answerd 22d concerning Astors letters relative to Wm H Wallace

CHARLEY'S SON TO TIPTON: RECEIPT, March 19, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

RECEIVED of John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne two compleete set of harness and one Barshear plow, being implements of husbandry allowed to the miami Indians by the president of the United States[70]

[69] See *ante*, 308-9, 319, and *post*, 516.

[70] By the treaty of 1818 the United States agreed to provide the Miami with such implements of agriculture as the proper agent might think necessary. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:173. Richardville also received agricultural implements. Receipt of March 29, 1824, Tipton Papers.

his
19 march 1824 CHARLEYS x SON[72]
mark

Attest
JOSEPH BARRONTE
WILLIAM ROCKHILL[71]
[Endorsed:] Rept of Charleys son for plow & 2 sets harnass

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, March 22, 1824

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 22d march 1824

SIR It becomes my duty again to trouble you on the subject of the miami mills I cannot get them repaired for the $150 that you authorized me to expend nor do I believe that I can get the Indians to receive them. the chief Richerville is opposed

[71] William Rockhill was born at Burlington, New Jersey, on February 10, 1793. He was a purchaser of lots at Fort Wayne in 1823, served as one of the first commissioners of Allen County, and on the first board of trustees of Fort Wayne. After five sessions in the General Assembly, he served one term in Congress, 1847-49. His business interests included the building of the Rockhill House, a directorship of the Fort Wayne Branch Bank, and part ownership of two mills. He died on January 15, 1865. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 269, 280, 288, 326, 343, 348.

[72] Charley's Son, or Little Charley, succeeded his father, Charley (Kitunga or Charlow Constant), as chief of the Eel River Miami sometime before 1826. In that year five sections of land on the north bank of Eel River were reserved to Little Charley by the Mississinewa treaty. Tipton later acquired a part interest in these lands. Charley (Kitunga) signed the treaties of 1809 and 1818, and received a grant of one section by the latter. His wife and children received one section (on and adjoining the site of the present town of Wabash) in 1826. Charley was among the Indians whose lives were ordered spared during the attack on the Mississinewa towns in 1812. He showed some interest in agriculture and in McCoy's school as early as 1822. Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.,* 2:102, 103, 172, 174, 278, 280, 426; Dunn, *Indiana and Indianans,* 1:87; Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 1:241n-42n, 2:577-78; McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions,* 130.

to it. I have sumoned the chiefs and young men to meet me at the mills next month, if possible to make arrangements with them I was enduced to take this course by being informed that the chiefs said they would not receive the mills now and if there was another Treaty they would have money in lieu of the mills. will use my endevour to get them to furnish the ballance of the money that may be wanting over and above the $150 to repair t[he mi]lls. would like to have instruction from you [MS torn] befor that time. we may save a few [MS torn] the present by letter [letting] the matter rest but in [MS torn] of a Treaty will loose thousand by this [tem]porary saving

The legislature and people of this State want more land and I hope you will be appointed a commissioner dureing the present session of Congress to buy it for them

The Indians allso contend that they are entitled to a gun smith and a Blacksmith by the Treaty of St Mary, and have repeatedly asked me to furnish them a gun smith and a miller the black smith that is here and a gun smith will be sufficent to do all the worke. I can furnish the gun smith if you place at my disposial $850 this sum will pay the artizen, hire one additional labouror, buy the necessary tools and a horse which last is necessary to to plow and send on expresses my expense when I hire man and horse are so grate that I cannot consent to encur them every quarter to send to Detroit. if you permit me to buy a horse [an]d hire one additional labouror can furnish [MS torn] and hay for the Teams and coal for booth [sh]ops, and keep this agency free of expense for those articles that I observe have heretofore cost large sums when only one shop was kept enclosed you will receve a copy of a letter that I wrote to the Honb^{l}. sec^{y}. of war by specel request, which contains my views on selling the land lately reserved here

your most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS Detroit

THOMAS L. MCKENNEY TO TIPTON, March 30, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

WAR DEPARTMENT. IND^{n} OFFICE
March 30. 1824.

To GEN^{l}. JOHN TIPTON, Indian agent &c.—

SIR, It becomes necessary by arrangements which have been adopted by the War Department for you to close and settle the accounts of your Agency; and substitute your present bond by a new one.[73] You will therefore by direction of the Secretary of War, immediately on the receipt of this, close and settle the accounts of your Agency, and send on your new bond with two or more sureties to the War Department for its approval, taking care to have appended to your bond the Certificate of the District Attorney, or Judge, certifying to the Competency of your Sureties.

You have inclosed a form for your Bond.

I am Sir Very Respectfully Yr mo. ob^{t}. Servt.

TH^{o} L MCKENNEY[74]

[Endorsed:] recd 3^{d} may order to Close and settle

MIAMI CHIEFS TO TIPTON, April 6, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS[75]]

MEMORANDUM of the requests of the undersigners, chiefs of the Miamie Nation, in behalf of themselves & people, done at Massasineway Town this 6th day of Aprile 1824 OUR FATHER

[73] See Cass to Tipton, *post*, 367.

[74] Thomas L. McKenney was appointed superintendent of the Indian trade by President Madison on April 2, 1816, and served in that position until 1822. On March 11, 1824, he was made head of the new bureau of Indian Affairs under the War Department, and there had charge of appropriations for annuities and current expenses. All warrants on these appropriations were issued on McKenney's requisition. He also had charge of the fund for civilization of the Indians, and was required to pass on claims against them. In 1826 and 1827 he was a commissioner, with Lewis Cass, to conduct treaties with the Chippewa of Michigan Territory, and in 1827 published *Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes . . . and of Incidents connected with the Treaty of Fond du Lac.* His connection with the Indian department was closed on March 31, 1830. Later, with James Hall, he compiled a three-volume work on the *History of the Indian Tribes of North America* (Philadelphia, 1837-44). *Dictionary of American Biography,* 12:89-90.

[75] The body of this document is in the hand of W. G. Ewing.

We desire that you will proceed to make Contracts for us for Rails to fence lots of Lands for seven persons, and make as advantageous contracts for us as possible—but we wish you not to pay more than Three dollars per hundred for makeing and laying them up—the same we paid last year—and to have those seven Lots and all the other improved ground belonging to our people at Massasineway plowed and planted with corn, and pay such prices as maybe reasonable so as to have the work well done[76]

And when the work shall be completed you are hereby authorised and requested to detain the amount of money due for the same out of the annuity due the Miamie nation for the present year—

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names and Seals Done in the presents of

W. G. Ewing		his	
Francois Comparet[77]	Lagrow	x	(Seal)
Jas. Wymon		mark	
Thos. Forsith		his	
	Osage	x	(Seal)
		mark	
Charles x Reed		his	
mark			
Joseph Barron Interperter	Little	x Huron	(Seal)
		mark	

[Endorsed:] Request of Indian Chiefs for work

[76] William Suttenfield and Anthony L. Davis contracted to fence seven lots or fields for the Miami Indians at and near the Mississinewa, and to have these lots together with other land already enclosed cleared, plowed, and planted with corn before June 10. Their bond was fixed at $10,000. Tipton Papers, April 10, 1824.

[77] Francois Comparet was born in 1798, came to Indiana from Michigan Territory in 1820, and became a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne. He and Alexis Coquillard were among the traders employed by William H. Wallace about 1820 as representatives of the American Fur Company. Later he served as Allen County commissioner, county agent, and as member of the board of trustees of Fort Wayne. He also managed an inn, the American House, was a director of the Fort Wayne Branch Bank, and had brewery and mill interests. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 247, 254, 266, 288, 310, 326, 340, 344, 483, 608; Phillips, "Fur Trade in the Maumee-Wabash Country," in Indiana University *Studies,* nos. 66-68, pp. 105 ff.

Lewis Cass to Tipton, April 7, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Detroit April 7. 1824

Sir, Your letter of the 22nd ulto reached me by the last mail.

It is proper you should have an interview with the Miami Chiefs on the subject of the mills built for that tribe. I think now, as I have thought, since the erection of these mills, that the United States have faithfully performed the obligation, imposed on them by treaty. Yet we both know of what extraordinary materials the Indians are composed, and how easily they receive any impressions which designing people are disposed to make upon them. Besides there is little disposition on the part of the government or nation to push any question with them to extremes. We must commiserate their situation and make due allowances for their feelings.

With respect to their mills the course, you propose, is proper, and as you are upon the spot, it is better for you to be guided by your own discretion, rather than by any instructions, I can give you. I am afraid I cannot increase the sum I have mentioned of $150. But something will depend on the amount of the appropriation made by Congress for the Indian department.

In the estimate, which I submitted to the Secretary of War in January last, I included the expenditures necessary for the support of a blacksmith and gunsmith. From the answer, which I have received, I think it probable these allowances will be made, and if they are, your plan can then be carried into effect.

Agreably to your suggestion, I shall report against selling the last reservation at Fort Wayne.

With much respect, I am, Sir, Your obt Servt

Lew Cass.

John Tipton Esq. Indian Agent, Fort Wayne.

[Endorsed:] recd 24 Apl 1824

Miami Chiefs to Tipton, April 7, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS[78]]

The Chiefs of the Miamie Nation in behalf of themselves & their people To Genl Jno Tipton (Ind Agt)

[78] The body of this manuscript is in the hand of W. G. Ewing.

Our Father

We desire you to contract with W. G. Ewing to make a quantity of good Rails, sufficient to fence in all the improved Land in and about the upper villiage on the Massasineway River occupyed by Meticenoe's party, for which we will give the same price we paid last year per hundred for them, in consideration that they shall be good Rails and well put up. And for any other work such as plowing clearing &c which may be done at the request of said partys, we consent to pay such prices as you may deam a propper compensation—And whatever sum of money may become due to s[d] Ewing in consequence of the work he may do, you are hereby authorised and requested to detain out of the Anuity due the Miamie nation the present year

In Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands & seals this 7[th] day of April 1824

Done in the Presents of

his
Charles x Reid
mark

Metecenoe & Osanteah signed in the presents of Me & requested that their work should be done in the same manner as that at the lower Towns viz, fences made & their ground plowed

Joseph Richardville[79]
Joseph Barronte

his
Metecenoe[80] x (Seal)
mark

his
Osage x (Seal)
mark

Ottawasaw or
his
Little Huron x (Seal)
mark

his
Osanteah x (Seal)
mark

[Endorsed:] Meteceno request for work N° of his village 46 persons

[79] Joseph Richardville (Wahpemunwah), the son of Jean B. Richardville, was sent to school at Detroit. He and his son were granted two sections of land on the St. Mary's River by the treaty of 1818, and Joseph received one section adjoining the Five Mile Reserve in Miami County in 1826. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:172, 281; Helm, *History of Wabash County,* 118. It is probable that Richardville did not sign this statement. See his note of April 26 to his father, where he uses the spelling Richerville.

[80] The village of Metocinyah (Metoosania, Metosinia, Mettosanea, etc.) was at the mouth of Jocinah or Metocinyah Creek near the line between

TIPTON TO EDWARD TIFFIN, April 10, 1824

[GLO:SG, Letters Recd., 11:207—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 10 aprile 1824

SIR In answer to yours of the 2d of January last I have to inform you that after notifying the Burnetts thier agents, or attorneys, I did on this day proceede to divide thier land by lots drawn for each claiment. James Burnett drew lots No two and three of the reservation at Tippecannoe river. Isaac Burnett No four and six of the reservation at Flint river. John Burnett No one and three of Flint river. Jacob Burnet No two of Flint and five of Tippecannoe. Abram Burnett No. four and six of Tippecannoe. Rebecca Burnett No one of Tippecannoe, and Nancey Burnet No five of the Flint river reservation[81]

with sentiments of high respect I am your most obt servent

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

E TIFFIN Surveyor Genl

CHIEF CHARLOW TO TIPTON, April 13, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

MEMORANDUM of the request of Charlow a Miami Chief to John Tipton Indian Agent. The said Charlow for himself and party request their agent to contract with some suitable person

Grant and Wabash counties. It was burned during the War of 1812 and rebuilt. The chief signed the treaties of 1814, 1815, 1818, and 1826. His band received a reserve of ten square miles by the treaty of 1838. The treaty of 1840 stipulated that Metocinyah's son, Meshingomesia, should receive the grant made in 1838. The band held the reserve as a tribal possession until 1873. Clarkson W. Weesner (ed.), *History of Wabash County, Indiana* . . . (2 vols. Chicago and New York, 1914), 1:60-61, 62, 63-65; Winger, *Last of the Miamis,* 30-39; Otho Winger, "The Historic Mississinewa," in *Indiana History Bulletin,* 16(1939): 56-62; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:107, 119, 174, 279, 280, 520, 532.

Osandeah (Osanteah, Ousanedeau, Osandear, etc.) was a signer of the Miami treaties of 1826, 1834, 1838, and 1840. He was granted one section of land in 1834, and, in 1838, another, on the Mississinewa where he was then living. Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.,* 2:280, 427, 428, 522, 523, 533.

[81] These were the lands reserved to the Burnetts by the Treaty of St. Mary's in 1818. See *ante,* 274n. They were surveyed in 1823 by Price S. Kellogg. Plats of the reserves are recorded in the Tippecanoe County Deed Records, A:362, 364.

to make and put up in fence one Thousand good Rails and clear off and plough all the Land enclosed at the Forks of the Wabash for which the party will pay a fair price out of their annuity for the present year.

FORT WAYNE 13th April 1824

his

CHARLOW x CONSTANT[82]

mark

Chief of the Miami Nation

Testimony
JOSEPH BARRONTE
JNº. FORSYTH
[Endorsed:] Charlows paper

THOMAS L. McKENNEY TO TIPTON, April 13, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DEPt. OF WAR, IND. OFFICE.
13th April, 1824.

SIR, A requisition has been issued in your favor by the Secretary of War, for $18,400—which sum will be remitted to you from the Treasury,[83] and is to be applied as follows, to wit:

For annuity to the Miamies	$17,300
For annuity to the Eel Rivers	1,100
	$18,400

The strictest attention to economy in disbursements & promptitude in rendering the accounts therefor, is expected by the Secy of War, and is indispensably necessary to give to the Indian Department the same efficiency, economy and accountability which prevail in the military branches of the War Department.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Sir, Your obt Servt.

THO. L. McKENNEY

GENl JOHN TIPTON, Indian agent. Ft. Wayne, Indiana.
[Endorsed:] Recd 3d may 1824 notic of Draft

[82] See *ante*, 348n.

[83] A draft for $7,400 on the Receiver of Public Moneys at Fort Wayne and one for $11,000 on the Receiver at Vincennes were enclosed in a letter from the Treasurer of the United States to Tipton, April 23, 1824, Tipton Papers.

William Lee to Tipton, April 14, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Treasury dep^{t}. 2^{d}. Aud. Office 14 April 1824

Sir, The Sec^{y}. of War has this day drawn a Req^{n}. on the Treasury, (N°. 1688.) for a Warrant to be issued in your favor, for Eighteen thousand four hundred Dollars, to be transmitted you on account of the following:

Annuity per Act 6 May 1796	1,500
" " 21 April 1816 [1806]	850
" " 1 May 1810	1,050
" " 3 March 1819	15,000
	$18,400

On receipt of which be pleased to forward an acknowledgment to this office, where you are charged with the amount.

Respectfully, Sir, Your M^{o}. Obed^{t}. Servt.

W Lee

Genl. John Tipton Indian Agent Fort Wayne, Ind^{a}

John C. Calhoun to Lewis Cass, April 20, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

War Department April 20th 1824.

(Copy)

Sir, Reports having reached this Department through the public prints, and very recently through an official channel, stating that private individuals, as well as those who have been licensed to trade with Indians, carry on a system of trapping and hunting in violation of the regulations established by the intercourse law of 1802; and the licensed traders in direct violation of the express conditions on which they have been licensed under the act of 6th May 1822, I have to call your attention particularly to this subject. You will therefore immediately instruct the Indian Agents within your superintendency rigidly to enforce the intercourse law against all violations of its provisions, as well against those who are not, as those who are licensed to trade with the Indians—the latter of whom not only put at defiance the act of Congress but also the express provisions of their bonds, under which they hold their license.

I have delayed calling your attention to this subject under the impression that Congress would act on it; but believing that the session is now too far advanced to adopt any provisions in relation to it, and the season of trade being now about to commence, I have thought any further delay inadvisable.

Copies of this letter have been transmitted to the commanding officers within your agency, directing their cooperation in enforcing the regulations of the Government on those subjects.

I am very respectfully Your Ob. Servt

(Signed) J. C. CALHOUN

To His Excellency Lewis Cass, Detroit.

[Enclosed in:] Lewis Cass to Tipton, May 18, 1824

[Endorsed by Tipton:] Recd 5 June 1824 respecting violations by Hunting and Traping

JOSEPH RICHARDVILLE TO JEAN B. RICHARDVILLE, April 26, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

MASSISSINIWAY 26th April '24

MY DEAR FATHER I certify that Wm G Ewing has made a Contract with the Miami's to Make rails and fence their ground at the upper Village & that Osage and the Little Huron as well as the Indians have Signed said Contract also I was present when Metosenio & osendio signed it & I witnessed the said Contract I also read it and explained it to the Indians—

I remain your affectionate Son

JOSEPH RICHERVILLE

[Endorsed by Tipton:] J Richarville certificate of contract for work

[Addressed:] A Monseiur Jno Bt Richardville Near Fortwayne

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, May 3, 1824

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 3d may 1824

SIR, In my letter of the 22d march last I mentioned that I had notified the miamies to meet me at the mills. They met and will not rcieve them nor appropriate one cent to repair the dam I never was more clier in any opinion than that the dam never

was sufficent, notwithstanding it has cost double the amount for which a good one could have been built. if you will permit me I will have it repaired immediately. it can be done for about five hundred dollars

your most ob servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS Detroit

TIPTON TO FRANCOIS COMPARET AND ALEXIS COQUILLARD: CERTIFICATE OF CONTRACT, May 10, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY that Seeks party of miami Indians[84] have this day (by myself as thier Agent) employed Francis Comperet & Ale[x] Couqllard to cliere plow and plant with corn a quantity of enclosed land at thier village, called Turtle town, on Eel river and when the corn is fit for work to plow the same two different times and hoe it one time, and the[y] have agreed to pay the said Comperet nine dollars for each acre of land thus cliered and farmed, the quantity to be assertained by admeasurement, and the money to be paid at the time they receive thier anuity for the present year

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

10 may 1824
Test
ANTHONY L. DAVIS

[84] The village of Seek (Maconsaw) was one mile from Turtle Town, once the village of Little Turtle, and about three miles from the present Columbia City. Fourteen sections of land were reserved here in 1826. Seek died before August, 1827. The reserve was ceded to the United States in 1838. Otho Winger, *The Ke na po co mo co . . .* (North Manchester, Ind., 1934), 9; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:278, 279, 520; Hodge (ed.), *Handbook of American Indians,* 2:497-98. Some of the celebrations held at Seek's village are described in Weston A. Goodspeed and Charles Blanchard (eds.), *County of Whitley, Indiana . . .* (Chicago, 1882), 51-53.

[Endorsed:] Recd of John Tipton Indian Agt two hundred and sixty dollars 25 cents for the within work

F COMPARET & COQULLARD[85]

15 Decr 1824

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, May 18, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT, May 18, 1824.

SIR, I have not yet received the funds for the Indian department for the current year. As soon as they arrive the amount due to your agency shall be forwarded to you. But there is no probability, that the amount which will be allowed to the Superintendency, will be such as to enable me to appropriate the sum of five hundred dollars towards the repair of the mill dam, belonging to the Miamies, as suggested in your letter of the 3rd instant.

Those Indians have manifested such a disposition through the whole progress of this affair, and it has cost the United States so much, that it is best to leave it to its fate.

I am, Sir, respectfully Your Ob. Servt

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esqr Indian Agent Fort Wayne.

[Endorsed:] Rcd June 1824 concerning miami mills

[85] Comparet and Coquillard were agents of the American Fur Company. Coquillard was born in Detroit on September 28, 1795. During the War of 1812 he served as dispatch messenger for the garrison at Fort Stephenson, Ohio. By 1820 he was an American Fur Company agent in the Fort Wayne area. In 1822, in partnership with Francois Comparet, he purchased their agency for the region of the upper lakes. A year later he established a trading post on the St. Joseph River, and Comparet managed another at Fort Wayne. Coquillard married Frances Comparet in 1824. Mary Clarke Coquillard, *Alexis Coquillard—His Time* (Northern Indiana Historical Society, *Publication No. 4*, South Bend, 1931); Timothy E. Howard, *A History of St. Joseph County, Indiana* (2 vols. Chicago and New York, 1907), 1:131-32; Coquillard to John W. Edmonds, June 22, 1837, in Edmonds, *Report, Disturbance at the Potawatamie Payment*, 23-26.

Lewis Cass to Tipton, May 18, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

Detroit May 18, 1824.

Sir. Accompanying this I transmit a copy of a letter from the War Department respecting violations of the law, by hunting and trapping in the Indian country.

I presume the facts alluded to in this communication must have occurred in other sections of the Union, for I have no reason to believe that similar trespasses have been committed within this superintendency.

But the subject is recommended to your particular attention, as well with a view, that full justice may be done to the Indians, as that the general principles of the law may be preserved.

Very respectfully Sir I am Your Ob^{t} Servt

Lew Cass.

John Tipton Esq Indian Agent, Fort Wayne.

[Endorsed:] Re^{cd} 5 June 1824

[Enclosed:] John C. Calhoun to Lewis Cass, April 20, 1824

Barnett and Hanna to United States: Receipted Bill, May 31, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

The United States

To Barnett & Hanna[86] D^{r}

For 190 Bushels salt furnished agreeable to their contract with John Tipton Esqr Indian Agent, bearing date 1st March

[86] James Barnett and Samuel Hanna were brothers-in-law and partners in a trading post. Hanna, who was born in Scott County, Kentucky, in 1797, came to Fort Wayne from Ohio in 1819. He was an agent of the American Fur Company for a time, a promoter of the Wabash and Erie Canal, one of the organizers of the State Bank of Indiana, active in railroad organization, and an associate judge of the Allen County Circuit Court. He was a member of the legislature for six terms, three in each house. He died June 11, 1866. *Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men,* 2:D12:32-34; Brice, *History of Fort Wayne,* pt. 2:3-14.

Barnett was born in Pennsylvania in 1785 and came to Fort Wayne in 1818 from the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio. He had visited the place with his father in 1797 and in 1812 as captain of a company serving

1824, being the quantity due the Miami and Eel river Indians annually in Conformity with the treaties of 1803 & 1818—at $1.49½ $284.05

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 31st May 1824

Received of John Tipton Esquire Indian Agent two hundred & Eight four Dollars & five cents in full of the above account

Witness Signed Duplicates

BARNETT & HANNA

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, May 31, 1824

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS]

FORT WAYNE 31st May 1824

SIR Herewith enclosed you have the acct and vouchers for expenditures at this agency during the Quarter ending this day. I held a council with the Miami's at their mills in april and issued to them two Bbls Flour, and on the 26 Inst. all the chiefs of the pottawatamies, within this agency, together with a number of their young men came to this place to have a talk with me, and I issued two Bbls Flour and a small quantity of Tobacco to them. The price mention in the account for the salt was the lowest for which that article could be had—& I believe lower than it has ever been furnished for hereto[fo]re. The object of the meeting of the pottawatamie was to petition the Honble secretary of war through you to have the annuity due them paid at this place. The chiefs say they cannot prevent their young men from stealing when they go through our settlements to Detroit for it, and ther young men say when the chiefs go alone to Detroit they never bring the money home, and all unite in the request that it may be paid here as being near their villages and & I promised to mention their wishes to you and inform them of your answer—

under General Harrison. He opened a general store for the traders of the region and was soon joined in this venture by Samuel Hanna; he also helped to build one of the first mills in the county. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 192, 240, 286; Jacob P. Dunn, *Memorial and Genealogical Record of Representative Citizens of Indiana* (Indianapolis, 1912), 628-33.

The amount due for the last Quarter $865 25/100 you will please pay to Thomas Forsith who will hand you these papers

Your most obt servant

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS Detroit

EDWARD TIFFIN TO TIPTON, June 3, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE
CHILLICOTHE June 3. 1824

SIR, I have received yours of the 23rd ult. concerning the reservation of one Sec. for Mary Wells.[87]

Three Several deputies, at different times, were Sent out to compleat the Survey of the Indian reservations on the Wabash and its waters. this reserve of Mary Wells' could not (for one cause or another) be Surveyed by any of them. I have no information as to where Stoney creek is Situated. If any person who is a competent Surveyor can be procured to do this work, I will thank you to have it done; as I could not Send out a

[87] Mary Wells, daughter of Captain William Wells and niece of Little Turtle, was granted in 1818 "one section of land, at the mouth of Stoney creek, on the southeast side of the Wabash river, the centre of which shall be at the mouth of said creek, running with the meanders thereof, up and down the Wabash river, one-half mile, and thence back for quantity." She married Judge James Wolcott and moved to Ohio in 1826, living there until her death in 1843. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:173; Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 264; Griswold (ed.), *Fort Wayne, Gateway of the West,* 31n. When the survey of her section was made, probably in 1825, it was found that 190 acres of the reserve had been sold in December, 1824, at the Crawfordsville Land Office, and a mill erected by the purchasers. On May 18, 1826, Congress authorized the purchase of the reserve from Mary Wells for $1,920. It lay in town 25 north, range 2 west, in sections 29 and 30. Delphi is on or near the site. See *post,* 451, 470-71, 471-72. See also *American State Papers. Public Lands* (8 vols. Washington, D. C., 1834-61), 6:453-54; U. S. *Statutes at Large,* 6:343-44; correspondence of George Graham and Williamson Dunn, Crawfordsville Land Office Papers, Archives Division, Indiana State Library.

Surveyor for so little work. Let the Surveyor connect his lines with the lines of the public Surveys which the reserve may cover, and establish corners at each intersection, and measure to the nearest Sec. or ¼ Sec. corners. On making return of the Survey to this office (which can be done by mail) payment will be made at $3 per mile, for the boundary of the Survey.

Yours with great respect

EDWARD TIFFIN

GEN. JOHN TIPTON Ind. agt Fort Wayne

THOMAS L. McKENNEY TO LEWIS CASS, June 5, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

(Copy) WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF IND: AFFAIRS.
June 5th 1824.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS, Detroit, Michigan Ty

SIR, By the 4th section of an act of Congress of the 26th ulto it is made "the duty of Indian Agents to designate from time "to time certain convenient and suitable places for carrying on "trade with the different Indian tribes, and to require all "Traders to trade at the place thus designated and at no other "place or places"—which you will take immediate measures to carry into effect. Under the act more than one place of trade may be designated to any one tribe, but a greater number of places than one for each tribe will be avoided unless there is a special reason to increase them. You will report to the Department the places which may be designated with the reasons for the same, which when approved of by the Department will not be changed without its sanction. The licenses hereafter to be granted will state, particularly, the place at which trade may be carried on under them respectively; and any departure from the terms of the license will be considered as a forfeiture of the bond given under it, and proceedings against the parties will be instituted accordingly. At the termination of the time for which existing licenses have been granted, those that may be renewed, will, in like manner designate the place of trade, and in the mean time should any persons holding a license, carry on trade at points other than those which may be designated,

they will be considered as incurring the penalty of the acts, regulating intercourse with Indian tribes.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Very respectfully Yr. Ob. Ser^{t}

THO. L. McKENNEY

[Enclosed in:] Cass to Tipton, July 10, 1824

[Endorsed by Tipton:] Re^{cd} 5 June 1824 order to establish places of Trade

TIPTON TO EDITORS OF INDIANA GAZETTE, June 9, 1824

[Corydon *Indiana Gazette*, June 16, 1824]

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDIANA GAZ.

Having seen in your paper of this morning, an article stating that I am indebted as a collector, it becomes necessary for me to request you to publish copies of my receipts, for the years 1816 and 1817, which does prove that article to be false as respects myself.

. . . . . [88]

I am willing that every act of mine should be examined by *committees* or by *individuals* and published to the world, reserving to myself the previlege of correcting false statements; but I do not say or believe that the committee of Ways and means would wilfully mis-state facts. The difference in their calculation from the one made by the Auditor and myself, at the time of our settlement may be accounted for by the manner in which committees have been in the habit of removing books and papers from the office of the Auditor and Treasurer to their rooms while they went into an examination, and must have lost or mislaid some voucher, for which I was entitled to and received credit, and I am confident that the settlement was correctly made. There is some of the officers that does recollect, that in

[88] Tipton inserted here the receipts of the state auditor, W. H. Lilly, showing that the full amount of the state tax collected by Tipton in 1816 and 1817 had been paid into the state treasury. The *Gazette* of June 9, 1824, printed a report of the Committee on Ways and Means which showed Tipton indebted to the state for $6.40 and $8.88 collected by him in taxes for the state in 1816 and 1817 respectively.

the time of some of those extraordinary removals, a child had access to and made many crooked marks with a pen in one of the books, which can be proven by the next examining committee, much easier than the lost voucher, creating the deficit.

I am the publics' humble servant.

JOHN TIPTON,
late sheriff of Harrison County.

THOMAS L. McKENNEY TO INDIAN AGENTS, June 19, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—CS]

CIRCULAR.

(Copy) WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF IND: AFFAIRS
June 19. 1824.

SIR With the view of ascertaining with greater precision the locality and connexions of your agency, and its distance from Washington, with the best and most frequented route to it, you will on the receipt of this state by letter addressed to me under cover to the Secretary of War—

1st The location of your agency.

2nd The Indian tribes embraced by it, and so far as this is practicable the number of Indians belonging to each tribe.

3rd The distance of each tribe from the agency, and their direction, whether North, South, East or West.

4th The most frequented and best route from Washington to the agency.

5th The number of whites in its immediate vicinity.

6th The rivers, and mountains, and level grounds, with the quality of the soil, and the healthfulness of the region round about you.[89]

Very respectfully sir, I am, Yr Ob. Servt

THO. L. McKENNEY

[Enclosed in:] Lewis Cass to Tipton, July 10, 1824

[Endorsed by Tipton:] Recd 10 August 1824 from War Dept requiring Sketch note &c

[89] Tipton's answer is printed *post*, 408-9.

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, June 30, 1824

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 30th June 1824

SIR Before yours of the 18th Last month came to hand, I had contracted for and the hands were at work repairing the Miami Mill dam. should the dam be compleated to the acceptance of the Indians I will then have to pay for it, more I have no doubt than $150 But if the appropriation will not enable you to increase that sum I must pay it myself as I had closed the Bargain, and part of the work done previous to my seeing your last letter on that subject.

I enclose a copy of the contract made with Barnett & Hanna for the Miami annuity of salt as Mr Kercheval thinks that document indispensable before the accounts can be settled— Also a copy of a letter from T L McKenny demanding a settlement of all the accounts of this agency. my accounts and vouchers were all forwarded to you at the time required by Law and if any of them have been rejected I have not been informed by yourself nor the auditor—I have been instructed by the Honbe secretary of War to correspond with your Excellency on all subjects touching the duties of my office I cannot report to any other unless directed by Mr Calhoun or yourself but will forward a new Bond the secretary of War by next mail

Your most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS Governor of Michigan Detroit

TIPTON TO JOHN C. CALHOUN, July 3, 1824

[IO:Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 3d July 1824

SIR I have the honour herewith to enclose a new bond, whih would have been forwareded at a much earlier period, but for the distance of this post from the residence of the District Judge and attorney

your most obt servent

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HONBLE JOHN C CALHOUN

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, July 10, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT July 10, 1824

SIR, The funds for this Superintendency for the first half of 1824 have just reached here, and I am enabled at length to assign to your agency the sums for its expenditures during this year.

They will be as follows:

For the pay of the Agent		$1200.00
dº	of one Sub Agent	500.00
	Presents	200.00[90]
	Contingencies	1800.00
		$3700.00

In consequence of some heavy demands from some of the upper agencies, and of the reduction of one third in the general appropriation for presents, I have been compelled to reduce the allowance to your agency, as well as to most of the others. I hope however, that you will be able to conduct your affairs without any injury to the publick service.

I have received your contract for the delivery of the salt annuity. It is necessary, by a regulation of the department, that it should accompany your accounts in order to ensure their prompt settlement.

I do not know why you are required to give new bonds, except that your temporary appointment has expired, and that the confirmation of the Senate has produced the commencement of a new term of service.

Your accounts have been regularly transmitted, and I presume settled, as I have had no intimation that any difficulty has been experienced. Why you have been required to transmit and close your accounts, I do not know, and can only attribute it to that inattention, which in publick offices frequently induces them to address the same requisition to different offices, without appreciating the difference of circumstance.

Mr Mc Kenney has been appointed by the Secretary of War to the head of the Indian Department under him, and it will be

[90] This amount was later reduced. See Cass to Tipton, *post*, 369-70.

proper to answer his communications, when he particularly desires, the answer should be addressed to him. But in all such cases, you will send me a copy of the letter.

I transmit the copy of a letter from the War Department respecting licenses to trade with the Indians, to which you will direct your attention. The locations, which you will fix for places of trade will include not only your agency, strictly speaking, but also those parts of the country, to which by the usual course of trade, your licenses are issued.

I enclose also another letter from the department, which you will answer by a direct communication there, sending me a copy of your answer. You will please also to send me a sketch of your agency, marking upon it the different Indian villages, with the number of Indians in each village. It will be necessary to enable me to form a general sketch of the Superintendency.

Very respectfully Sir, I am Your Ob^{t} Servt

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esqr Indian Agent. Fort Wayne.

P. S. As you have not stated the amount contracted to be paid for repairs of the Miami mill dam, I cannot act definitively upon the subject. I feel however no disposition to saddle you with any part of the expense—

[Endorsed:] Rec^{d} 10 August 1824 assigning the am^{t} allowed the F^{t} Wayne Ag^{cy} for 1824

[Enclosed:] Thomas L. McKenney to Lewis Cass, June 5, 1824; Thomas L. McKenney to Indian Agents, June 19, 1824

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, July 11, 1824

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS]

FORTWAYNE 11th July 1824

SIR It becomes my duty to inform your Excellency that a Frenchman who calls himself Pierre St Aubin, was on examination yesterday found carrying whiskey into the Indian country. he had no other property except a small quantity of Flour, some corn and Two horses all of which he says belongs to two Indians. But ample proof can be had that after enquiring whether there would be any danger, he the French-

man, bought the Liquor and and proceeded with it toward the Pottawatomie villages. The property will be detained untill I am instructed what is necessary in this case. I find no orders or instructions on file here by which I can be governed.

I have the honor to be Your most obedient servent

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCELLENCY L CASS

TIPTON: MEMORANDUM OF PRESENT TO AN INDIAN, July 12, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

on the 12 July 1824 gave the Squirel a Miami Indian[91] one hoe

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, July 24, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

DETROIT 24 July 1824.

SIR. Since writing my letter to you apportioning the sum to be expended at your Agency during the first half of this year, I have received the letter of the second Auditor of the Treasury, containing the apportionment of the general sum for this Superintendency; from which I find that only one half of the amount which I supposed would be appropriated for presents is devoted to that object.[92]

[91] The Squirrel (Neconzah, Neconsaw) may have been living at Thorntown at this time. See *post,* 383. Later he and his band had a village on the north side of Eel River in Miami County. About 1838 they removed to the south side of the Wabash River, on Pipe Creek, near Bunker Hill. *Combination Atlas Map of Miami County* (1877), 17, and map, p. 31. Squirrel signed the Miami treaties of 1834 and 1838. By the latter he was granted one section of land on the Mississinewa "a little above the section of land granted to the Deaf Man's daughters, and on the opposite side of the river, to include the pine or evergreen tree." Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:428, 522, 524. A title bond for this land, dated November 27, 1838, is among the Ewing Papers, Indiana State Library. An accompanying sketch shows the reserve in town 26 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, in Wabash County.

[92] See Cass to Tipton, *ante,* 367.

The gross sum therefore, allowed to your agency, will be the same, but one half of the amount appropriated for presents will be transferred to the fund for contingent expenses.

Very respectfully Sir, I am Your Ob. Servt.

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esq Indian Agent Fort Wayne

[Endorsed:] Recd 10 August 1824 reducing the amt allowed for presents

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, July 25, 1824

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 25 July 1824

SIR For some days past I have discovered uneasiness amongst the Indians of this Agency which induced me to send a confidential person into thier country, who returned last evening and informs that he found a Frenchman who calls himself, Francis Metta,[93] there holding talks with and giving Tobacco &c to the puttowatomies that live on the Elk hart and St Joseph and is going on to the Tippecannoe and wabash for the like purpose telling the Indians amongst other things that he is sent by your Excy to invite them to a council in Detroit. Me te a and several other chiefs came to let me know that they had been told by a Tau way Indian from the rappids that you had sent him to invite them to Detroit. one of those chiefs shewed me some wampum that he said was sent with a talk from his British father inviteing him to visit Malden where there was plenty of goods for presents to Indians. Believeing the latter to be the object of thier Journey and knowing that you do not wish their young men to travel through our settlements I have stoped some of the chiefs from going until I here from you, but have since understood that Tope ne bee,[94]

[93] Francois Mettez. On October 10, 1823, Cass granted him a license to trade on the Tippecanoe River for one year. *House Documents,* 18 Congress, 2 session, 3:no.54. He accompanied Isaac McCoy from Carey Mission to Fort Wayne in December, 1823. McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions,* 216.

[94] Topenebee, a Potawatomi chief, lived near the Carey Mission, a few miles north of the present South Bend. He signed the treaties of 1795, 1818, and 1821. According to McCoy he was killed at the end of July, 1826, by a fall from his horse. A son of the same name succeeded

Qui,Ca,kee Perish[95] and perhaps others have set out, one of whome has between 50 and 100 of his young men with him. should part go and rcieve money while others are waiting on my promise to let them know from you whither they can be paid here it will go further to discredit the officers of our government with them. I would neither have promised nor wrote one word on the subject of paying them here but for thier repeated and almost unanimous request, of which I apprised you some time since I therefore hope your Ex^cy. will inform me whither they will, or will not be paid here (this is all that I have promised to let them know) and whither they were invited to Detroit by your order Metta told my informent, first that you had sent him and afterwards that he was on the river raison when Jack, or James, the son of Gabriel Godfry[96]

him as chief. *Ibid.*, 262, 272-73, 281, 286; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:44, 168, 201; Otho Winger, *The Potawatomi Indians* (Elgin, Ill., 1939), 95-98.

[95] Pierre Moran (Peeresh, Perig) was living at this time at the mouth of the Elkhart River, where a section had been granted him by the Potawatomi treaty of 1821. He was born in Warren County, the son of a French trader, Constant Moran, and a Kickapoo woman. Banished by the Kickapoo, he married a Potawatomi and ultimately became a chief among them. He signed the treaties of 1817 and 1818, receiving at the latter a grant of one section on Flint River in Tippecanoe County, where he then lived. For a small consideration, Moran gave a deed for his unlocated section at the mouth of the Elkhart to Richard Godfroy of Michigan in 1827; after the location of the reserve on section 5, town 37 north, range 5 east, he made a second deed in 1831 to Havilah Beardsley for a much larger sum. Beardsley made a compromise settlement with Godfroy and laid out the town of Elkhart there. Moran returned to Warren County and from there moved to Benton County where he died. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:151, 169, 199; John W. Whicker, "Pierre Moran . . .," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 23(1927):229-36; *History of Elkhart County . . .* (Chas. C. Chapman & Co., Chicago, 1881), 457-58, 729-31; Jesse S. Birch, "Benton County and Historic Oxford" (3 vols. Oxford, 1926), 1:89-91.

[96] Gabriel Godfroy was born at Detroit, November 10, 1758, the son of Jacques Godfroy and Louisa Clotilda Chapoton. He had a trading post on the site of Ypsilanti, and was subagent for the Potawatomi in Michigan Territory. *The John Askin Papers*, edited by Milo M. Quaife (2 vols. Detroit, 1928, 1931), 1:347n.; U. S. *Official Register*, 1823, p. 88.

came from Detroit and told him to go to his (Godfrys) store and take as many goods as he wanted travel through all the principle villages on Elkhart Tippecannoe and the wabash and tell the Indians that it was your orders for them to repair to Detroit immediately with their young men or they would not get money this year

Should all those tales be told to collect the Indians of this Agency at Detroit or elsewhere contrary to your wishes would it be proper for me to arrest any person thus offending

This will be handed you by Joseph Barron Interpretor at this post who will deliver me any communication that you may be pleased to make

your obt servent

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt.

THOMAS L. MCKENNEY TO TIPTON, July 28, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DEPt OF WAR, OFF: IND: AFFAIRS.
28th July, 1824.

SIR, The new bond required of you as Indian agent at Fort Wayne, has been received, and is approved.

Your commission, which has just been received from the Department of State, is herewith enclosed.

I am, Sir, your obt. Servt.

THO. L. McKENNEY

GENl. JOHN TIPTON, Indn agent, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

[Endorsed:] Recd 22d August 1824

[Enclosed:] James Monroe to Tipton: Commission as Indian Agent, December 22, 1823

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, August 3, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT Aug 3. 1824.

SIR. I have received by Mr Barron your letter of July 25th. Mettez was sent to invite a few of the Wabash Potawatamies to come in to sign the receipts and take out the money. Why

instead of that he has called the whole tribe I cannot conjecture. You have acted correctly in stopping them. Mr. Forsyth[97] will be able to explain the whole matter to you.

I send by him One thousand seven hundred dollars for the payment of the Wabash and Elksheart Potawatamies. I think this course is under all circumstances the best, and hereafter the payment shall be made at Fort Wayne. You will give to Mr. Forsyth your duplicate receipts for the money.

In answer to your letter of the 11th. of July last, respecting the attempt of the Frenchman named St. Aubin, to introduce whiskey into the Indian country, I have to observe, that this case and all cases similarly circumstanced must be reported to the District Attorney of Indiana, and his instructions upon the subject pursued. It is the duty of that officer to institute suits for all breaches of the United States laws, and this duty he will doubtless perform on a proper representation of the facts.

Very respectfully Sir, Yr Obt. Servt.

LEW CASS

JOHN TIPTON Esq Indian Agent, Fort Wayne

[Endorsed:] Recd 10 August 1824 concerning money sent for puttowotomies

THOMAS L. McKENNEY TO LEWIS CASS, August 7, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

WAR DEPARTMENT OFF. IN AFFAIRS.

Aug. 7, 1824.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY Govr. LEWIS CASS, Detroit

SIR. The solicitude of the Government for the improvement

[97] Robert A. Forsyth was born in Michigan in 1798, entered West Point as a cadet in 1814 and on July 2, 1817, was commissioned secretary of the Indian Department of Michigan Territory. Mrs. B. B. Kercheval was his sister. *Michigan Biographies* . . . (2 vols. Lansing, Mich., 1924), 1:303; Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:430; Agnes Burton (ed.), *Governor and Judges Journal. Proceedings of the Land Board of Detroit* (Detroit, 1915), 229; *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 5 (1884): 8; 7 (1886): 142; 8 (1886): 660; 10 (1888): 85; 14 (1890): 416; 22 (1894): 402; Schoolcraft, *Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley*, 118-19.

of the Indians has been demonstrated in various ways, but especially in its sanction of the school system, and in the appropriation by Congress of the annual sum of *$10,000* towards its support. It is deemed to be of the utmost importance, that all agents bearing the authority of Government, and whose personal connection is direct with the Indians, should sanction and second this plan of renovating the morals and enlightening and improving these unfortunate people, & by the observance in all their intercourse with them of a conduct *strictly moral.* It is hardly necessary to illustrate its necessity, by demonstrating the paralizing effects of an opposite conduct upon that very system of improvement which the Gov^t^. has recognized; nor how directly those who may depart from a correct moral conduct, oppose the Gov^t^. itself and bring it into contempt in the eyes of the very people for whose benefit it has been proposed.

That the system of Indian improvement may not be subject to consequences so unfavorable, nor the Gov^t^. to imputations so disgraceful, as the keeping in commission officers whose conduct tends to frustrate its own designs, the Secretary of War directs that you convey to the Agents & Sub Agents within your Superintendency the views of the Department on this subject, with its determination to have them carried, in all respects, into complete effect.

I am Sir Very respectfully Your mo. Ob. Ser^t^.

(Copy.) (Signed) THO^s^ L. M^c^KENNEY

[Endorsed by Tipton:] Re^cd^ Septr 1824 respecting Morality! ! !

[Enclosed in:] Lewis Cass to Tipton, September 3, 1824 (not printed)

WILLIAM LEE TO TIPTON, August 17, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT 2nd AUDITOR'S OFFICE
17 August 1824

SIR Your account as Indian Agent for Disbursements within your Agency to the 30th Novr 1823, has been adjusted, and a

Balance of Eighteen thousand four hundred Dollars found due from you to the United States being the amount transmitted you for the payment of Indian annuities for the present year—

I am very Respectfully Yr. Obt. Sevt.

Wm Lee

John Tipton Esqr Indian Agent Fort Wayne

[Endorsed:] Recd 3d Septr 1824

Indian Department at Fort Wayne: Account with Joseph Barron, August 20, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—D]

The Indian Dept pr order of Genl Jon Tipton

1824 To Joseph Baron Dr

March	24th	To	12lb	pork pr le Gros Miamis chief....1/	1	50
"	"	"	8lb	bread ....do....do....do.....6¢		50
"	"	"	6	Gallons Whisky..do....do.....5/	3	75
					$ 5	75
"	"	"	8lb	Bread pr. Babee's Son (Shawny) .6¢	00	50
"	"	"	8lb	pork .....do....do....do.....1/	1	00
"	"	"	1lb	tobacco ...do....do....do....2/		25
					$ 1	75
April	14 "	"	½	Yd. blue cloth pr John Btes nephew.	1	50
"	"	"	2½	do. Callico.....do.....do.....3/	00	94
"	"	"	1	Cotton Hankfs.....4/		50
"	"	"	8lb	Bread .....6¢		50
					$ 3	44
"	"	"	8lb	Bread pr Mitiai poutawatomi Cheef	00	50
"	"	"	12lb	pork .....do.....do..1/	1	50
					$ 2	00

"	"	"	8lb Bread pr. Mongoquoi's Son.....6¢		50
"	"	"	12lb Salt .....do.....do.....		50
				$	1 00
"	"	"	3 Gallons Whiskey pr. Mitiai's Sister..	1	88
"	"	"	8lb Bread .....do....do....		50
				$	2 38
"	"	"	50lb Floure pr. the little chef of Cicot's party	$	1 75
"	"	"	100lb Floure pr. Towaisi poutawatomie chief		3 50
"	"	"	48lb pork .....do.....do.....		6 00
				$	9 50
"	"	"	8lb Bread pr Richerville's Cosin (Iroquois)		50
"	"	"	8lb pork .....do.....do.....do..		1
				$	1 50
			Total	$29	07

FORT WAYNE 20th August 1824

JOHN B. CHEVALIER TO POTAWATOMI: CLAIM, August 26, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

THE POTOWATAMIE INDIANS OF MITAORS VILLAGE

To JOHN B CHEVALIER D

To 1	Blue frock Coat.....	$	26.00
" 1	Grey ..... do		25.00
" 1	pr Grey pantaloons.....		15.00
" 1	" Blue ... do		15.00
" 2	" Linen .. do 24/		6 00

" 2 " Shoes		6.00
" 3 " Hose (mens)	10/	3.75
" 1 " Hat	48/	6 00
" 6 Fine linen shirts	40/	30.00
" 6 Cotton .. do	24/	18.00
" Cash	50/	10 00
" 3 Vests	35/	12 00
" 2 Black Silk Hdkfs	8/	2.00
" 2 Silk Bandanas	12/	3.00
" 2 Cotton Hdkfs	4/	1.00
" 1 pr Hair Brushes	8/	1.00
" 1 Ivory Box	24/	3 00
		$182.75

FORT WAYNE August 26 1824

STATE OF INDIANA } Ss
ALLEN COUNTY }

On this day August 26th 1824 personally came before me Samuel Hanna an associate Judge of the Circuit Court of said County, John B. Chevalier who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that the above articles of clothing were Stolen from him by some one or more of the putowatomie Indians belonging to Meteors villiage on the St Joseph River, in the spring of the year 1820 as he verily believes[98]

JNO B x CHEVALYEA[99]

[98] Section 14 of the Act of March 30, 1802, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians, provided that claims for property stolen by the Indians be presented through an authorized government agent to the tribe concerned; no satisfaction being given within twelve months, all documents in the case were to be forwarded to the president for further action. The United States guaranteed indemnity for stolen property, except where an attempt at private revenge by entry into Indian lands automatically forfeited a claim. U. S. *Statutes at Large,* 2:143-44. Other depositions about this claim were made by Thomas Forsith and James Hackley. Tipton Papers, September 16, 1824.

[99] At the Potawatomi treaty of 1832, one section of land "near Rock village" was reserved to Chevalier. His sisters Angelique and Josette each received a half section. Chevalier died before September 26, 1833. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:353, 356, 407.

and at the same time and place came also Lewis H Davis who being duly sworn according to Law saith that he saw in the possession of Pacoh the brother to Meteor, a Snuff collored cloth coat (which he afterwards understood was the property of the above deponant John B. Chevalier) in the spring of 1820 soon after Said Chavalier had his cloths stolen

LEWIS H DAVIS[1]

Sworn and subscribed severally before me the day and year above written

SAML HANNA
Associate Judge of Allen county circuit court

STATE OF INDIANA } ss
ALLEN COUNTY }

Anthony L. Davis Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County afs[d] do hereby Certify that Sam[l] Hanna before whom the within Deposition was taken is now and at the time the Same was taken an acting associate Judge in and for the County afs[d] and that his official [acts] are entitled to full faith and credit as Such.

In witness where of I have here unto set my name as clerk afs[d] and affixed my private seal there being no seal of office yet provided the 26[th] day of Aug[t] 1824—

ANTHONY L. DAVIS C A C C

[The following undated memorandum evidently belongs to the foregoing:] JOHN. B. CHEVALIER'S Claim clothing &c $182.75

Evidence not considered sufficient—Gen. Tipton will investigate this claim and allow such part of it, as he thinks just

L. CASS

paid $100 JOHN TIPTON Ind

MIAMI CHIEFS: ANNUITY RECEIPT, August 27, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 27[th] August 1824

RECEIVED of John Tipton Esq[r] Indian Agent The sum of Eighteen Thousand four hundred dollars in silver and One

[1] Davis was the first person to serve as miller at the Miami mill. Winger, *Centennial History of Wabash County*, 12-13.

hundred and ninety bushels salt; being the full amount of annuity due the Miami and Eel River tribes of Indians, for the year 1824 agreeable to the treaties of 1795, 1803, 1809 & 1818

Witness	Signed Triplicates	
Benj B Kercheval	Pe che wah	his
Sub Agent	or	x
Joseph Barron	Richardville	mark
Interpreter	Ma checke la out a	his
R A Forsyth	or	x
Jn° McCorkle[2]	Big Body	mark
Jno Forsyth		his
Benjn Cushman	Osage	x
C. W. Ewing[3]		mark
	Nat a won saw	x his
		mark
	Na go ta cup wah	his x mark
	Waup as sippon	his x mark
	Ping quah whah	his x mark
	Ma cat mong quah	his x mark
	Pappe Ke chah	his x mark
	Little Beaver[4]	his x mark

[2] John McCorkle, a merchant of Piqua, Ohio, engaged to furnish supplies for the Indians at their annuity payment at Fort Wayne in 1819. A few years later, with John T. Barr, he purchased the land which was laid out in the original plat of Fort Wayne. He continued to live at Piqua. He died in 1829, at the age of thirty-eight. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 262, 263, 270; *History of Miami County, Ohio* . . . (W. H. Beers & Co., Chicago, 1880), 284, 451.

[3] Charles W. Ewing, brother of William G. and George W. Ewing, came to Fort Wayne in 1822 to begin the practice of law. He was born in New York, educated in Ohio, and studied law in Cincinnati. He was chosen president judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit by the General Assembly on December 10, 1836; his commission dated back to January 8 of that year. He served until September 1, 1839. He died on January 9, 1843. Griswold, *op. cit.,* 262, 268; *Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men,* 2:D12:25-26; Monks (ed.), *Courts and Lawyers,* 2:548; Executive Proceedings of the State of Indiana, 1823-36.

[4] Little Beaver was a signer of the Miami treaty of 1826, at which he was granted a wagon and yoke of oxen. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:279, 280.

Tipton to Lewis Cass, August 31, 1824

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

Fortwayne 31st august 1824

Sir I have the honour herewith to enclose the accounts and vouchers for the quarter eanding this day—and the abstracts for the year. The amount of contingent expenses appears large, but you will observe that one charge of $366 is for transportation of anuity from vincennes to this place and another of $284.05 for anuity salt, which last is a treaty stipulation and I think should not come out of the amount allowed me for contingencies.

I cannot keep the expens much if any below $4000—and aid your views in keeping our Indians from crossing to Cannada. presents and some times provisions is unavoidable, but if your Excellency will direct to what sum I must confine myself I never will go one cent above it.

your obt. servt.

John Tipton
Indian Agt.

His Excy Lewis Cass

Miami Indians to William G. Ewing: Account, August, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

The Miamie Indians of Metecenoe's party

To W. G. Ewing Dr

For Rails as per Contract of April last made for them in all 10,288 at Three dollars per hundred—.....$308.64
To 150 lbs Bacon fourcibally taken as per dep.[osition] of Broadrick, 15 cts ps..... 22.50
To damage sustained by two meen being compelled for 10 or 12 days to remain & guard camp..... 5.00
To damage for want of meat six men & two teams idle three days 10.00

$351.14

Ft Wayne Aug 1824

W. G. Ewing

May 21 1824

[Endorsed:] Rec[d] of John Tipton Indian Agent one hundred and fifty dollars of the within account 6 September 1824

W. G. Ewing

W G Ewing acpt against Metosanios party setld

Alexander Wolcott, Jr., to Tipton, September 1, 1824

[ISL: Tipton Papers—ALS[5]]

Chicago Sept. 1, 1824

Dear Sir, To carry into effect the law of the last Session of Congress making it the duty of Indian Agents to establish Posts for Indian trade, it is necessary that there should be a mutual understanding & concert among the Agents, particularly those whose Agencies are contiguous. The object of the law, I presume to be to fix the traders at certain places where they will be more under the observation of the agents than heretofore, and to put an end to that roving system of trade, which enabled the trader to conceal all his operations & evade or violate the laws at pleasure. In this point of view, the fewer posts the better. But at the same time it must be remembered that our climate is a severe one, & to curtail the posts so much that the Indians would be obliged to go four days journey in winter to trade would be cruelty to them which we well know could never be contemplated by our government. In establishing posts in this district I have endeavored so to place them that the Indians will all be within fifty miles of a trading post & I have admitted the smallest number of posts that could effect that object. I have established a Post at the Great Bend of the Rocky River, at Milwaukee on lake Michigan ninety miles below this place, at Chicago, at the 'Parc aux vaches' on the St. Josephs, at the forks of the river des Iroquois, a branch of the Kankakee and at Lawton's House on the Sangamo. These posts are abundantly sufficient &, I think, most conveniently situated for the accommodations of the Indians of this district.

[5] Filed with the Tipton Papers of September 1, 1826.

The Indians who hunt on the Kankakee cannot any of them be more than forty miles (few of them so many) from one of the three posts St. Josephs, Chicago, or the river Des Iroquois. Will you be good enough to let me know by the return of my express, where you have established posts in your district, and please to designate them as particularly as possible, as I may have occasion to grant licences to some of the posts in your district.

I am, Dear Sir, With great respect Your Obedient Servant

ALEX. WOLCOTT JR.
Indian Agent

GENERAL TIPTON, Indian Agent.

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF ANNUITIES PAID THE MIAMI AND EEL RIVER INDIANS, September 1, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

ABSTRACT OF ANNUITIES paid to Indians by John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne between the 1st day of September 1823 and the 1st day of September 1824

When Paid	No. of voucher	To whom paid	for what period	and what paid	Amount
1824					
Augt 27	1	The Miami & Eel River Indians	for the year 1824	190 Bushels Salt in conformity with the treaties of 1803 & 1818	$ 284.05
" "	1	" Miami & Eel River Indians	for the year 1824	Silver	18,400 00
					$18,684 05

MEMORANDUM: MIAMI ANNUITY PAYMENT, September 1, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADft]

IN 1824

Miss[a]	$7700
Turtle Town	1385
Raccoon	1300
Flat Belly	1300

Thorn Town 3600
Little Beaver ..... 165 paid
Forks 1070
Nat a wen saw..... 1400

$15.50 to be deducted from Raccoon & added to Thorn Town for squirrel $30.00 to be deducted from Thorn Town, and p[d] Lafontain[6]

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF PRESENTS TO INDIANS, September 1, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES PURCHASED FOR PRESENTS for Indians by John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne between 1st September 1823 and 1st September 1824

date of purchase	No. of voucher	Of whom purchased or received	Blankets	&	description of articles purchased for presents for Indians	Cost
1824						
August 31st	8	Wm Mills			1 Rifle to Joseph Richardville a Miami Chief	18 00
1823						
Novr 11	6	A L Davis			Sundry Merchandize to Miami & Pottawatamie Indians	92 08
1824						
Feby 29	11	Joseph Barron			Tobacco & Merchandize, to Miamies	3 62½
" "	12	Wm H St Clair			Merchandize — Miami & Eel River Indians	17 50
Mar. 20	7	Jos Holmon			173lb Tobacco	22 49
May 31	10	Barnett & Hanna			183b Do	23 87½
						177 57

[6] An undated memorandum in the Tipton Papers which apparently was connected with this payment lists the following items—possibly claims against the various bands: "Missa. party," $325.45; "Not a wen saw," $341.70; "Met to sa ni o," $47.35; Thorntown, $149.00; Black Loon, $30.00. Tipton's subtractions of some of these figures from those in the memorandum above appear on the document.

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF LICENSES TO INDIAN TRADERS, September 1, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

ABSTRACT OF LICENSE issued to persons to trade in the Indian Country, granted by John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne between the 1st day of September 1823 and the 1st day of September 1824

To Whom granted	Date of License	Place of Trade	Duration of License	Amount of the Bond[7]	Amount of the Capital Employed
William H St Clair	1st September 1823	Fort Wayne	one year	$ 500 00	$ 500 00
Pierre Snekarl	10th Jany 1824	Kankekee	one year	1000 "	600 "
Robert Hood & Alexr Miller	24 Do "	Massissiniway	one year	1000 "	600 "
Joseph Holman & John Smith	3rd March "	Fort Wayne	one year	900 "	900 "
Joseph Holman & John Smith	2nd April "	Massissiniway	one year	300 "	300 "
George Delisle	10th May "	Fort Wayne	one year	600 "	600 "
Richard Chabert & Frs Minney	22nd June "	Wabash River	one year	2000 "	1500 "
				$6300 00	$5000 00

[7] Bonds for these traders appear in the Tipton Papers under the dates of issuance of the various licenses.

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

GENERAL ABSTRACT of all disbursments or Expenditures made by John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne between 1st September 1823 and 1st September, 1824

date of disburs-ment or Expend-iture	No of Voucher	Payment To Whom made	Nature of disbursments or Expenditure	Amount
			In the 1st quarter from 1st September to 1st december 1823 viz	
	1	John Tipton	For his salary as Indian Agent from 1st September to 30th November 1823 inclusive	$ 300 00
	2	Benjn B Kercheval	" " " " Sub Agent " 1st September to 30th November 1823 inclusive	125 00
	3	Joseph Barron	" " " " Interpreter for same time	126 00
	4	Robt Wilson	" " " " Gun & Blacksmith for same time	100 00
	5	Jos. Robidoux	" Amount paid him as striker to public Blacksmith & Labourer to Indian Department	45 00
	6	Anthony L Davis	" Amount paid for Merchandize	92 08
	7	James Peltier	" " paid him for carpenters work performed on public Buildings	21 50
	8	Barnett & Hanna	" Window Glass for public Buildings	3 29
	9	Paul Taber	" Making Shingles & covering Public Buildings	11 20
	10	Anthony L Davis	" amount paid him for provisions	49 46½
				$ 873 53½

1824				In the 2d quarter from 1st December 1823 to 1st March 1824 viz	
March	1st	1	John Tipton	For his salary as Indian Agent from the 1st December 1823 to 29th February 1824 inclusive	$ 300 00
"	"	2	Benjn B Kercheval	" " " " Sub Agent from the 1st December 1823 to 29th February 1824 inclusive	125 00
"	"	3	Joseph Barron	" " " " Interpreter for same time	126 00
"	"	4	Robt Wilson	" " " " Gun & Blacksmith for same time	100 00
Jany	1st	5	Joseph Robidoux	" Amount paid him as striker to public Blacksmith & Labourer to Indian Department	15 00
March	1st	6	Cyrus Taber	" " " " " striker to public Blacksmith & Labourer to Indian Department	30 00
		7	John E Hunt	" Lime &c &c	27 00
		8	Thos Forsith	" Paint &c &c	21 50
		9	Do Ditto	" Expences for going to Detroit for public Funds	31 75
		10	Anthony L Davis	" One yoke of oxen for the use of the Indian Department at this Agency	50 00
		11	Joseph Barron	" per account rendered	21 50
		12	Wm H St Clair	" per amount of account	17 50
					$ 865 25

1824				In the 3d quarter from 1st March to the 1st June 1824 viz	
May	31st	1	John Tipton	for his salary as Indian Agent from the 1st March to the 31st May 1824 inclusive	$ 300 00
		2	Benjn B Kercheval	" " " " Sub Agent " the 1st March to the 31st May 1824 inclusive	125 00
		3	Joseph Barron	" " " " Interpreter " the 1st March to the 31st May 1824 inclusive	126 00
		4	Robt Wilson	" " " " Gun & Blacksmith for same time	100 00
		5	Cyrus Taber	" Amount paid him as striker to public Blacksmith & Labourer to Indian Department	45 00
March	21st	6	John Forsyth	" his pay and Expences going to Detroit for Public Funds	58 25
"	20	7	Joseph Holman	" 173 lbs Tobacco	22 49
"	12	8	Robt Hood	" Services for self & Horse reclaiming an Indian Horse stolen by a white man	21 75
May	31st	9	Barnett & Hanna	" Amount paid them for 190 Bushels salt due the Miami & Eel River Indians	284 05
"	"	10	Do Ditto	" 183 lbs Tobacco	23 87½
"	"	11	Samuel Hanna	" Sundry postage	5 80
"	"	12	Wm Suttenfield	" 4 BBls Flour	32 00
"	"	13	Thomas Forsith	" Powder & Lead	3 50
					$1147 71½

			In the 4th quarter from 1st June to the 1st September 1824		
August 31st	1	John Tipton	For his salary as Indian Agent from the 1st June to the 31st August 1824 inclusive	$ 300	00
	2	Benjn B Kercheval	" " " " Sub Agent from the 1st June to the 31st August 1824 inclusive	125	00
	3	Joseph Barron	" " " " Interpreter from the 1st June to the 31st August 1824 inclusive	126	00
	4	Robt Wilson	" " " " Gun & Blacksmith for same time	100	00
	5	Cyrus Taber	" Amount paid him as Striker to public Black smith & Labourer to Indian Department	45	00
July 10	6	Wm Suttenfield	" Transportation of Miami annuity from Vincennes to this place	366	00
	7	Alexr Ewing	" 1 Barrel Flour to the Miami and Eel River Indians	10	00
	8	Wm Mills	" 1 Rifle to Joseph Richardville a Miami chief	18	00
Augt 28	9	Walker & Davis	" Articles of husbandry	18	24¼
31	10	Chauncy Carter	" Provisions issued to Miami & Eel River Indians while receiving annuity	26	00
	11	Paul Taber	" Repairing Sub Agents Quarters	29	60
				$1163	84¼

Recappitulation

1st	Quarter	$ 873. 53½
2d	Do	865 25
3d	Do	1147 71½
4th	Do	1163 84¼
		$4050. 34¼

List of Persons Employed at the Agency, September 1, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD]

A List of the names of all persons employed in the Agency of John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort wayne between the 1st day of September 1823 and the 1st day of September 1824

Names of the Persons	Nature of the Service	Where Employed	Pay per day month or Year	For what time paid	Remarks	Amount
John Tipton	Indian Agent	Fort Wayne	$1200 per year	to the 31st August		$1200 00
Benjn B Kercheval	Sub Agent	" "	500 " "	" " " "		500 "
Joseph Barron	Interpreter	" "	504 " "	" " " "		504 "
Robt Wilson	Gun & Blacksmith	" "	400 " "	" " " "		400 "
Joseph Robidoux	Striker & labourer	" "	180 " "	" " 1st Jany		60 "
Cyrus Taber	Striker & labourer	" "	180 " "	" " 31st August		120 "
						$2784 00

TIPTON TO COMPARET AND COQUILLARD: INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRADING, September 1, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR Francis Comparet[8] & Alexr Coquilard who was this day licensed to trade with the Indians at the house of Francis Charron

ART. 1. Your trade will be confined to the places to which you are licensed.

ART. 2. Your transactions with the Indians will be confined to fair and friendly trade.

ART. 3. You will attend no Councils held by the Indians, nor send them any talk or speech accompanied by Wampum.

ART. 4. You are forbidden to take any spirituous liquors of any kind into the Indian Country, or give, sell, or otherwise dispose of any to the Indians.

ART. 5. Should any person or persons attempt to trade with the Indians without a license, or should licensed Traders carry any spiritous liquors into the Indian Country, or give, sell, or otherwise dispose of any to the Indians, the Indians are authorized to seize and to take to their own use, the goods of such Traders, and the owner shall have no claim or recourse on the Indians, or on the United States for the same.

ART. 6. Should you learn that there are any persons in the Indian Country trading without license, you will immediately report to myself, or some other lawfully authorized Indian Agent, the name of such person, and the place where he is trading.

ART. 7. The substance of the 5th regulation you will communicate to the Indians.

ART. 8. You will take all proper and justifiable means to inculcate upon the minds of the Indians, the necessity of living in peace and harmony with the government of the United States, together with its citizens; that it is the wish of their

[8] Comparet's bond was for $2,000. Tipton Papers, September 1, 1824. His capital as a trader was $1,500.

great Father, the President, to live in peace with them; that they must not listen to any evil stories that may be in circulation prejudicial to the United States or injurious to the Nation.

Ar^{t} 9th[9] You are not to employ directly or indirectly any other than natural born american citizens of the united States in your trade as clerk or otherwise.

Given under my hand at Fort Wayne this first day of Sepr 1824—

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Ag^{t}

[Endorsed:] application made to continue Comparet & Coquillard to trade one year more from the 3^{d} august 1825

TIPTON TO JOHN C. CALHOUN, September 5, 1824

[IO:Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—ALS]

FORTWAYNE 5 Septr 1824

SIR I have the honour herewith to enclose you a receipt from the chiefs and principle men of the miami and Eel River Indians for eighteen thousand four hundred dollars and one hundred and ninety bushels of salt.[10] The anuity due thier Nations for the present year—

In establishishing the number of places necessary and proper for carrieing on trade withe the Miami Indians and licensing traders one question presents itself on which I need instruction (to wit) Jean Bapt Richardville who is a half Blooded Miami and principle Chief has applyed for a license to trade at the mouth of the mississinaway on the wabash River. he has heretofore been a trader and has on all National questions a most decided influence over his people. Will it be proper to License him, or another at that place, more than one being unnecessary, or to consider him an Indian and permit him to trade without a licen. If Licensed I must prevent him selling whiskey if he trades as an Indian he can vend liquor, which has the most pernicious effect on the Indians and if Indians and half Breeds

[9] This article was added by Tipton to the printed form.

[10] Printed *ante*, 378-79.

are permitted to trade unrestrained thier Country will be filled with venders of whiskey and murder and all kinds of crime committed amongst them with impunity

This subject would have been communicated to Governor Cass, but I have understood that he is gone from Detroit on official business and it is important that I should recive instruction as soon as convenient on this subject[11]

Your most obt Servt.

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent.

HONBL JOHN C CALHOUN

POTAWATOMI INDIANS: ANNUITY RECEIPT, September 18, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE September 18th 1824

RECEIVED of John Tipton Indian Agent, the Sum of one thousand seven hundred Dollars being the amount of annuities due the Wabash and Elk Heart pottawatamie Indians for the year 1824.[12]

In presence of	Signed Triplicates	
BENJn B KERCHEVAL	ME TE A	his x mark
sub agent	TO-Y-SA	his x mark
JOSEPH BARRONTE	QUA KEE	his x mark
JAS WYMON	SHWA-GAH	his x mark
EDWARD McCATNEY[13]	SQUA BUCK[15]	his x mark
H B McKEEN[14]	OB BE NAU BEE[16]	his x mark

[11] See Cass's letter on this subject, *post*, 398.

[12] The total Potawatomi annuity amounted to $10,700, of which $6,500 was paid at Chicago, $1,700 at Fort Wayne, and $2,500 at Monroe, Michigan. Cass instructed the commissioners who were to make the payment at Monroe to estimate the numbers of different bands who would probably attend. As the bands arrived, the individuals were to be collected and the amount allotted to the band divided equally, the only distinction being in favor of old and influential chiefs, who might receive a larger sum, "not however exceeding forty or fifty dollars." Payments were to be made to Indians only. *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 12(1887):593-94.

KEE WAN E[17]	his x mark
KEE NOW	his x mark

[13] Edward McCartney was licensed October 25, 1824, to trade on the northwest side of the Wabash one mile below the mouth of Eel River. He came from Fort Wayne as a representative of Walker and Davis. About 1827 he transferred his post across the river, and a few years later removed to Kosciusko County. He seems to have had two Potawatomi wives, Menokamickway, who received a small grant in 1828, and Mary Ann Benack, who received three sections in 1832. Tipton Papers, October 25, 1824; *Historical Atlas of Indiana,* 1876, p. 256; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:295, 369, 373; L. W. Royse (ed.), *Standard History of Kosciusko County, Indiana . . .* (2 vols. Lewis Publishing Company, 1919), 1:50.

[14] Hugh B. McKeen, a son-in-law of Joseph Barron, was licensed October 26, 1824, to trade at Aubbeenaubbee's village. In 1827 he removed from Fort Wayne to the mouth of the Eel and opened a small store, a center of hospitality and geniality for the neighborhood. He was postmaster at the Eel River station which preceded the establishment of a post office at Logansport. He held several county offices. Crain, *Tipton Lodge,* 38-39; Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 268, 299, 392-95; Tipton Papers, October 26, 1824; *Historical Atlas of Indiana,* 1876, p. 256.

[15] The village of Mesquabuck (Squawbuck) was near the present Oswego, Kosciusko County. Four sections were reserved to his band in 1832, but were ceded back in 1836, the band agreeing to move beyond the Mississippi within two years. The chief died before the band left Indiana. Hodge (ed.), *Handbook of American Indians,* 1:847; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:372, 450; Winger, *Potawatomi Indians,* 67-68; Royse, *History of Kosciusko County,* 1:57.

[16] Aubbeenaubbee was born about 1760, according to tradition, near the Kankakee–St. Joseph portage. He was head chief of several villages, and lived a few miles south of Lake Maxinkuckee. He was stout, robust, coarse featured, and, when drunk, quarrelsome and vicious. Sometime before 1836 his band condemned him to death for killing one of his wives. The decree was carried out by the murdered woman's son. The thirty-six sections reserved at his village in 1832 were ceded in 1836 by his son and the head men of the band. Daniel McDonald, *Twentieth Century History of Marshall County, Indiana* (2 vols. Chicago, 1908), 1:9-11; Hodge (ed.), *op. cit.,* 1:117; Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.,* 2:368, 457-58; Winger, *op. cit.,* 74.

[17] The bands of Kewanee (Keewawnay, etc.) and two other chiefs were granted eight sections in 1832. They were ceded in 1836. Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.,* 2:368, 458.

CHE KOS[18]	his x mark
S[t] JOHN	his x mark
MO TA[19]	his x mark
WAH PUCK A NO	his x mark
NOP PE ET	his x mark
QUATH E MAT	his x mark
WAH-CHO	his x mark
KE NO CHE WE QUAN	his x mark
CHE QUAM CO GNO	his x mark
SE NO SA	his x mark
PASH PO[20]	his x mark
WY ME GO	his x mark

ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, JR., TO TIPTON, September 19, 1824

[ISL: Tipton Papers—ALS]

CHICAGO Sept. 19. 1824.

DEAR SIR, I have received your letter of Sept. 8[th] and I find you take a very different view of the law of the last session from myself. The law directs that Agents shall establish trading posts & that all trade shall be carried on at the posts so established, but the law could never contemplate the giving of a post exclusively to any one trader. That would at once produce a monopoly at each post, by destroying all competition, & exactly in the proportion that that system prevails the Indian will suffer. The object of the law must have been directly the reverse of that. It must have intended by placing the traders together to procure to the Indians all the benefits of an open, active

[18] The village of Chekose (Checose, etc.) was on the west side of the Tippecanoe River between the present Warsaw and Monoquet. Four sections were reserved for him there in 1832. In 1836, after Chekose's death, his son ceded the land. Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.*, 2:372, 457; Winger, *Potawatomi Indians*, 70.

[19] Mota's village was north of the Tippecanoe near the present Atwood, Kosciusko County. Four sections granted him in 1832 were ceded to the Government in 1834. Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.*, 2:372, 431; Winger, *op. cit.*, 70.

[20] Pashpo and Wymego signed the treaty of 1826. In 1832 a section including Wymego's village (in Fulton County) was granted to the daughter of Swagaw (Shwagah?). Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.*, 2:275, 373.

competition, at the same time that it brought the operations of the traders more under the inspection of the Agent. It appears to me sir that if a trader applies to me for a licence to trade at any trading post established in any part of the country, I have not the power by law to refuse it to him unless there be some legal objection to his entering the country at all.[21] I have, as yet licenced traders to only three of the posts which I have established but I should be glad for the sake of the Indians to licence a number at every post in the country. It would be the farthest thing in the world from my thoughts to object to your licencing a dozen traders for St Josephs, Chicago, Milwaukee, or any other Post within this Agency. On the contrary I should rejoice at it, Knowing that the more goods there are at a post, or rather the more traders there are at a post, the greater the competition, & the less chance of imposition upon the Indians. The object of my writing before was to inform you where I had established posts, that you might be able to give licences for them if required, to request the same information from you, and to assure you that I should always take pleasure in aiding you to detect & punish all violaters of the laws by persons licenced by you which might come to my Knowledge, & to request the same favour from you.

I am, Sir, with great respect Your Obt Sevt.

A WOLCOTT JR.
Ind. Agent.

[Addressed:] General John Tipton Indian Agent Fort Wayne Indiana.

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, September 28, 1824

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORTWAYNE 28 Septr 1824

SIR Herewith enclosed you have a copy of my letter writen in your absence to the Secy. of War on the subject of granting a licen to Richardville,[22] to which I have no answer would be glad of your instruction in this case

[21] Tipton held that an agent should issue licenses for his own agency only. See Cass's opinion expressed in a letter to Tipton, *post*, 400.

[22] Printed *ante*, 391-92.

I allso enclose receipts for the anuity paid the puttowatomies[23] and for the mills built for the miamies. But the mills was received by my promiseing them a miller for three months with a team sufficent to hall logs to the saw mill. the drafts drawn in favour of Suttenfield includes the expens of repairing the dam and for the miller and team for the time stipulated. The chiefs are willing to take a miller with a team to hall timber to saw in lieu of the gun smith agreeable to the Treaty of Stmarys and nothing short of this will satisfy them. I have told them that if you will permit I will furnish them smiths sufficient *at this place* to do all thier work and a miller with a team. the miller can be had with the necessary team for thirty or thirty five dollars pr month and the Black smith now here has always been able to do all thier work. the term for which I have engaged the miller will expire on the 30 nov

I likewise transmit an envoice of goods found in possession of W H Wallace and J H Davis Clerks of the Furr Company seized under the acts of 1802 and 1822 for carrieing ardent spirits into the Indian Country. Complaints have frequently been made to me against those Clerks of which I wrote you in october last, but not having proof sufficent to convict I did not think it necessary to trouble you or the Agents of the Company any further. last week I was informed by different persons that they ware in the Indian Country selling goods and whisky without respect to law or regulations. I caused thier goods to be searched and seized and will report the case to the District attorney and let the law take its course. I have proof that they sold whiskey and bought horses of the Indians, and the Agent for the company furnished them the liquor. it is well to make an example of some but it is to be lamented that this case will fall so heavey on the company the goods is worth I presume three to four thousand dollars

Your most obt servent

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

[23] Printed *ante*, 392-94.

NAWASH TO TIPTON: RECEIPT, October 11, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE Octr 11 1824

REC^{d} of Genl John Tipton Indian agent Eleven Dollars & 50 cents being the am^{t} Deposited by Mr Lowry with said Agent, belonging to the Ottawa Indian killed at this place by the miamies and all the other articles[24]

his
NA X WASH
mark

In presence of
B B KERCHEVAL

[Endorsed:] Na-wash Rec^{t} for mony & other articles belonging to the Ottowa Indian that that was killed on the 3^{d} Sepr 1824

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, October 13, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT Oct. 13. 1824.

SIR. Three licenses have been granted to traders from this place within the bounds of your agency. One to Jacques Vallad at Mongoakwünong,[25] one to Francois Mettez at Beurelle's lodge on the Tippecanoe, and one to Charles Vermette at Morrain's village. The two former are required to have their licenses

[24] Preceding the annuity payment near the fort in 1824, a drunken young Miami of White Raccoon's party stabbed and killed an Ottawa. The news soon reached the Ottawa villages in Ohio, and large numbers of the tribe advanced toward Fort Wayne under the leadership of Oquanoxas. They first demanded payment of $5,000 cash, but revised this demand, asking for merchandise instead. It was arranged that articles to the value of $5,000 be selected from the store of James Barnett and Samuel Hanna, payment to be taken from the Miami annuity. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 274-75. An unprinted memorandum (filed with Tipton Papers, September 1, 1825) shows that this deduction was made at the payment in 1825.

[25] This large village, often called Mongoquinong, was at the site of the present Howe, La Grange County. *Historical Atlas of Indiana,* 1876, p. 266; *Counties of La Grange and Noble, Indiana* . . . (F. A. Battey & Co., Chicago, 1882), 136.

endorsed by you. This is done, that you may have a control over them and observe their movements. They are all for one year.

I am Sir Very respectfully Your Ob^{t} Servt

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esquire Indian Agent, Fort Wayne

[Notation on margin:] (Mettes trades at Checose villag)

JOHN TIPTON

[Endorsed:] from Govr Cass accompanying the licens of Mettes and Vallard rec^{d} 19 November 1824

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, October 14, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT Oct. 14. 1824

SIR Your letter to the War Department of Sepr 5th has been referred to me.

It is impossible to mark the difference between whites and Indians, so as to determine where the political rights of the one cease and of the others begin. It is a mixed question, depending for its solution, not so much on the relative quantity of Indian or white blood in the veins of the person, as upon his education, habits or pursuits.

Under the circumstances, and considering the practice which has heretofore been pursued, I think it safer to grant to Richardville the license which he requests, taking from him the same security which would be taken from any other trader.

Please to deliver the enclosed letter to Mrs Turner.[26]

I am Sir Very respectfully Your Ob. Servt

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esq Indian Agent Fort Wayne.

[Endorsed:] Re^{cd} octr 1824 from Govr Cass respecting licensing Richardville

[26] Anne Wells Turner, daughter of Captain William Wells, was the widow of a former Indian agent, Dr. William Turner. She was educated at a Catholic seminary in Bardstown. She was granted a reserve by the Miami treaty of 1818. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 295; Young, *Little Turtle,* 181; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:173.

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, October 16, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT October 16. 1824.

SIR. I have received your letter of the 28th ult°, and have paid the draft accompanying it, for the Miami mills. I hope the obligations of the United States respecting the building of these mills, are now terminated. The expenses attending it have pressed heavily upon the funds of the department. I will refer to the Secretary of War your proposition for the employment of a miller in lieu of the gunsmith provided by the treaty of St Mary's. His decision shall be communicated to you as soon as it is received.

On the subject of the siezure of the goods in the possession of Wallace and Davis, I have no instructions to give you. The laws and the regulations must guide you in your proceedings. They ought to be enforced at all events. It is matter of regret that the property may belong to and the loss fall upon persons who would not sanction any violation of the laws. I am satisfied the Agents of the American Fur Company would not do this. But if the facts are as is stated, there was no course for you but to make the siezure. It will be adviseable, with a view to your own responsibility, that you should ascertain with precision the state of the facts, and report them, with all the circumstances of the case, to the District Attorney, and be guided entirely by his opinion.

Enclosed I transmit you a bond given by Messrs Bouré[27] and Schwarz, to enable the former to obtain a license to trade in the Indian country. In the general instructions regulating

[27] The bond is filed with the letter. John B. Bouré (or Bourie) was the son of Louis Bouré who had established a trading post at Fort Wayne as early as 1786. He had a post on the site of the present Elkhart, also, and it was there that John B. Bouré was born in 1800. The latter became a leading business man and influential citizen of Fort Wayne. His daughter Harriet married George W. Ewing. Bouré died in 1839. *Memorial Record of Northeastern Indiana* (Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, 1896), 190-91. He received grants in both the Potawatomi and Miami treaties of 1826. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:277, 280, 287.

the principles of issuing licenses, it is provided that licenses shall not be issued by one Agent, within the limits of another, unless the goods are taken from the vicinity of the agent granting the license, so as to render it more convenient for the trader to procure his license from him, than from the proper Agent. Mr Bouré, in his application, stated that he was taking goods with him from this place, and that he could more readily procure security here than at Fort Wayne. He also stated that in consequence of your absence he could not procure a license there, but that Mr Kercheval informed him he could procure one here. Under these circumstances I have thought it proper to grant him the license, but lest I should have been deceived, I have restricted it to one year, and have made it revocable by you, whenever you think proper. The bond contains a condition for revocation, as well as the license: So that the whole matter is referred to you, to take such a course as the publick interest and individual rights may require.

I wrote you a few days ago by mail, respecting the application of Richardville for a license, your letter to the War department on that subject having been referred to me. You will find my decision in that letter, and I notice it now, for the purpose of referring to a proposition about which I neglected to write you. You seem in that letter to suppose that one trader only can be licensed for each established post. This exclusive principle is not found in the laws nor the regulations. The number of traders to be licensed, is purely discretionary with the Agent, and should be limited only by a fair view of the advantages which are to result to the government and to the Indians. There are undoubtedly posts where one trader is sufficient, and there are also posts, particularly those about which the Indian population is considerable, or which are much removed from other posts, where it may be proper to license more than one trader, in order to obtain that fair competition, which furnishes the only security that goods will be sold at reasonable prices to the Indians.

My circular letter of the 8th July last, required that you should assign certain places within your agency as trading posts,

and that you should report them to me, in order that they might be forwarded to and permanently established by the War department. Your return upon this subject I have not yet received, and I must request you to transmit it to me, with as little delay as possible, together with the geographical sketch and statistical view of your agency, heretofore called for.

I am Sir, very respectfully Your Ob. Ser^{t}

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esq Ind. Agent. Fort Wayne.

(over)

P. S. I return the abstracts of presents purchased & issued. You will find on examination, that they are not in conformity with the Treasury forms. They should exhibit every article purchased and issued. I will thank you to forward to me correct abstracts as soon as practicable. L. C.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR TO JOHN C. CALHOUN, October 29, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FUR COMP^{Y}
NEW YORK 29th Oct. 1824

Copy

SIR, I was informed lately that a parcel of goods to the American Fur Company (in charge of our traders Messrs. Wallace & Davis had been seized on the waters of the Wabash by M^{r}. Tipton Agent of Indian Affairs at Fort Wayne—At that time I believed the property would be restored on our giving bond with approved Security for its amount, or the production of the same quantities, kinds and qualities of the goods, in the event of condemnation: but I have since learned that it is doubtful whether the Agents of the Government in the interior, can release the property on bond, & I therefore take the liberty to enquire whether you will order its restoration to the Company on satisfactory security being given for the amount, or for the production of the same quantity, description and quality of goods when called for by the proper authority—

In January last I was advised that M^{r}. Tipton had made

representations to the Department of War against Mr. Wallace, and I immediately addressed that Gentleman on the subject, as per copy herewith: but I have never been favoured with a reply, nor has he ever taken any steps (so far as I know) to establish either the guilt or innocence of the party accused, and my opinion of Mr Wallace remains unchanged—

Our trade will suffer very seriously if these goods are kept from us until the proper tribunal has decided on the legality of the Seizure; and as the course I propose gives equal security to the Government, as the retention of the property itself—

I hope you will be of opinion that the true ends of justice will be promoted by your consenting to my proposition—

I have the honour to be Most Respectfully Yr. obt. Servt.

(Signed) Wm. B. Astor
Prestd pro tem Am: fur Compy.

Hon. John C. Calhoun Secretary of War Washington

[Enclosed in:] Lewis Cass to Tipton, December 11, 1824

[Endorsed by Tipton:] 1825 Copy of W B Astors Complaints

Lewis Cass to Tipton, October 29, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

Detroit, 29 Oct. 1824.

Sir—A license has this day been issued to William Belcher, under circumstances similar to those mentioned in my letter to you of the 13th instant. The bond given by Mr Belcher is herewith enclosed.[28]

I am Sir Very Respectfully Your Obt Servt

Lew Cass.

John Tipton Esqr. Indian Agent Fort Wayne

[28] Belcher's bond for $3,000 shows that he was to trade at the "Marais de Fiatro" on the Wabash River. Apparently he was an agent of the American Fur Company, for his bond is signed by James Abbott for that company. His outfit was valued at $1,445.07. Tipton Papers, October 29, 1824.

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 30, 1824

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS]

FORTWAYNE 30th Octr 1824

SIR Your favor of the 16th inst has been rec^{d} and herewith I transmit the abstracts of articles purchased for & delivered as presents to Indians during the last year

After the seizure of the goods mentioned in my last I left this place to report the case to the district attorney, as the District Court would meet before a report could have reached the seat of Government by mail, & while I was absent Mr Bouré left here & he knew that H B McKeen was licensed to trade at Ob be naw bee's village and that it was my opinion more than one trader was unnecessary at that place there being no more than 40 persons living in the village & one trading post within 30 miles & another within 50. Mr Kercheval says he did not tell Bouré that you would license him. I will give Mr Bouré choice of four other places at three of which there are no traders.

Some time was required to collect the necessary information to enable me to make out the Geographical Sketch and statistical notes of this Agency, Which will be forwarded by the next mail.

I am with respect your ob^{t} Servant

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Ag^{t}.

HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS

TIPTON TO ALLEN COUNTY BOARD OF JUSTICES, November 4, 1824[29]

[Allen Co. Comrs. Records, A, 1824-38]

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF JUSTUSTICES OF ALLEN COUNTY INDIANA—That he recd of John T Barr & John McCorkle on the 27th day of May last Two hundred Dollars being the first instalment of their donation of five hundred Dollars made to

[29] Tipton was appointed county agent of Allen County on May 27, 1824. Alexander Ewing and Samuel Hanna were securities for his bond of $5,000. He served until September 5, 1825. Allen County Commissioners' Records, A, 1824-38; Thomas B. Helm, *History of Allen County, Indiana* . . . (Kingman Bros, Chicago, 1880), 47-48

the County and on the same day paid to the Commissioners appointed by the Gen[l] Assembly to select the Site for the seat of Justice, one hundred and seventy four Dollars as per order & reciept marked A and here with submitted. After retaining Twenty Dollars being ten per centum on the amount paid me which is set a part by law for the purpose of Establishing a County Library and not Subject to the orders of your Honours There remains in my hands six Dollars By an order of the Board of County Commissioners I was authorized to cause to be erected a Jail and a pound and to sell the lots donated to the county, The Jail and pound to be built after such plan as I should direct A copy of the plan and notice of letting of the building off the Jail is marked B The paper marked C exhibits the notice of the time and terms of Sale of the Lots The paper marked D contains the number of Lots sold with the names of the purchasers the amount paid and the Bal[ce] yet due the County together with the numbers of the lots remaining unsold and the paper marked E is a copy of the obligation entered into with the undertakers for building the Jail you will also observe that the amount contracted to be paid for the building the Jail is $444.00. The probable amount necessary to buy two locks for the Jail is $35.00 The probable amount for advertising the Sale of Lots in the public Ledger of Richmond Indiana and piqua Gazett Ohio which remains unpaid is $2.00 and the probable amount that will be required for building the pound (which is not yet contracted for on account of not having funds in my hands sufficient to pay for it) is $35.00 amounting in all to $516.00 from which Deduct $323.55½ the am[t]. of Cash remaining in my hands which you can see by refuring to voucher F it being a copy of my account currant with the County it remains for me to request your Honors to appropriate and place at my disposal the further sum of $192.44½ to defray the above expence or the work cannot be completed agreeable to the above mentioned orders of the County Commissioners or if Completed it must be done part on Credit and with loss to the County all which is respectfully submited By

Novr. 4[th] 1824 JOHN TIPTON Ag[t] for A.C.

ACCOUNT OF SALE OF LOTS sold at publick in the Town of Fort Wayne by John Tipton Agent for Allen County this 8th day of Septr. 1824.

To Whom Sold		N° of Lots	Amt sold for[30]
Francis Comparet	N°	8	$10 25
William Barbee	"	98	40 00
Wm Suttenfield	"	99, 92, 93, & 94	95 50
Edward Mitchel	"	95 & 130	24 25
Thomas Rue	"	96 & 97	42 25
Charles W. Ewing	"	113 & 114	36 25
Rees Goodwin	"	115 & 122	23 50
John H. Griggs	"	118 & 117	41 00
Benj B Kercheval	"	119, 120 & 121	32 50
Christopher B. Vallequitte	"	123 & 124	20 50
Jean B. Richardville	"	101	51 00
Alexander Ewing	"	102 & 131	46 50
William Murphy	"	104	14 00
Benjamin Archer	"	103 & 105	62 50
Moses Scott	"	106	31 25
James Hood	"	133	10 50
William N. Hood	"	132	10 25
Jacob Everly	"	110	10 25
Walker & Davis	"	111 & 112	30 25
Samuel Hanna	"	9	12 00
Private Sale			
Septr	Glossbruner	100	22 00
Septr 28th	Ben.	108	25 00
		36 [lots]	689 50

8 Lots unsold No 107, 109, 116, 125, 126, 127, 128 & 129'

[30] The original report contains two additional columns that have been omitted here. One gives the amount received and the other, the amount due. With one or two exceptions, half of the purchase price had been paid.

Dr. ALLEN COUNTY IN ACCt. CURRENT WITH JOHN TIPTON CTY AGt. Cr

1824	To 10 pr cent retained out of			1824	By Cash recd of John T Barr &		
May 27	the first installment made by John T Barr & John McCorkle of their donation for the establishment of a County Library	$20	00	May 27	John McCorkle being the first installment of their donation..	200	00
	To Cash pd the Commissioners for locating the Seat of Justice of Allen County by order of the County Commissioners	174	00	Septr	By amt. Recd. of Glossbruner for Lot No 100....	22	00
				" 8	By amt on sale of Lots at publick sale	321	25
	To 10 pr cent retained out of the amt recd on sale of County Lots for the establishment of a County Library	35	32	" 28	By Cash recd. of Ben in part for Lot No 108....	10	00
	" Cash paid for an account Book & ½ quire paper		37½				
	" Cash on hand Card to new a/c	323	55½				
		$553	25			$553	25
				Nov 3	By Cash on Hand	323	55½

WILLIAM B. ASTOR TO JOHN C. CALHOUN, November 13, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

Copy

OFFICE OF THE AM: FUR COMPANY
NEW YORK Nov. 13. 1824

SIR, I have been honoured with your letter of 3d. inst and since its receipt have learned that Mr. Tipton has made another seizure of property in which we are interested—

As my information leaves no doubt that the agent of Indian affairs at Fort Wayne, has in making these seizures been more actuated by a desire to injure our Company, than to discharge his duty to the public faithfully, I hope you are by this time in possession of such facts as will authorize you to interpose for the protection of our trade before it is ruined by the extraordinary course of Mr. Tipton—

I have the honour to be most respectfully Yr. obt. Servt.

Wm. B. ASTOR
Prest. pro tem Am. Fur Compy.

HON. J. C. CALHOUN Secretary of War Washington

[Enclosed in:] Lewis Cass to Tipton, December 11, 1824

[Endorsed by Tipton:] A Copy of W B Astors complaints vs John Tipton

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, November 13, 1824

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS]

AGENCY OFFICE 13th Novr. 1824

SIR I have the honor herewith to enclose the geographical sketch and statistical notes mentioned in my last and a copy of my letter to the war dept. mentioning the places that I have established for carrying on trade with the Indians. In your letter apportioning the amt. for presents to Indians only one hundred dollars is allowed. The people of this state are anxious for an extinguishment of Indian title to the Tract of Country through which the line of the proposed Canal will pass and some reservations which are surrounded by our settlement. If it could be spared two or three hundred dollars could in my opinion

be well laid out in Preparing the Indians for a Treaty which will most probable take place next year.

Your most Ob^{t} Servt.

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, November 13, 1824

[IO:Letters Recd., Ohio—LS]

AGENCY OFFICE 13th Novr 1824

DEAR SIR, In obedience to your order of the 19th June I have to state.

First that this Agency is located at F^{t} Wayne in the state of Indiana in Latitude 41°, 15 N. Longitude 8°, 4 West from Washington.

2^{d}. The Indians embraced by it are the miamies, Eel Rivers and part of the Puttawatamies, thier number is 2441[31]

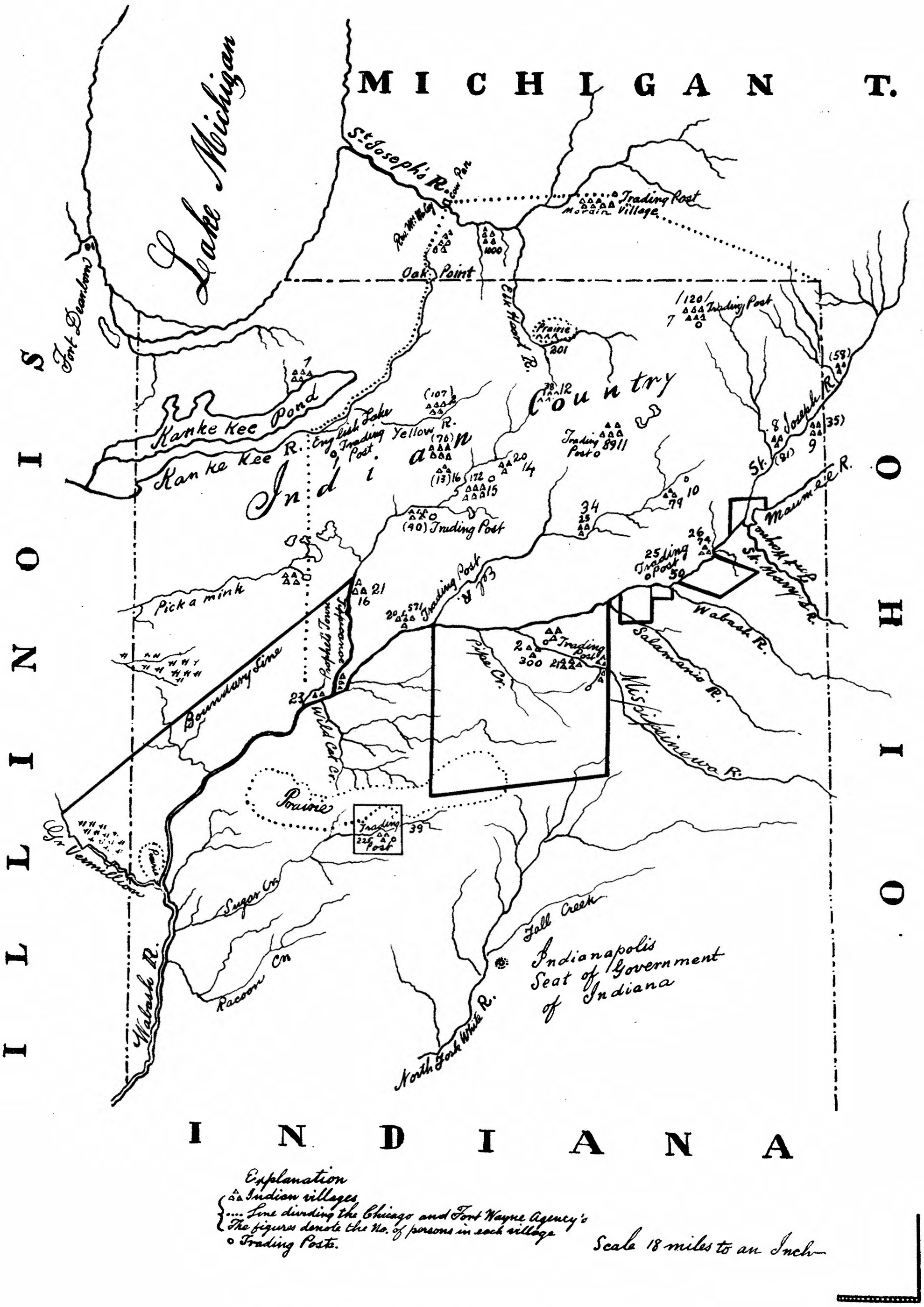
3^{d}. The map herewith exhibits a view of this Agency and some of the country adjoining within this state, to most of which the Indian title is not extinguished. The bearing and distance of each village from this Agency and the figures (near the marks representing villages) express the number of Indians living in each.

4th. The most frequented rout is from Washington to Wheeling V^{a}. thence passing Zanesville, Columbus Urbana & Piqua Ohio, distance about 592 miles.

5th. The number of whites in this vicinity is about 300 of which 75 is males over 21 years of age.

6th. The Rivers are Maumee, Wabash, great and little S^{t}. Josephs, St Marys, Salamanie, Mississiniwa, Eel River, Tippecanoe, and Kan.Ke.Kee. There is no mountains within the agency, the country level, soil in this vicinity good but rather wet, covered with a thick forest of timber consisting of Oak, Hickory, Ash, Sugar, Walnut &c &c between Eel River and

[31] Another document of the same date, written in the same hand and marked "Copy" was found in the Indian Office files. It gives the number of Indians as 2,395.



MAP OF FORT WAYNE INDIAN AGENCY, 1824

From Tipton's Map

Tippicanoe thinly timbered, and west of the latter level wet Prairie interspersed with groves of low Black oak timber, Soil not fertile. On the Elk Heart part rich Prairie and part fine timbered land. On the Wabash, Soil timber and water excellent, with great quantities of lime Stone. Country generally healthy—

I have the honour to be very Respectfully Yr. mo. Obt. Servt.

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

THO L. MCKENNEY Esq Washington City

ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, JR., TO TIPTON, November 19, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CHICAGO Nov 19. 1824.

DEAR SIR, I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 11th present by Mr. Forsyth who sets out on his return to day. Parc aux vaches[32] is generally considered within the limits of this Agency as the Indians of that neighbourhood come here to receive their annuities and the superintendent of the Missionary establishment there reports to this office. The English lake and all the waters of the Kankakee are also considered as belonging to this Agency. But I am not at all captious, Sir, about boundaries or the establishment of posts. My great object is to have Indian affairs conducted in the best manner possible & the trade kept strictly under the Superintendance of the Agents. While that is done boundaries between agencies are matters of great indifference. On recurring more attentively to the geography of the country I think that the post on the English lake is very properly located & should be considered as a permanent one.

With regard to the traders on the Kankakee there are none there I believe trading without a licence. From representations made by the Agents of the Fur company to Governor Cass he was induced to advise the establishment of one or more temporary

[32] Parc aux vaches was a trading post on the St. Joseph River, on the site of the present town of Bertrand, Michigan. According to Winger, *The Potawatomi Indians*, 116, in early days the buffalo came there in large numbers to feed. Tipton translates the name to "Cow Pen" on his map.

posts on that river. I accordingly established such an one at Tay-say-eh-nong about thirty miles below the English lake[33] to which post I have licenced Jacob Harsen, a clerk for the company & Leon Bourassa[34] clerk for Bertrand of St. Josephs,[35] Isidore Chabert & another person with whom he is said to be in company have each a licence from the Governor, as I understand. One of them is, I believe, established on the Kankakee & the other on the Riviere des Iroquois, a branch of the Kankakee, to which place I have also licenced G. M. Hubbard clerk for the company.[36] Those are all the traders who to my

[33] English Lake was the name given to the expanded portion of the Kankakee River in townships 33 and 34 north, range 3 west, forming part of the southern boundary of La Porte County. It has since been drained. The Indian village of Tassinong was north of the Kankakee. Hodge (ed.), *Handbook of American Indians*, 2:696. The trading post mentioned here was probably the one shown on Tipton's map as south of English Lake.

[34] Leon Bourassa is listed as a boatman of the American Fur Company at Lacloche in 1818-19. *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 12(1892):156-57. He was a nephew of Joseph Bertrand. *Ibid.*, 18(1908):492; 19(1910):83, 111.

[35] Joseph Bertrand established a trading post on the west side of the St. Joseph River about 1808. Later he moved to a site on the east side of the river now known as Bertrand. It was on the Sauk trail, which later became the Detroit-Chicago road. Bertrand married a daughter of Chief Topenebee. A number of reserves were made to her and her children by various treaties. The children moved to the Potawatomi reserve in Kansas and Bertrand joined them about 1858. He died in 1862 and is buried at St. Mary's, Kansas. Winger, *Potawatomi Indians*, 115-19; Howard, *History of St. Joseph County*, 1:129-30.

[36] Gurdon S. Hubbard was born in Windsor, Vermont, in 1802. After an apprenticeship with the American Fur Company, he was put in charge of a trading post on the Iroquois River. In his *Autobiography* (Lakeside Press, Chicago, 1911), 148, he says: "The Messrs. Ewing, then of Fort Wayne, had a trading house further up the river, and opposite the present village of Iroquois. This house was in charge of one Chabare [Isidore Chabert?], and it was for the purpose of opposing him that I had been detailed." Hubbard later became superintendent of all the company's posts in that region, and in 1828 he purchased the entire interest of the company in the trade of the Illinois region. *Dictionary of American Biography*, 9:326-27.

Knowledge are trading on the Kankakee, except Navarre[37] who has a licence from Col. Boyd.[38] With regard to the propriety of confining the granting of licences [wi]thin any agency to the Agent of that Agency [the] difficulty of Securities often renders t[hat im]practicable. A trader who takes his goods at Mackinac can for the most part only find Securities at that place. It was for that reason doubtless that all Agents are authorized to grant licences to any part of the Indian Country.

With great respect I am, Sir, Your obt Sevt

ALEX WOLCOTT JR.
Ind. Agent.

[Addressed:] General John Tipton Indian Agent Fort Wayne Indiana

TIPTON TO JOHN C. CALHOUN, November 20, 1824

[IO:Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—ALS]

FORTWAYNE 20 nov 1824

DR SIR Having been informed that an agent of the American fur Company has gone to washington to se you concerning goods which were searched and seized (by my order) for carrying ardent spirits into the Indian Country, I have taken the liberty, to address you. As an individuel there is none that could regret more than myself the existance of the causes of the seizure. From the time of my comeing into the agency complaints were frequently made to me of the improper conduct of the Clerks of the fur Company and in october 1823 I wrote Governor Cass

[37] Pierre Navarre was the first white man to make a permanent home in what is now St. Joseph County. He came from Monroe, Michigan, in 1820, as agent of the American Fur Company. The log house built by him in that year, the first fur-trading station in the county, has been preserved and now stands in Leeper Park, South Bend. Navarre married a Potawatomi woman. When the tribe moved beyond the Mississippi he went with them, but returned. He died December 27, 1864. Howard, *History of St. Joseph County*, 1:30-31; *Historical Atlas of Indiana*, 1876, p. 259.

[38] Colonel George Boyd was appointed Indian agent at Michilimackinac on December 1, 1818. U.S. *Official Register*, 3:150, 151. See sketch in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 12(1892):266-69.

information of it. The companys Agent was informed and addressed me. the Governor wrote me to forward all the information that I could collect against them. I had one deposition taken which though not sufficent to convict did proove improper conduct on one of them—and I expected that other Clerks would have been sent into Indiana this year, but the same returned and as soon as they arrived among the Indians of this agency, this fall I was informed of thier selling liquor and buying horses of which I have ample proof

I know nothing of the object for which they have sent to washington, if it is to obtain a releese of thier goods and that is possible I would be glad of it. the case is reported for suit to the District Att° of Indiana and the goods will certainly be confiscated unless you releese them

Should thier object be to prefer charges against me I hope the president and yourself will suspend an opinion untill the case is properly understood I want nothing but Justice

I have allways ben a frend to enterprizes as well of that compay as my other fellow Citizens, but whatever we may feel as individuels we must do our duty as officers. I have done nothing more

Your obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

HONBL JOHN C. CALHOUN

WILLIAM N. HOOD TO LEWIS CASS: CHARGES AGAINST TIPTON, November 27, 1824

[IO:Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—DS[39]]

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS Superintendant of Indian affairs

As a citizen of the United States I avail myself of the right guarenteed to every citizen of the United States by the laws thereof—of enquiring into the conduct of men in office—and also submit the following statements for your inspection—they

[39] There is a copy of the letter in the Tipton Papers.

are also preferred as charges against John Tipton Indian Agent at this place I also request an Investigation thereof and that the proper authority be informed of the same

1st That John Tipton Agent for the Miamie made use of the public money on his way from Vincennes to this place in the months of June & July last

2nd That he contracted for conveying the money allowed by the United States to pay the Miami Indians to this place without mentioning any specific sum granting it to William Suttenfield—allowing him one hundred dollars for conveying it here and paying his expences[40]

3rd That the Agent went along had his expences together with the expences of Anthony L. Davis and Frederic Kentner[41] on their return to this place which expences were added with others of suttenfield and became part of the contract as other expences

4th That the waggoner contracted to convey the money to the Ohio river from which place it was conveyed in a steam Boat—

Made a specific contract with William Suttenfield that the waggoner afterwards charged more on account of one *Kentner* having put goods &c into the waggon by order of Tipton of considerable weight and Suttenfield refused to pay any more until Tipton who had fell some distance behind came up and ordered a considerable amount paid to him to the loss of the United States as he verily belives

[40] Suttenfield was paid $366. See annual Abstract of Disbursements, September 1, 1824. Cass, writing on December 11, 1824, mentioned the item as a "very heavy charge, exceeding anything heretofore paid." In 1822 the amount paid was $138. Tipton Papers, August 31, 1822. It should be taken into account, however, that the money was transported in 1824 from Vincennes instead of from Cincinnati as usual. See *post*, 421, 425.

[41] Frederick R. Kintner had come to Allen County from Harrison County. He moved next to Wabash County, and in 1828 settled at Logansport. He operated a saddle and harness-making shop in partnership with his brother James H. Kintner. Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 400; Helm, *History of Wabash County*, 94.

5th That on the arrival of the money at this place the whole expences were added and the contract signed and not before and that Tipton required fifty dollars out of the hundred allowed Suttenfield to be paid to Chauncey Carter[42] a friend of his who was not along with them and had not rendered any service, who he said was a poor young man and that Suttenfields bargain was so good that he could afford to give him one half of it

6th That Tipton opened two—three or four of the Boxes containing the public money and took out of them the greater part of the money leaving in each box perhaps $250 and filling them up with led and at the time of the Miami payment at this place the aforesaid boxes purporting to be money boxes of one thousand dollars Each and said boxes were counted to the Indians as other boxes of $1000 but not opened and retained as he Tipton alledged to pay contracts made by Individuals with the Indians before him as Agent

7th That he has attempted to give Indian contracts to—or a Job of work the Indians then had to a young man then in opposition to a friend of Tiptons for a county office if the young man would decline being a candidate and at the same time threatening to withhold all assistance from him if he did not accede to his proposals

8th That he offered and gave to a young man a good suit of clothes or one hundred dollars who was a candidate for a county office in opposition to a friend of his in consequence of which the the young man declined being a candidate

[42] Tipton had known Carter at Corydon. Tipton furthered his appointment as surveyor of Indian grants in the northern part of the state, and he removed to Fort Wayne. In 1828 he platted the city of Logansport, becoming the first postmaster the next year. He served as Cass County commissioner, county treasurer, and represented Cass in the legislative sessions of 1834-35 and 1842-43. He was a partner in the firm of Walker, Carter & Company. In 1839 he became a deputy surveyor for the United States, and in 1847, superintendent of the Wabash and Erie Canal. He was an administrator of Tipton's estate. Carter was a native of Connecticut. He was born March 23, 1796, and died December 4, 1864. *Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men,* 2:D 10:14; Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 493-95.

9th That he has under colour of his office as agent restrained the freedom of Elections to a degree unprecedented
10th That he makes use of the public property in improving his own individual farm to the injury of the United States
11th That the goods &c of one Frederic Kentner was conveyed in the waggon employed to convey the public money to the place there being a considerable amount and by order of Tipton and without charge
12th That there was twenty five hundred and forty five dollars retained out of the money of the Miami Indians to pay Individuals for work done for the Indians and on examination it will be found that the amount allowed to those individuals by Tipton did not exceed twenty two or three hundred dollars and that there is no doubt that many other circumstances of the same kind will appear on an Investigation
13th That the general course of his proceedings in his official capacity have been partial and to the injury of many of the citizens of this section of the country
I believe the foregoing charges to be correct the greater part of them can be proven to be facts if not all—and I am informed that there are other acts of Genl Tiptons in his official capacity contrary to the laws of the United States—that secrecy has been enjoined on those who know them—and that they will not be divulged unless an investigation of his conduct should take place
I would refer you to the following genlemen to prove the aforesaid charges together with others Joseph Holman Esqr Receiver of public monies at this place, B. B. Kercheval sub agent William Suttenfield and many others
Respectfully Yours

Wm N. Hood[43]

Fort Wayne 27th Novr 1824

[43] William N. Hood came to Fort Wayne about 1822 from Dayton, Ohio. He was a successful merchant and prominent in the official life of the county. He served as justice of the peace, and in 1827, when Samuel Hanna resigned as associate judge, Hood finished his term. He was re-elected in 1831. Two years later he resigned and moved to the new town of Miamisport in Miami County. In 1834, in partnership with

JAMES WYMON TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT: RECEIPTED BILL, November 30, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

INDIAN DEPARTMENT

To JAMES WYMON

To 3 Days hire of my Team transporting Two Families of Monsee Indians and their Canoes & Baggage to the Wabash River on their way from Michigan Territory to the Mississippi[44]		$9.00
5 days Services in the Indian Country on business for the Agency		10.00
118 lb Bread } to pottowatami Indians	@ 4¢	4.72
44 lb pork } to pottowatami Indians	@ 8¢	3.52
		$27.24

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 30 Novr 1824

Received from John Tipton Esqr Indian Agent the sum of Twenty seven Dollars & twenty four Cents in full of the above account

$27.24 Signed Duplicate

Attest JAS WYMON

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, December 11, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT Decr 11, 1824

SIR, I enclose herewith the copy of a letter from Mr Hood of Fort Wayne Containing charges against you in your official

Jesse L. Williams and Richard L. Britton, he laid out the town of Peru. He was active in promoting the Wabash and Erie Canal, and served in the state Senate, 1836-37 and 1837-38. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 255-56, 257, 266, 267, 269; *History of Miami County* (1887), 362, 363, 437; Monks (ed.), *Courts and Lawyers,* 2:547. See Tipton's letters of December 19 and 31 regarding Hood's charges.

[44] The Munsee Indians were one of the principal divisions of the Delawares. After coming to Indiana they joined with other tribes and practically lost their identity as an organized body. Hodge (ed.), *Handbook of American Indians,* 1:957. Cass thought this item so unusual as to require an explanation. *Post,* 418, 425.

Capacity. The original has been forwarded to the Secretary of War, who alone can determine what course shall be taken upon the Subject—[45]

In enclose you copies of two letters from Mr Astor President pro tem of the Am: Fur Company, which have been referred by the War Department to me.[46] I have made such explanations, as appeared to me necessary, but should you wish to make farther explanations, I presume they would be acceptable to the Secretary of War—

Mr Trowbridge is about to repair to Fort Wayne to procure information respecting the Condition of the Indians.[47] Such expenditures, as may be necessary to accomplish the object of his journey, you will be pleased to make, and they shall be allowed to your Agency. He will inform you when any expenditures are required.

I have examined your accounts for the quarter ending Novr 30. I regret to perceive, that your annual expenditure exceeds by $536 the amount allowed to your Agency.[48] When you

[45] See *ante,* 412-15.

[46] Printed *ante,* 401-2, and 407.

[47] Charles Christopher Trowbridge (born in Albany, New York, December 29, 1800) had been connected with the Indian Department at Detroit since 1820 as clerk, assistant topographer, and secretary to Cass. Cass, irritated by the romantic portrayal of the Indians by James Fenimore Cooper, John Heckewelder, and Peter S. Du Ponceau, selected Trowbridge as a proper person to make a study of Indian customs and languages. He had accompanied Cass to the Upper Great Lakes and Mississippi region in 1820. During the winter of 1823-24 he visited the Delawares in Indiana, and the next winter, made a study among the Miami. His report on the latter, edited by Vernon Kinietz, was published by the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, as *Occasional Contributions,* Number 7 (1938). See also James V. Campbell, "Biographical Sketch of Charles C. Trowbridge," *Michigan Historical Collections,* 6(1884):478-91; Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness,* 137-39.

[48] The quarterly expenditure, September 1 to November 30, 1824, was $1,060.06¾. See the annual statement, September 1, 1825, *post,* 487. The annual expenditure that Cass speaks of here was from December 1, 1823, to November 30, 1824. Cass explained in a letter of January 6, 1825 (*post,* 435), that the Congressional appropriation was for the calendar year and not for the fiscal year ending September 30.

reflect that the whole sum allowed to this Superintendency is but about $33,000 per annum, and that including this place, there are seven Agencies & three Separate Sub Agencies, and that Fort Wayne is among the least expensive of the Agencies, you will perceive how impossible it is, that your allowance can be much encreased, unless there is an increase in the general appropriation. The Sum allowed to the Superintendency is annually apportioned among the different Agencies, and if the amount assigned to one is exceeded it must be done at the expense of another. I have paid upon your last draft $595, which added to the sums previously paid will exceed by $71. the whole amount allowed for the year. The residue cannot be paid till spring, and when it is paid it must be charged to your Agency among the expenditures for 1825. I am willing [to] make Some extra allowance on account of the Salt annuity, but farther than this I cannot go—

By my letter of July 22 [24] you were informed that the Amount allowed for presents was $100. In the examination of your accounts, I find this expenditure doubled. I will thank you to inform me why this is so. Your accounts will be retained till this explanation is received—

I must recommend to you the most rigid economy in all your expenditures. I shall pass your account for the transportation of the specie annuity, but it appears to me, to be a very heavy charge, exceeding anything heretofore paid for the same object. I am apprehensive also, that the charge for procuring geographical information will appear to be too large at the Treasury—[49]

The transportation of the two Munsee families is so much out of the ordinary course, that it would have been proper to state the reasons, which rendered it necessary—[50]

Respectfully Sir, y^{r}. obt Servt.

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esqr Ind. ag^{t} F^{t} Wayne

[49] Hugh B. McKeen received $46 for traveling twenty-three days in the Indian country, collecting geographical information. Tipton Papers, November 30, 1824.

[50] See the bill presented by James Wymon for transportation of these families. *Ante*, 416.

JOSEPH HOLMAN: DEPOSITION CONCERNING CHARGES AGAINST TIPTON, December 18, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—CS]

FORT WAYNE Dec. 18th 1824

SIR Having Seen A Copy of Charges Prefered against Gen John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne & Refering to Me among others for information on the Subject I feel it my Duty to make a Statement of facts relative to the Charges therein Contained as Coming within my knowledge. Some time last Summer Gen Tiptons Money Waggon Arrived here I was then living as I now do in the Garrison & having Charge of Moneyed Concerns the Gen thought proper to give his Indian Money in My Charge how Much Money I know not tho there were a number of thousand Dollar boxes Which were all put in one large box & Nailed up until about the time of the Miami Indian payment.

Seven thousand four hundred Dollars of the total Amount I paid by order of the Treasury Department out of My Office to the General.

As all the Money Was in My office I assisted in Counting and putting away a Considerable portion of S[d] Money during Which time I did Not See the least appearance of fraud intended to be practised on the Indians or Government I Saw part of the Chiefs if Not all Sign the receipt for the payment of the Money I have had Since last Spring a small assortment of Goods & have dealt with the Indians to a Considerable amount I have Not during all this time heard one Indian Complain by Saying the Agent Cheated them or anything like a Complaint from any of them.

J. HOLMAN R P M F. W.

Signature fixed by request

TIPTON TO JOHN C. CALHOUN, December 19, 1824

[IO:Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—ALS[51]]

FORT WAYNE 19 Decr 1824

DR SIR Late last night I was favoured by Gov[r] Cass with a copy of mr Hoods charges against me and have procured cer-

[51] An autographed draft is among the Tipton Papers.

tificates from all the Gent refered to, except mr Sutenfield, who is from home. When he returns will obtain one from him, which I have no doubt will be equeally as satisfactory, and will in my opinion disproove the charges against me. The certificates have been thus hastily procured and forwarded to mr Jenings with a request that he will lay them before you.[52] not so much to prevent an investigation as to satisfy you that the charges are mallicious as they are fals, and proceede from an election for a clerkship. He, Hood was a candidate and recd no more than 25 votes in the County which he attributes [to me]—and is urged on by a man that took offence at me [abou]t the Presidential election. They allso know that the [Am] Fur Co are enraged against me and wish to hurl me from office for doing my duty. I have allways been actuated by other and higher motives than the complainant seems to think. But Sir if you think a doubt remains of sufficent magnitude to warrent it I have no objection to an investigation by impartial men

Your obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

HONBL JOHN C CALHOUN Secy War

JOSEPH BARRON: DEPOSITION CONCERNING CHARGES AGAINST TIPTON, December 19, 1824

[ISL: Tipton Papers—C]

Having Seen some charges preferd by Wm N Hood against John Tipton Indian Agent, in which Tipton is charged with cheating the miami Indians in paying thier anuity for the year

[52] See depositions of Joseph Barron, Anthony L. Davis, Thomas Forsith, Joseph Holman, Benjamin B. Kercheval, Frederick R. Kintner, and John Forsyth, December 18 and 19, 1824. On February 6, 1825, Holman, Forsyth, Davis, and Kintner made a formal deposition before William Rockhill, acting justice of the peace, repeating in substance the testimony given in their depositions of December 18 and 19. This document is endorsed in Tipton's hand, "Deposition taken to be forwarded to the Dep[t] of war but afterward found unnecessary 1825." Suttenfield's deposition, made March 8, 1825, is printed *post*.

1824 by withholding part of the amount due them. at the request of said Tipton I do hereby certify that I was present as interpreter for said Tipton Agent when the miami chiefs entered into a writen [agreement] authorizeing and requireing the Agent to employ Wm Sutenfield to do a quantity of work for thier Nation and the Agent was to retain the amount due for said work its vallue to be setled by the Agent. in the morning of the payment the Agent told the chiefs they must pay 2441 for the worke. They authorized him to withhold that amount together with one hundred dollars to pay a debt for one of the chiefs makeing in all $2541 the Agent told the Indians thier mony was then ready after takeing out the above sum and that th[e]y could choose men to count it to them they selectd 3 men who counted 3 Boxes each containing $1000 they then took the ballance I after wards saw them dividing the dollars out of the Boxes and heard no complaint of any lack of count and verrily believe that the anuity was paid faithfully and Honestly and the Indians appeard well satisfied with said Agent

19th Decr 1824

JOSEPH BARRON
Interpreter
Copy from the Original

ANTHONY L. DAVIS: DEPOSITION CONCERNING CHARGES AGAINST TIPTON, December 19, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

Having seen some Charges exhibited by Wm. N. Hood against the official conduct of John Tipton as Indian Agent at Fort Wayne among other things he is charged with having paid my expences while transporting publick money from Vincennes to this place in the months of June & July last—

By request I do hereby certify that the charges so far as they relate to me are entirely false—To which I am ready to be qualified—

FORT WAYNE
Decr 19 th 1824

ANTHONY L. DAVIS
Copy from the Original
F. R. KINTNER

THOMAS FORSITH: DEPOSITION CONCERNING CHARGES AGAINST TIPTON, December 19, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

I do hereby certify that I was preset when Gen[l] John Tipton Indian Agent at this place paid the Miami Indians their annuity for the present year. John M[c]Corkle, William G Ewing and myself were called upon by J. B. Richardville the principal chief of said nation to count three Boxes said to contain $1000 each in silver which the said Richardville picked out of the quantity of Boxes containing the amount of the annuity and found them to contain the amount specified, they then received the balance without counting

Given under my hand at Fort Wayne this 19[th] Day of December 1824

THOS FORSITH
Copy of the Original

BENJAMIN B. KERCHEVAL: DEPOSITION CONCERNING CHARGES AGAINST TIPTON, December 19, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

I hereby certify that the charges made by william N Hood Esqr on the 27[th] November against Genl John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort wayne with which I have been favoured with a perusal is, so far as my personal knowledge extends incorrect. I was present at the time the Indians recieved thier anuity and well recollect that there was two Boxes said to contain spec[ie] though they were not opened taken together with $541 to pay persons that had been makeing improovemts for the Indians at thier respective villages, and have every reason to believe that the amount has been faithfully applyed to the object for which it was retained. as to the other charges I have no personal knowledge but have no doubt but the persons who it is stated has recived the several amounts improperly will certify to the contrary

given under my hand this 19 December 1824

(Signed) BENJ B KERCHEVAL

FREDERICK R. KINTNER: DEPOSITION CONCERNING CHARGES AGAINST TIPTON, December 19, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

Having read the charges of William N Hood against John Tipton Indian Agent in which my name is referd to as being [one] of the person for whome he has expended publick money by transporting my property in a waggon in which public money was Conveyd and that he had paid, or caused William Suttenfield to pay my travling expens This is to certify that said charge are fals and in my opinion mallicious willful misrepresentation of the facts as no mony was paid to wagnor as stated in the said charges and in stead of they or either of them paying my travling bill I paid the wagenors at one or more places

I do further certify that I have been acquainted with Gen[l] Tipton for upwards of Five years and I never knew of any improper act in his official buisiness

Given under my hand at Fort Wayne this 19[th] day of Dec[r] 1824

F. R. KINTNER
Copy from the Original

JOHN FORSYTH: DEPOSITION CONCERNING CHARGES AGAINST TIPTON, December 19 (?), 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS[53]]

I do hereby Certify that I have done the principal part of Genl John Tipton Ind: Ag[t] at this place writing since the latter ending of August 1823 & and have also been made acquainted with nearly if not all of his official transactions & have never seen in any part of his conduct any thing that could possibly lead me to believe for a moment that he had any intintions of either wronging Goverment or the Indians in any wise, & have always supposed that he had more the welfare of the Gov[t] & Indians at heart than his own private Inst.

[53] Filed with the Tipton Papers at the end of December, 1824.

I was also present when the Chiefs of the Miami Nation signed the receipts for their annuity and attested the same, and was also present I do hereby certify when the 3 Boxes of silver mentioned in Thomas Forsith's Certificate were counted and heard him & the two other persons pronounce them to contain the $1000 each—& I verily believe the whole Amt due them after deducting the $2541 for the work, performed at their villages was faithfully paid by said Agent.

And I further believe the whole of the charges alledged against said Tipton Indian Agent are false and cannot be Substantiated but are done purely through malicious views

JNO FORSYTH

[Endorsed:] Testimony of John Forsyth refuting the charges against John Tipton as Indian Agent. No date, but probably in 1824, as there are other documents of a similar nature, referring to the same, dated in Dec. of that year.

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, DECEMBER 20, 1824

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

AGENCY OFFICE 20 Decr 1824

DEAR SIR I have recd yours of the 11 Inst complaining that the expenditures of this Agency exceeds the amount allowed for the present year

It was my understanding as well as that of the Sub Agent, that the Agency year was *considered* to begin with the first of september, that being the day on which we have to close and settle all our accounts

Your letter notifying me of the sum allowed for the present year was rcd. 10 august last, so that I could not anticipate the precise sum to which you would confine me. the letter notifying my predicessor of the sum allowed for the year 1823 was rcd. in aprile and allowed for presents $300. before the first day of september 1823 no presents were delivered. between that time and the first of september 1824 the whole of presents, including tobacco amounted to but $177.57 leaving I thought a ballance to be carried to the present year

I have purchased for presents this year $99.6 ¼ as per

accounts and vochers forwarded 30 last month, of walker & Davis $49.6 ¼ of F R Kentner $50 which sum I will not exeed unless there is some speciel reason for doing so

The call from the Dep^{t}. for Geographical information increased the expenditure. when adjusting the account for the Gen^{t}. employed for that purpose, I asked mr Kercheval if he knew what you allowed for similar service he said about $2 per day which sum I allowed and think it is not verry high

The charge for Transportation of the two munsee familys with thier cannoe and a lame woman that could not walk or ride on horseback of $9 I thought very low as the wagnor had to go to near the forks of the wabash distance 23 miles

The charge for Transportation of the anuity I always thought appeared high, But when we reflect that it never was to bring over half the distance—and of that distance upward of 300 miles by land beside 150 miles on the Steam boat and that more men are necessary than a wagnor it does not appear so extravigant. by leting it to the lowest bidder it would perhaps have been undertaken for $100 less and it is the opinion of the Sub Agent and myself that in that way it might be given to a person with whome it would not be safe. mr Suttenfield has frequently been employed to transport money and has allways been faithfull. He would not do it for less

I have paid for and have on hand coal to last the shop six months. if the allowance this year will equel the sallary of the officers I will not exeede it one cent

I have the honour to be your obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS Detroit M T

TIPTON TO JOHN C. CALHOUN, December 21, 1824

[IO:Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—LS[54]]

AGENCY OFFICE 21st Decr 1824

DEAR SIR, I have been honoured by Govr Cass with copies of the letters from M^{r}. Astor of the 19th October and 13 Nov^{r}

[54] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

last relative to the Siezure of the goods in possession of Wallace & Davis, and another Siezure. No other siezure was made. I presume he must allude to a transaction that happened early in September. I was informed that some persons were tradeing in the Indian Country without a License I sent out two men to ascertain and if so to sieze thier goods, the traders were on the look[out] and on the approach of my men crossed the boundary line and were found one mile and half from the line on the public land, where they left the goods with one of the traders and the other returned to the Fort declared that he was ignorant of the Law and would give bond and take a license, which I granted on his paying the men for their trouble. I never heard that these goods belonged to the C^{o}. until I see it mentioned in M^{r}. Astors letter.

I regret very much that M^{r}. Astor is so widely in error as to the motives of the Siezure of the goods of Davis & Wallace. I never had a wish to injure the C^{o}. but always felt anxious that it should prosper,—was bound to do my duty, notwithstanding the fearful odds of talent and influence that the C^{o}. will array against me. I also have the mortification of being prejudged by the interested and envious of every class, but have a hope that my superiors will view my conduct in its true light, or suspend an opinion until the legal tribunal decides. It remained for the penetrating judgements of the Pres^{t}. Pro. tem of the American Fur C^{o}. to decide upon the motives and duty of the officers of the Indian Dep^{t}. to him I am indebted for informing me that I should have taken depositions of the improper conduct of his Clerks last year. Gov Cass ordered me to obtain the best evidence that could be had, and if the Pres^{t}. Pro. tem, will attend the District Court at its next session, and here the evidence his opinion of Messrs. Wallace & Davis and myself will change—

I have the honour to be your ob^{t}. servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Ag^{t}.

HON^{ble} JOHN C. CALHOUN Secretary War Washington

Solomon Mettleberger to Tipton, December 24, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Bertrand's Dec. 24. 1824.

Dear General, I wrote you the 9th Inst. and gave my letter to Mr. Coquillard, who had told me he intended to despatch two of his men to Fort Wayne on the 12th—I understand he has not sent them off yet; but that he gave my letter to Mr. J. Lykins[55] who is gone your way.—I hope you have received it by this time.—Two men arrived here yesterday from the Wabash with a letter from Mr. Wallace, and a verbal message from Mr. Davis; the purport of which is to get me *out of the way.*—I have received handsome offers.—I have not accepted them yet; nor will I, till I hear from you.—They seem pretty confident of getting their goods back, if they can only get me out of the way so that I may not appear at Court:—

Mr. Crooks[56] himself was daily expected at Fort Harrison, when Wallace wrote,—*from Washington.* You will have to look out, General.—You are aware no doubt of the consequences if they should recover the property.—They would triumph then, with a vengeance.—Any how, they appear to be taking the most effectual measures to ensure Success.—You may expect, that if they recover their goods, they will undertake to recover damages also.—I recollect what was said between us; but at the same time you are not ignorant of my Situation.—You know I am in want of some able friend to help me forward in the World.—If I appear against *them,* I need never look to them for favour as long as I live.—If I were sure of your friendship and protection hereafter, you may depend I would not balance a moment.—Independent of my esteem for you; I dislike the practice of selling liquor to the Indians; and would willingly

[55] Johnston Lykins was employed as a teacher at McCoy's school at Carey Mission. McCoy states in his *History of Baptist Indian Missions,* 253, that Lykins left on December 14 for his home in the East. For a brief sketch of Lykins, see *History of the State of Kansas . . .* (A. T. Andreas, Chicago, 1883), 68.

[56] Ramsay Crooks was at this time general manager of the American Fur Company. See sketch in *Dictionary of American Biography,* 4:565.

make war on those who follow it.—I am far from wishing to play a *double game* in this business; but I have my private interest to attend to.—I have seen myself in good circumstances; but for the last four years I have been following rather a wild career; and by self injustice and neglect, have reduced myself to a degree of dependence which I ought never to have known.—

I wish very much to hear from you, as I would then decide on my future course.—I have altered my conduct for the better, and would wish to alter my circumstances also.—If you give me no assurances of future protection, I will be reduced to the alternative of accepting their offer, howmuchsoever I may dislike their Cause.—You need not subpoena me here; because if I determine on not going, it can be of no use:—and if I decide on going, it will be altogether unnecessary.—Your invitation will be sufficient.—

Excuse the defects of this scrawl, for I wrote it at a gallop.—I have however observed candour throughout, and communicated my thoughts and sentiments without the least disguise.

I am Sir with much resp[ect] Your truly Obdt

SOLOMON METT[LE]BERGER

GENL. JOHN TIPTON

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, December 25, 1824

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

(private) FORTWAYNE Dcer 25 1824

DEAR SIR The anxity of my mind under the present circumstances I hope will be to you an apology for my presumeing to address you in our individual capacity. it is to me a grate misfortune that I have not had the honour of a personal acquaintance with you. on the good or bad opinion of your Ex^cy. materially depend the extent of injury that the enraged Fur Co will be able to do me. The District Court will meet on the fourth monday in next month to determin the case of their goods which I have no doubt will in part relieve me

By this days mail I have taken the liberty to enclose you certificates from the Gen^t. refered to in Mr Hoods charges against me, with copies of my letters to the Secy War on that

subject. They are not sent you to avoid an investigation But from my grate anxiety to convince you that I am badly treated in this affair. altho I may have erred from an error of Judgement I do know I have never wronged the Goverment nor the Indians. the certificates explains how I paid a debt for for one of the chiefs *at thier request.* I have understood from a source entitled to much credit that the chiefs ware allways allowed more than the young men, by my predecessor—and that it was done elsewhere in your superintendency and I know it is no more than Justice to the Indians and is the true policy of the Gov^rt. to please the chiefs. am I to be detred by such pimps and spies as Hood from doing my duty. as to the charge of improoveing my farm with public property so much is true, but I think no crime. the government has three oxen and I have three of my own. the six compose a team and have worked for the Department or for me (but most for the former) and this year the plowing to raise corn and oats for the Department was all done with my horses

The other charges are so clierly contradicted that I care but little for them. if an envestigation is ordered I hope it will take place about the first day of Febry as I am sumed to court and will return about that time I want it over soon as possible to stop the tonguse of my slanderers

Your obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, December 25, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

Copy AGENCY OFFICE 25th Decr. 1824

SIR, Coppies of the letters of 29 Octr. and 13 Novr. from the president Proemn of the fur company have been duly rec^d. and herewith I enclose to Your Exce^lly a copy of my letter to the Secy War on that Subject—[57]

The copy of the charges of W^m. N. Hood against me came duly to hand and I avail myself of this oppertunity to enclose

[57] See *ante,* 401-2, 407, and 425-26.

you coppies of certificates from a number of the most respectible men here which in my opinion are satisfactory and does prove that his object is more to Injure me than to serve his country—[58]

The principal Chief of the Miamis has Just returned from a visit to the mills built for his Nation he is well pleased with them, says they look strong saw and grind well and that the Indians are daily going there to grind thier corn. The Chief is anxious to know whether the government will furnish them a miller, the one employed is on a promise to be paid by the Indians or the government

I will most chearfully render Mr Trobridge any assistance in my power to the completion of the object of his visit here—

Your Ob^t^ Servt.

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Ag^t^.

HIS EX^CY^. LEWIS CASS

TIPTON TO ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, JR., December 28, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ACS]

(Copy) AGENCY OFFICE 28 Decr 1824

DEAR SIR Contrary to the expression in my letter to you on that subjict I have granted a lincen [License] to Geor[g]e Cicott Clerk of the american fur Co to trade at Tay Say eh nong in your agency

With highest respect your obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

ALEXR WOLCOTT JR Indian Agt

TIPTON TO JOHN C. CALHOUN, December 31, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

AGENCY OFFICE 31 Decr 1824

DEAR SIR I addressed you a few lines in hast on the 19 Inst on the subject of the charges prefered against me by Wm N Hood to what I then wrote permit me now to add. That from the time I was appointed to this Agency I have done all in my power

[58] The certificate of Joseph Holman is printed *ante*, 419, and those of Joseph Barron and others, 420-24.

to aid what I understood to be the views of the Prest and yourself in mangeing Indian affairs. on my recommending the miami Indians to cultivate thier land and pay out thier money for labour in stead of whisky They consented thereto and appropriated upward of $3000 of thier last anuity to pay for building houses—fenceing and plowing many of them have plenty of corn the mills built for them by the Govrt are in good repair grinding and sawing. most of the work done was on contracts made by me at the request of the Indians and the money was paid by me before & at the time the Indians recd thier Anuity. not one dollar was paid without the chiefs knowing to whome and for what it was given—and at the time of the payment I paid a debt of about $100 for one of the chiefs the principle chief told me to do so, which my interpretor and Sub Agent does testify. the Indians are well satisfyed with the maner I have done thier business not a murmer has been heard from an Indian. the sum given for the transportation of the anuity was stipulated before the man left the Ft to go for if. no expense of, or transportation for other persons, was included which the certificates does proove. as to my abbridgeing the freedom of elections the constitution and laws of the State are sufficent to preserve it inviolate no property has been used to improove my farm to the injury of the public as stated. the Govnt owns 3 oxen & I have 3 the six compose a team that work for the Department or for me but more for the former. the above are all the facts should an investigation take place nothing having the smallest appearance of fraud will be found. The public property is in a much better cituation than I found it the land reserved is enclosed in good fence and has been cultivated by the labourer with my horses grain plenty for the consumption of the public team raised boath years not one cent expended for corn oats or hay, and the cause of prefering charges is as mentioned in my last. Hood was a candidate and left out, his Brother[59] was employed to work for the Indians

[59] Robert Hood came to Fort Wayne with his brother in 1822. He served as constable, trustee of the town (from which office he was removed), and clerk of the county court. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, 255, 278, 288, 300, 331.

took whiskey into thier country got intoxticated made them so and neglected to perform all his work I had to settle the vallue of his labour he was dissatisfyed with the amt I allowd him. a third person differed with me on the subject of the Presedential Election and asked one or two other persons to Join him in exhibiting charges against me a fou[r]th wants the office I hold and is aeding them all in his power. The whole of the oppisition consist of from 4 to 6 persons here and they depend on the influence of the American fur company to hurl me from office. You will no doubt recollect that mr Stickney while Agt here was harrased with charges and all kind of persecution until an investigation was orderd in fact Sir a few evil disposed men here are always trying to render the Government officers unpopular and effect changes to suit thier whim

In addition to the disgrace and mortifycation of being turned out of office I have Just disposed of my property where I formerly resided and am about to settle here and if put out this year would be ruined in my pecuniary affairs

I have taken the liberty thus to trouble you with a brief statement of facts in my Justification and will wait the result knowing that you will do me Justice

Your obt Sev[t]

JOHN TIPTON

MEMORANDUM OF DISTRIBUTION OF SALT ANNUITY, 1824

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD]

SALT FOR			
the Indians in 1824	31	Bb[ls]	31
Mississinaway party	13	delivered	13
Notta wen saw	4	Delivered	4
Fork's	2	1[st] Oct[r] deliv'd	1
Raccoon	2	18 Septr 1824 Delivered	1
Flat belly[60]	2	delivered	2

[60] Thirty-six acres were reserved to Flat Belly (Papakeecha, Papakitei) in the Mississinewa treaty of 1826. He was granted a wagon and yoke of oxen, and a house not exceeding $600 in cost was to be built for him. His reservation was in townships 33 and 34 north, ranges 7 and

Turtletown Seek	2	Delivered 12 Septr	1
Little Bever	1	Delivered 2d Jany 1825 has Recpt.	1
Cam a chaky	5	Delivered	5
	31		28

Tipton to Allen County Board of Justices, January 3, 1825

[Allen Co. Comrs. Records, A, 1824-38]

To the Honorable Board of Justices of Allen County

Gentlemen Persuant to your order after advertising I sold on the 27th day of Nov. last at a credit of six months lot No. 107 for $64 No. 109 for 40$ Nos. 125, 126 & 127 for $82, and in persuance of your order of the 7th December I sold on the 11th of said month on a credit to the 1st of September next lot No. 128 for $28.50 lot No. 129 for $38.25 & lot No. 116 for $16.25 making in all $269. The purchaser of lot No. 109 has failed to give bond and security as required by the conditions of said sale & the purchaser of lot No. 128 gave his note without security deducting from the above sum of $269, $40 the amount for which lot No. 109 sold (and the purchaser failed to give bond as above stated) there remains in my hands Notes to the amt. of $229 to which sum add fifty cents received from Ben. a man of color part payment for lot No. 108 making $229.50 since my last.

I have paid into the county treasurer $304, reference being had to my account current here with submitted [as] will more fully and at length appear. A Deed has been tendered for the Donation made the county which not being in strict conformity to the Bond was not accepted.

all of which is respectfully submitted by

John Tipton, A for A.C.

3d. January 1825

8 east, crossing the line of the present Noble and Kosciusko counties. The reserve was ceded to the Government in 1834. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:278, 279, 425; Hodge (ed.), *Handbook of American Indians,* 2:201; Royse (ed.), *History of Kosciusko County,* 1:49-50

Dr ALLEN COUNTY IN A/C CURRENT WITH JOHN TIPTON Cr

To Cash paid into the County Treasury	304	00	1824 Novr 3	By cash on hand this day as pr a/c Submited ...	323 55½
To Bal on hand carried to new a/c	249	05½	1825 Jany 3	By note on hand being for lots sold on the 27 Nov and 11 Decr	229 00
				By Cash recd of Ben a coulored man in part payment for Lot N° 108 "	50
	553	05½			$553 05½
				By bal Brot Down	249 05½

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, January 4, 1825

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

AGENCY OFFICE 4 Jany 1825

SIR The miami Indians want some plows, hoes, saws and other implements of husbandry. will it be proper for me to purchase for them and if so to what amount

Having been so much complained of about the sum given for the transportation of the last anuity, I have to request your Excellency to instruct whether I shall hereafter let it to the lowest bidder or make the best contract that can be had with a confidential person

Your most Ob^{t}. serv^{t}.

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Ag^{t}.

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, January 6, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

DETROIT Jany 6. 1825

(Private)

DEAR SIR, I cannot conceive, that your difference with the

fur company can produce any serious inconvenience to you. I see nothing to lead any one to suppose, that you have taken any steps in this business, which you did not conceive yourself authorized and required to take. I stated my sentiments fully to the War department, and in such a way, as to prevent, I trust, any prejudice being entertained against you there. The gentlemen who manage the concerns of the fur company are highly honourable men, but they are at a distance, and the impressions they receive are necessarily such as are communicated to them.

I merely transmitted Mr Hood's charges to the War department without the addition of a syllable. They will not, I presume, be referred to me for investigation. Persons will probably be appointed for that purpose, upon the nomination of the Indiana delegation in Congress. I shall forward your statements to the Secretary to prevent his receiving any unfavourable impressions against you from the nature of the charges.

You greatly overrate the value of my good opinion. But at any rate my impressions have been altogether in your favour. The representations of Mr Kercheval and others have impressed me with the opinion, that you are a zealous, faithful officer.

With much regard, I am, Dear Sir, Your obt sevt

LEW CASS

GEN. TIPTON

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, January 6, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT Jan. 6: 1825

SIR, I have this day received your letters of the 25th Ulto with their enclosures—

Your explanations respecting the Various Subjects, referred to in my letter of the 21 Ulto[61] are entirely satisfactorily—

The Congressional appropriation is always for the Current Calendar year, & not for the fiscal year ending September 30th—

I will allow your Agency it's full proportion of the amount allowed to the Superintendency; and if it is impracticable for

[61] Cass misdates the reference to his earlier letter. See his letter of December 11, 1824.

you to manage without an increase, I will thank you to State the case to me, and I will remedy it if practicable by an additional allowance. But an expenditure without my previous consent embarrasses the financial concerns of the department, as the close of the year always finds the funds exhausted agreably to the anterior apportionment.

The balance of your draft shall be paid out of the first money received—I am happy to learn, that the Miamies are satisfied with their mills. I presume the allowance for a Miller will depend upon the State of the appropriation. I will communicate to you the earliest information, I receive on this subject—

The evidence of Claims for damages against the Miamies have also been received & will be forwarded to the 2d Auditor—

I am deeply interested in the successful accomplishment of Mr Trowbridge's mission, and I must beg you to aid him by all the means in your power.—

Very Respectfully Sir, Yr obt. Servt.

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esqr Indian Agent Ft. Wayne

[Endorsed:] Recd 30 Jany 1825 from Gov Cass on Different subjects

CHRISTMAS DASHNAY TO TIPTON, January 14, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

TERRE HAUTE 14th Jany 1825.

DEAR SIR. Duty urges me to inform You that Mr Wallace has recommenced trading, and Sending out Goods at this Place.—

Yours Respectfully

CHRISTMAS DASHNAY[62]

Mr TIPTON Fort Wayne

[62] Christmas or Noel Dashnay (Dagenet, Dashney, Dagney, etc.) was born at the Wea village two miles below Fort Harrison. His father, Ambrose Dagenet, had served with Harrison at Tippecanoe; his mother was sister of Jacco, a Wea chief. Dashnay was educated by the Catholics, and spoke English and French as well as several Indian languages. In 1819 he married Mary Ann Isaacs of the Brotherton Indians at Isaac

DELAWARE CHIEFS TO MIAMI INDIANS: ADDRESS, January 15, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

GRAND CHILDREN THE MIAMIES We have receivd your letter Dated Nov^{m} 22^{d} 1824

We Do not think you have opened your hearts verry much though Its your own Work in Doing the Mischief

Grand Children—

Now you hear your Grandfathers

you know how often you have Done us wrong you must not think we will not tell you of it you must open your hearts wider if you Do So you must Take it to Col^{n} Menard[63] at Kaskaskia and Deliver it to him with the property of the woman, it is your own works—

Grand C[hildren]

When you Do this you will please our hearts and if you do not you Cannot blame us to right ourselves

Grand Children

It is not our wish to brake the friend Ship that is between us though when you please our hearts the friend Ship Shall Still be the Same as was be fore

Gran C

you seem to be very long about to fix your own Doings you must Do it Soon this Spring and you must open your hearts

McCoy's mission house a few miles above the site of Armiesburg. A grant made him by the Wea treaty of 1818 was located on section 1, township 15 north, range 9 west. In 1846 he was employed to conduct the Miami west of the Mississippi. He died two years later at Coldwater Grove, Kansas. Beckwith, *History of Vigo and Parke Counties,* pt. 1:133n-34n; McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions,* 64; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:169-70; letter to Register of Crawfordsville Land Office, October 22, 1824, in Dashnay file, Land Office Papers, Indiana State Library.

[63] Pierre Menard was at this time subagent of Indian affairs at Kaskaskia. His agency included the Shawnee, Delawares, Peoria, and Piankashaw. *American State Papers. Indian Affairs,* 2:76.

wider if not you Need not take the trouble to go there with What you mention

Given at JAMES FORK OF WHITE RIVER January 15th 1825

Test

JAMES WILSON
U. S. Interpeter

his
Wm x ANDERSON[64]
mark

LA. OP. A. NEACH LA x
TER, WHA, LE, LAND x his
mark

[Endorsed:] Speach of Anderson the Dellaware chief
[Enclosed in:] Pierre Menard to Tipton, April 22, 1825

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, January 20, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT Jan. 20. 1825

SIR, Your letter of the 4th inst. reached me by the last mail. There can be no objection to your giving to the Miami Indians such agricultural implements, as may be proper, to an amount not exceeding the sum, which will be allowed to your Agency for presents. What this may be cannot be as yet ascertained. But in what way it shall be appropriated, whether in goods, in articles necessary for husbandry or in any things else, you are the best judge. Some of the things you mention, had better be made by your blacksmith with a view to diminish as far as possible the expense.

I cannot think it would be proper for you to invite proposals by a publick advertisement for transporting to your Agency

[64] Before his removal to western Missouri in 1820, Chief Anderson had lived on White River on the site of the present Anderson, Indiana. Thomas Dean, who visited him in 1817, described him as a "plain, majestic looking man, sixty or sixty-five years old." John Johnston, former Indian agent at Fort Wayne, speaks of him as "a man of great benevolence and goodness . . . much beloved by his people." Isaac McCoy stopped at his village in 1818 and 1819, hoping to interest him in the mission. He was bitterly opposed to the encroachments of the whites on Indian lands. Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness,* 123-24, 201; Charlotte Reeve Conover (ed.), *Recollections of Sixty Years by John Johnston* (Dayton, Ohio, 1915), 9; McCoy *History of Baptist Indian Missions,* 52-53, 58-59.

the Specie required to pay the annuities. All who would offer, might not be proper to undertake such a business. Much must depend on the character of the person, and confidential men ought only to be employed in a trust of such magnitude. You must exercise a sound discretion as well in the selection of the individual, as in the amount of compensation to be given.

Very Respectfully, Sir, Yr obt. Servt.

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esqr Indian Agent Fort Wayne

[Endorsed:] Recd 31 Jany 1825 from Govr Cass respecting transportation of anuity &c

JAMES NOBLE TO TIPTON, January 21, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

SENATE CHAMBER Jany 21st 1825

DEAR GENl Your friend Hackly has arrived. To day I addressed the Secretary of War on your behalf and enclosed your papers. Be contented, and rely on your innocence and friends.

Farewell

JAS NOBLE

P.S. To morrow will visit Mr Calhoun for you

[Addressed:] Genl Jno Tipton Fort Wayne Indiana

TIPTON TO JOHN C. CALHOUN, January 25, 1825

[IO:Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—ALS]

INDIANAPOLIS 25 Jany 1825

SIR The case of the United States vs the goods of the american Fur Co which were seized in september for selling whiskey to the Indians was tryed yesterday the Jury after retireing about 15 minutes returned a verdict of guilty. The goods will therefore be forfieted[65]

[65] Charles Dewey and Harbin H. Moore were counsels for the United States; Moses Tabbs, John Law, and James Rariden, for the Fur Company. Edward McCartney, as the informer, was entitled to receive half of the forfeited goods, the other half becoming the property of the United States. The case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, where,

I leave this tomorrow for Fortwayne where I hope to receive your decision on Mr Hoods complaints against me

I have the honour to be your obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian agt

HONBL JOHN C CALHOUN Secy War

THOMAS L. MCKENNEY TO WILLIAM N. HOOD, January 28, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

Copy. DEPARTMENT OF WAR, OFF: IND: AFFAIRS
28th Jany 1825.

To Mr WILLIAM F. HOOD, Fort Wayne, Inda

SIR, Govr Cass has transmitted to the Secretary of War the original paper containing your charges against Genl John Tipton the U.S. Agent, at Fort Wayne. I am directed by the Secretary to request you to forward your proofs under the several heads of your charges, in the form of an oath—so far as the allegations are known by yourself to be true, your own oath will be forwarded, where you may have relied on the statements of others—you will forward their oaths.

When the proofs you may forward shall have been received, such a course will be taken in the case as the circumstances attending it may seem to require.

I am, very Respectfully Yr. Obt St

THO: L. McKENNEY

[Enclosed in:] McKenney to Tipton, January 29, 1825

[Endorsed by Tipton:] From Col McKenney to Wm N Hood (copy)

in 1829, the judgment was reversed; the case was ordered back to the District Court with instructions to award a venire facias de novo. At the November Term, 1829, the case was dismissed in the District Court. Vincennes *Western Sun,* February 5, 1825; Indianapolis *Gazette,* January 25, 1825; United States District Court of Indiana, Order Book, 1817-31, pp. 239, 240, 241, 242, 244-45, 370-71; Richard Peters (comp.), *Reports of Cases Argued and Adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term 1829* (3d ed. New York and Albany, 1883), 358-69. See also a discussion of the case in Kenneth Wiggins Porter, *John Jacob Astor* . . . (2 vols. Harvard University Press, 1931), 2:758-59, 803-4.

THOMAS L. McKENNEY TO TIPTON, January 29, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DEP^{t} OF WAR, OFF. INDIAN AFFAIRS.
29th January, 1825.

SIR, I have to inform you that a requisition was issued in your favor, on the 4th instant, for $18,400; which it is presumed has been remitted to you from the Treasury. This sum is for the payment of the following annuities for the present year; to wit:

Miamis	$17,300
Eel rivers	1,100
	$18,400

The press of business in the office has prevented an earlier notification of the remittance.

I am very respectfully, Your Obed^{t} Servt

THO. L. McKENNEY.

GEN^{l} JOHN TIPTON Ind^{n} agent F^{t} Wayne, Indiana—

[Endorsed:] from Secy war resp^{tg} anuity recd 19 Feby 1825

THOMAS L. McKENNEY TO TIPTON, January 29, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, OFF: IND: AFFAIR
29th Jany 1825

To GEN^{l} JOHN TIPTON, Ind: Agent, Fort Wayne—

SIR, I enclose to you a copy of a letter, which by direction of the Secretary of War I have written to Mr William F. Hood. Your letters direct to the Department and through Governor Jennings, have been received.—

I am very Respectfully Y^{r} Ob^{t} S^{t}

THO L McKENNEY

[Enclosed:] McKenney to William N. Hood, January 28, 1825

TIPTON ET AL. TO JOHN EWING, January (?), 1825

[Indiana *Senate Journal*, 1825, p. 175]

[INDIANAPOLIS, January ? 1825]

SIR—We believe that a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash and Maumee is perfectly practicable; its length will be

about twenty-five miles—the country level, part of the soil sandy, though susceptible of the object. The St. Joseph's river can be brought on the summit level, and will probably afford a supply of water for a feeder at all seasons.[66]

JOHN TIPTON,
ANTHONY L. DAVIS,
BENJ. B. KERCHEVAL.

HON. JOHN EWING.

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, February 5, 1825

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORTWAYNE 5 Feby 1825

SIR Richerville and Lagrow two chiefs of the miamies, have urged me to inform your Ex^cy that they are anxious to visit washington early in the spring to se the new Presidant, that the am^t. necessary to defray thier expense may be retained out of thier anuity and that they want some person to accompany them

Their anxiety I presume is occasioned by the reports so frequently circulated amongst them that the president wishes to remoove all the Indians beyond the mississippi

[66] This letter was laid before the Indiana Senate on February 11, 1825, as an appendix to the report made by Ewing as chairman of a committee to consider the practicability of improving navigation on the Wabash. The committee recommended that action be taken to open a canal between the Wabash and the Maumee; that an attempt be made to secure a grant from the United States of the sections through which such a canal would pass; and that the president be requested to take steps for the extinguishment of Indian title to lands along the Wabash. Indiana *Senate Journal,* 1825, pp. 168-76. On December 22, 1825, Governor Ray wrote to Ewing that he had been assured by Tipton that the Indians would not resist improvements on their lands. Vincennes *Western Sun,* January 14, 1826. Ewing wrote a report on the activities of the legislature which appeared in the *Sun* of February 26, 1825, and a series of letters on the improvement of the Wabash which were published August 27, September 3, 10, 17, and October 8, 1825; they were reprinted in the Indianapolis *Gazette,* September 13–October 4, and November 1, 1825. Ewing served continuously in the state Senate from 1825 to 1833, and again from 1842 to 1845. In the interval he served two terms in Congress. *History of Knox and Daviess Counties,* 178-79; *Biographical Directory of Congress,* 954.

Believeing that there is no other difficulty in the way that can prevent the successfull termination of Mr Trobridges mission here and that it will relieve us from a repetition of this request, I think it my duty to give it as my opinion that it will be best to let them go

I have the honour to be your most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt.

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

P S in my letter of the 2d Inst. I asked permission to go to the City will accompany them if so directed by you J T

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, February 14, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT Feb. 14. 1825

SIR, Your two letters of the 2d & 5th instant reached me yesterday—

Certainly if you consider a journey to Washington, necessary to the vindication of your private or official character, you are at full liberty to repair there. I have yet received nothing on the subject of the charges against you, and I think it probable, that whatever is done will be communicated directly to you from the Department.—Most assuredly no step will be taken affecting you, without giving you the opportunity to defend yourself.

I cannot give a final answer to the application of Le Gros for permission to visit Washington. There is a standing instruction from the Department, prohibiting these journies of Indian Chiefs, unless the sanction of the Government shall be previously obtained. I will write on & state the wishes of the Miami chiefs, and think it probable, they will be permitted to go there. I hope Le Gros has communicated fully to Mr Trowbridge all he wished to know. I feel great anxiety upon this subject. I also trust the Kickapoos will attend—

Respectfully Sir Yr obt Servt.

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esqr Indian Agent Fort Wayne

[Endorsed:] Rcd 27 Feby from G Cass respecting a Journey to Washington

William N. Hood to John C. Calhoun, February 14, 1825

[IO:Letters Recd., Michigan—LS]

Fort Wayne 14th Feby 1825

Sir When I prefered the charges against John Tipton Ind Agent on the 27th Novr last I done it on the information of others and am now satisfied that I was mistaken as to the facts and have no wish to pursue them further

Wm N. Hood

Honr J C Calhoun Secy of War Washington City

Francis Lafontaine to United States: Receipted Bill, February 16, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

.The United States

To Francois Lafontaine Dr.

1825

Feb. 16. For his services as special Interpreter,[67] from the 14th of January to the 15th of February 1825, inclusive, being 33 days, @ $1.68½ per day, including provisions and expenses..... $55.61

Received of John Tipton, Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, the above sum of Fifty five dollars sixty one cents in full.

(Signed duplicates)

Francois Lafontaine

$55.61.

Attest

C.C. Trowbridge

Walker and Davis to United States: Receipted Bill, February 25, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

Fort Wayne February 25th 1825

The United States

	To Walker & Davis	Dr
To 1 pr 3 pt. Blankets	$10.00	$10.00
" 12 yds Callico @	33 1/3	4.00

[67] This service was in connection with Trowbridge's ethnological investigations.

" 3½ " Cloth	@	4.00	14.00
" 1 Shawl	@	2.00	2.00
			$30.00[68]

Rec[d]. of John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne Thirty Dollars the full am[t]. of the above a/c

Signed Duplicates
WALKER & DAVIS[69]

BENJAMIN B. KERCHEVAL TO UNITED STATES: RECEIPTED BILL, February 28, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

THE UNITED STATES

TO BENJ B KERCHEVAL Dr

1825						
Jany 10th	To 42lb Salt Beef furnished Les Gros a Miamie Chief				6 ¢	$ 2.52
	64lb Bread & flour	do	do		5 ¢	3.20
" 20	" 39 ½ lb Pork.....	do	do		8 ¢	3.16
" "	2 Bushels Corn..	do	do		50 ¢	1.00
February 1st	" 30lb Pork for Pottawatamie Indians				@ 8 ¢	2.40
" "	" 12lb Bread	do	do		5 ¢	60
" 15	" 29lb Bread	do	do		5 ¢	1.45
" "	" 13 ½lb Pork	do	do		8 ¢	1.08
						$15.41

[68] This amount of goods was given to Le Gros for assisting Trowbridge in his studies among the Indians.

[69] George B. Walker first formed a merchandizing partnership with John McCorkle; later Anthony L. Davis took over McCorkle's share, and Chauncy Carter eventually became a third member of the firm. Branch stores were maintained at Attica and Logansport. In 1832 Walker became a member of the firm of Ewing, Walker and Company. He was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, May 1, 1803, and lived in Cincinnati, Piqua, and Troy, Ohio, before coming to Fort Wayne in 1824. He married Lavina Ewing in 1826. In the sessions of 1849-50, 1850-51, and 1851-52 he was senator from Cass, Howard, and Pulaski counties. Thomas B. Helm, *History of Cass County, Indiana* (Chicago, 1878), 47-48.

FORT WAYNE February 28, 1825

Received of John Tipton Esq Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, Fifteen dollars and forty one cents, in full of the above account—signed Duplicates

$15.41 Attest BENJ^n B KERCHEVAL

JNO FORSYTH

GEORGE GRAHAM TO JAMES NOBLE, March 8, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 8th 1825

SIR, Your letter of the 5th Inst. addressed to the President and enclosing the petitions of Francis Godfry and Lewis Godfry praying for permission to sell the Lands reserved by them by Treaty has been referred to this Office, and I am requested to inform you that the President will have no objection to confirming the sale of the Lands referred to in the petitions whenever he may be satisfied that the sale is expedient, and the price contracted for is a fair one.[70]

To enable the President to do this it is necessary that the contract or Deed be submitted to him for approval, and that it be accompanied by the certificate of the Indian Agent, and of other persons well known and of respectable standing, as to the fairness of the price given and the capacity of the Godfreys to take care of, and preserve personal property.

With great respect Your Obed^t^ S^t^

GEO: GRAHAM

[70] Francis and Louis Godfroy sent letters to President Monroe on February 7 and 14, 1825, respectively, asking permission to sell four sections of land from each of their reserves. McKenney notified Tipton on February 2, 1826, that permission had been given. Mereness Calendar, General Land Office, Miscellaneous Letters Received, N:234-36, 238-40, and Indian Office, Letter Books, 2:403.

Francis or Francois Godfroy (Polozwah, Polonzwah) was to become war chief of the Miami about 1830. He was born near Fort Wayne in 1788, the son of a French trader and a Miami. At Tippecanoe and at the Battle of the Mississinewa he was one of the leaders of the Indians, but in later years he lived in amity with the whites. For years he maintained two homes, the one mentioned here, on the Salamonie River (the reserve

THE HON. JAMES NOBLE.—

[Endorsed:] DEAR GENERAL The subjoined is sent to you, and you will see that I have been attentive to your request

Yr frd

JAS NOBLE

GENL JNO TIPTON

[Endorsed by Tipton:] Rcd 3d Apl Godfrys land

WILLIAM SUTTENFIELD: DEPOSITION CONCERNING CHARGES AGAINST TIPTON, March 8, 1825[71]

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

on this 8th day of March 1825 came Wm Suttenfield who being duly sworn depth & saith that he has examnd the charges above mentioned wherein he is refered to for proof and that he has been employed by the former Agents as well as by Tipton to transport public Money and to perform sundry work for the Indians at their villages that in the Spring of 1824 he was employed by Tipton to make a quantity of fence and plow for the Miamies that he was present at the time sd Indians recd their annuity when the Agent retained about $2541 to pay for work done and provision previously delivered to the Indians and believes it was applied to the object for which it was retained as most of it was due and has been paid to Depont and that the former Agent paid Depnt five dollars per thousand rails more than sd Tipton and that he has been intimately acquainted with the official conduct of said Tipton and believes the charges that

lay in the present Blackford and Jay counties), and another on the Wabash. The hospitality of the latter, called Mount Pleasant, was known not only in Indiana, but in eastern cities. Godfroy was a close associate of Jean B. Richardville. He died on May 1, 1840. An account of his funeral appears in the Peru *Gazette*, May 16, 1840, under the heading: "The Oak has fallen and the Forest is in Mourning." His will is printed in Meginness, *Biography of Frances Slocum*, 215 ff. See also *History of Miami County* (1887), 256-57; Arthur L. Bodurtha, *History of Miami County, Indiana* . . . (2 vols. Chicago and New York, 1914), 1:33-40; Winger, *Last of the Miamis*, 17-19.

[71] See *ante*, 420-24, for other depositions. Suttenfield was absent from Fort Wayne when the others were obtained.

implicate or charges him with defrauding the goverment or Indians are false

STATE OF INDIANA } Be it remembered that on the 8th day of
ALLEN COUNTY } March 1825 William N Hood and Anthony L Davis of lawful age came personally before the undersigned an acting Justice of the peace in and for the county afsd and being duly sworn deposeth and saith that they were present when the above and foregoing Deposition was read to Wm Suttenfield, that he did acknowledge that the facts were true but that he could not sign anything that would commit himself and further sd Depnts saith not

Wm N. HOOD
ANTHONY L. DAVIS

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day & year above written

WILLIAM ROCKHILL J. P.

THOMAS L. MCKENNEY TO TIPTON, March 14, 1825

[ISL: Tipton Papers—LS]

DEPt OF WAR, OFF: INDIAN AFFAIRS.
14th March, 1825.

SIR, I transmit to you the claims of John and Joseph Troutner.[72] The papers in both cases are too informal to be acted upon by the Secretary of War, and they are forwarded to you, to afford the claimants an opportunity of putting them more in form, and presenting them, if in their power, with better evidence in support of them, than that which now accompanies them. The authority of the magistrate before whom the evidence is taken, should be attested, as usual, by the certificate of the Clerk of the County Court, under seal; and a demand must be made thro' you of the Indians for restitution of the property or the Value thereof. In case of refusal on the part of the Indians, you will then report the cases with your proceedings in the

[72] The Troutners claimed damages against Flat Belly, Seek, and White Raccoon for thefts of stock occurring at intervals from 1819 to 1823. Tipton Papers, May 14, 1823 ff.

same, accompanied by your opinion of the justice of the claims, for the decision of the Secretary of War.

I am very respectfully, Your ob^{t} Servt

THO: L. McKENNEY

GEN^{l} JOHN TIPTON, Ind^{n} agent.

[Endorsed:] Rec^{d} 17 Apl relative to Troutners claim

ISAAC McCOY TO TIPTON, March 23, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CAREY, ST. JOSEPH RIVER,
MICH. TER. March 23. 1825.

SIR By my instructions from the government of the U.S. I am required to give notice to the nearest agent of Indian Affairs, of violations of the laws of the U.S. by white persons mingling with the Indians, &c.

In compliance with these instructions I beg leave respectfully to inform you that Joseph Rockhill, a white man in my employ, and in whose word in this case, I have entire confidence, says, and declares his willingness to say the same on Oath, that on the 22^{d} inst. he saw Squire Thompson, in his, Thompson's own house, draw and measure, he believes one gallon of whiskey, and pour the same into a tin bucket which he saw a Putawatomie Indian bring into the house for that purpose, and that said Thompson passed the whiskey to said Indian who drank thereof, and handing it to said Rockhill, he drank thereof immediately and could not be mistaken, and that the said Indian carried off said liquor

Rockhill prevailed on the Indian to bring the liquor to our place. I took the same from the Indian and poured it on the ground.

Thompson resides about two miles from this, on the North Side of St. Joseph river. He is, without doubt, the most troublesome man, and the most flagitious in his conduct in selling liquor to the Indians, of any one I have ever found in the Indian Country. I say upon the testimony of the Indians, and a multiplicity of concurring circumstances, that he makes a

regular practice of dealing whiskey to the Indians for articles which they really need for Subsistence.

To assure Thompson that there was nothing malicious on my part, I have repeatedly reasoned and remonstrated, informed him of my duty as an officer &c even before writing this I gave him notice, and enquired what he would desire me to do. For all which I have received nothing better than insults, boastings, and threats.

You will perceive the great evil that it must be to allow of a whiskey house along side of our establishment, (More than once he has, as they say, furnished some of our Indian pupils with Whiskey, upon which they have become intoxicated) and I do, Sir, from the very best principles that can operate in the business of Indian reform, most *earnestly* entreat your immediate interposition[73]

I have the honor to be Most Respectfully Your Humble Servt

ISAAC McCOY

Teacher for the Putawatomies

JOHN TIPTON Esq. agent of Indian affairs Fort Wayne, Indiana

[Endorsed:] Letter from Revd Mr. McCoy 23d March 1825 recd 28th same Copy to Govr Cass 3d Apl and answered 11 Apl

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, March 25, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT March 25, 1825

SIR, Inclosed I transmit you the petition of Josette Beaubien[74]

[73] According to McCoy, the practice of furnishing the Indians with ardent spirits was at this time so general that government officers had little hope that the evil could be corrected. In answer to a report of an offense made in 1824, Cass sent McCoy a magistrate's commission for enforcing the laws in such cases. McCoy felt that his other duties would not justify his taking such responsibility, and he declined the commission. *History of Baptist Indian Missions*, 231-32.

[74] Josette Beaubien was granted by the Miami treaty of 1818 a section of land on the left bank of the St. Mary's River, now in Pleasant Township, Allen County. Her petition for permission to dispose of part of it and make a division of the remainder among her children was approved by President Monroe on February 2, 1825. Tipton Papers; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:173; Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, map, 239.

for permission to sell her land, with the approval of the President indorsed thereon—

Respectfully Sir Yr. obt. Servt.

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esqr. Indian Agent Fort Wayne

[Endorsed:] Recd 10 Apl resp Beaubiens land

EDWARD TIFFIN TO TIPTON, March 29, 1825

[ISL: Tipton Papers—ALS]

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE
CHILLICOTHE 29th March 1825

SIR, Your letter of the 13th inst with its inclosures of the Survey of the Miami reserve of two miles square on Salamanie river, is received; as was also Mr. Carter's letter of the 15th Jan'y last, covering the plat of Mary Wells' Reservation at the mouth of Stoney creek; both of which Surveys are presumed to be correct.[75] The receipt of the latter was not acknowledged before, as Mr. Carter expected soon to survey and return the former reserve.

It is not sufficient that a plat and description of these Surveys is returned by Mr. Carter. It is *indispensably* necessary that he return to this office, his *Field Notes* of the Surveys of these tracts and of the intersections round them, duly certified.

I inclose duplicate accounts and receipts to be signed by Mr. Carter, which he will return to me, with directions how the money shall be sent to him. His *field notes* must be forwarded with the accounts.[76]

I am very respectfully Sir, Your Ob. St

EDWARD TIFFIN

GENl JOHN TIPTON Indian Agent Fort Wayne

Mr. Carter will sign the receipts at the bottom of the accts. only.

[Endorsed:] Rcd 17 Apl answrd 30 Apl

[75] See Tiffin's letter of June 3, 1824, for previous reference to Mary Wells's reserve.

[76] Tiffin wrote to Tipton again on May 17, acknowledging receipt of Carter's field notes and accounts. Carter was paid at the rate of $3.00 per mile. Tiffin to Tipton, May 17, 1825, Tipton Papers.

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, April 3, 1825

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORTWAYNE 3d Apl. 1825

SIR I have the honour to enclose you a copy of a letter recd. from the Rvnd. Isaac McCoy and will await your instructions on that subject[77]

sometime in Feby I recd a copy of a letter from the Secretary of war to wm N Hood requesting him (Hood) to forward his charges against me in the form of an oath which he declined doing and has wrote to the Secy saying the charges were prefered on the statement of others and that he was mistaken as to the facts; and would pursue them no further. I then notifyed him that I would take the Depositions of the Gent. refered to in his charges against me with others—and wanted to take his which he refused, nor would he attend when the Depositions of the other Gent wer taken one man refused to be qualifyed and acknowledged that he had told lies to Hood for the purpose of influenceing him to prefer the charges to injure me. Thus I suppose this matter will eand

I have again to trouble your Excy for leave of absence dureing next month to visit my Daughter who is at school in Cincinnati

Your obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, April 4, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT Apr. 4. 1825

SIR, Your drafts in favour of Mr Forsyth and of Mr Ewing have been paid & your accounts for Nov. 1824 and for Feb. 1825 have been forwarded to the Department.

The sum allowed to the Superintendency for 1825 is less $2712 than that allowed for 1824. It is therefore essentially necessary, that all the expenditures at the several agencies

[77] McCoy's letter is printed *ante*, 449-50.

should be as limited as possible, still however, as you found the allowance of the last year too small to enable you to meet the indispensible demands upon your Agency, I have concluded to add $200. to that sum, so that the sum assigned to your Agency for 1825 will be as follows, namely,

For the pay of the Agent..	$1200.
" " " " S. Agent..	500.
" " " " Presents..	200.
" Contingencies	2000.
Drs	3900.

This sum you will on no account exceed, and it will include the salt annuity, and the expenses of bringing on the specie, and in fact every expenditure required at your Agency.

The payment made on account of the quarter ending Feb. 28 will compose a part of this allowance, & will be deducted from it; except so much as was paid on account of the business of Mr Trowbridge. I trust this Sum will not be exceeded, as any excess in your drafts cannot be paid—

The proper Abstracts should accompany each of your accounts, as well those for money expended, as for presents. By adverting to the forms transmitted to you, you will find the mode in which these abstracts should be made out. Only one of them accompanied your last account.—

Your account current should refer to these Abstracts by letters or figures. By adhering closely to the forms, the labour of examining the accounts is much abridged.—

To all vouchers for the purchase of presents should be annexed the certificate of some person, shewing that they were distributed to the Indians. This course is required by the instructions—

Very Respectfully Sir, Yr obt Servt.

Lew Cass.

John Tipton Esqr Ind. Agent Fort Wayne

[Endorsed:] rcd 10 Apl from Govr Cass, apportionmt to this Agency &c&c

TIPTON TO ISAAC MCCOY, April 11, 1825

[KSHS:Isaac McCoy Papers—ALS]

FORTWAYNE 11 Apl 1825

DR SIR Yours of 23d ault°. came duly to hand and I have reported the case to the proper Dept. for its instruction. I will take grate pleasure at all times in bringing such men as Thompson to the punishment thier crime deserves, as well as in aiding you in your laudable desire of civilizeing the Indians.

hope you will inform of any violation of the regulations that in *your opinion* may require my attention

wishing health and hapiness I remain sir

Your obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

RVND ISAAC MCCOY

[Addressed:] Rvnd. Isaac McCoy St Joseph Michigan Territory

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, April 21, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT April 21, 1825

SIR, I have received your letter of the 3rd instant, and in a few days will answer that part of it, which relates to the complaint made by Mr McCoy—

I am gratified to learn, that your difficulties are terminated. I had expected this result from what Mr Kercheval told me. I recommend to you to cultivate a good understanding with him. He is a worthy man, and will always be a safe adviser.

In the course of your official business, I have no doubt but you will avoid intentional error. But it is also necessary to avoid the appearance of it. It is a safe rule for a public officer, never to do an act, which he would not be willing should be disclosed to the whole world.—

There has been transmitted to me from the War Department a copy of a letter from Mr. Noble, Govr. Jennings and General McArthur respecting a claim in behalf of the heirs of William

Wells to a portion of the Miami annuity.[78] I have been instructed in case I think these heirs entitled to a portion of the annuity, to direct that it be paid to them, together with all the arrearages. But I have my doubts respecting the propriety of this publick interference, and I wish you at the next payment to state the matter to the Miami Chiefs, and intimate to them the wish of the government, that these claims should be paid. The amount to be deducted from the general mass, would be inconsiderable, and much is due to these heirs from a consideration of the services and sufferings of their Father.

I will thank you to inform me how the proposition is received. Leave of absence is granted to you, agreably to your request.— Respectfully, Sir, Yr. obt Servt.

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esqr Indian Agent Fort Wayne

[78] Noble, Waller Taylor, McArthur, and Jennings wrote to Secretary Calhoun on January 24, 1825, on behalf of the Wells heirs. Mereness Calendar, Michigan Superintendency, Letters Received. General Duncan McArthur was at this time a representative in Congress from Ohio. As commissioner he helped negotiate treaties with the Indians in 1815, 1817, and 1818. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:117-19, 145-51, 162-63.

Authorities are not in agreement on the subject of Wells's marriages and his heirs. He had one and possibly two Indian wives by whom he had the following children: Anne, who married Dr. William Turner; Mary, who married James Wolcott; Rebecca, who married James Hackley; Jane Turner, who married John H. Griggs; and William Wayne, who graduated from West Point. On March 7, 1809, Wells married Mary Geiger, daughter of Colonel Frederick Geiger, of Kentucky, by whom he had three children: Samuel Geiger, born December 31, 1809; Yelberton P., born January 2, 1811; and Julia Ann, born September 26, 1812. William Wells's widow married Robert Turner, of Kentucky, on April 8, 1817. Correspondence between Robert Turner and Allen Hamilton, in Allen Hamilton Papers, Indiana State Library; Jefferson County (Kentucky) Marriage Licenses, in Filson Club, Louisville; Griswold (ed.), *Fort Wayne, Gateway of the West,* 31n; Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 264. In 1808 Wells was granted the right of pre-emption to three hundred and twenty acres of land near Fort Wayne, and by the treaties of 1818 and 1826 his half-breed children received grants of land. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 165, 186.

PIERRE MENARD TO TIPTON, April 22, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

KASKASKIA April 22d 1825

JOHN TIPTON Esqr, Fort Wayne

DEAR SIR On my arrival from Washington I found a letter from the Delaware Chiefs directed to you, and one from the same Chiefs to myself—The one directed to you is, I find, intended for the Miamies—I feel some what uneasy about those Indians and desire most sincerely that affair to be settled as speedily as possible— The Delawares are much exasperated, and unless there is a very large quantity of wampum sent, or more specie than the amount you mention to me in your letter of 22d November last, I am afraid the Delawares will not be satisfied: But let them come on with what they intend to give to repair the wrong, and I will endeavour my best to have the affair amicably setled— There should be nothing missing of the property of the woman, or if any is missing, the value of it ought to be replaced in some other things—

I have the honor to be very respectfully Your Obt Servt

PIERRE MENARD

P.S. The Wea Chiefs will be here shortly and I shall mention to them the claim of Mrs Flinn—Inclosed I forward you the letter of the Delaware Chiefs hereabove alluded to—

PIERRE MENARD

[Endorsed:] answerd 31 July 1825

[Enclosed:] Delaware Chiefs to Miami Indians, January 15, 1825

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, April 24, 1825

[IO:Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—ALS]

AGENCY OFFICE FORTWAYNE 24 Apl. 1825

SIR Yours of the 14th ault°. with the claims of John and Joseph Troutner came to hand and will be attended to—

Permit me to request that you inform me whithe the Secy. has decided on the claims of Robinson, Gilbert[79] and others

[79] Goldsmith Gilbert had established a trading post on the Mississinewa near the line between the present Pleasant and Washington town-

that have been sent to the office of Indian affairs from this Agency for three or four years past as the claimants are daily calling on me and are becomeing clamorous about them

I have the honour to be yr most obt. Servt.

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

Col T L McKINNEY

ALEXANDER EWING TO TIPTON: SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT, April 30, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

GENl JNo TIPTON

IN ACCt WITH A EWING

	Boarding from the 23rd Oct. 1824 until the 5th January 1825. in all 75. days or 2 months and a half at 100$ pr year	$21 25
	Boarding pr Bill same time 10½ Weeks	15.75
	provisions on the road Oct 27.th	1.50
Nov. 6th	Nine days Boarding pr hired man	2.75
"	Amt paid your order to R. Goodwin	2.00
"	Cash in change of [George] Washington [Ewing]	2.00
"	Boarding pr Saml Power from the 22nd Octr until the 27th Decr in all Nine Weeks and ½ at 150 Cts	14.25

ships, Grant County. It was burned by the Indians. Later he purchased the reserve section of Rebecca Hackley on the site of the present Muncie and platted the town. His enterprises included a grist- and sawmill, woolen factory, distillery, blacksmith shop, hotel, and dry goods store. He served three terms in the state legislature. Gilbert was born in Washington County, New York, about 1795 and died in 1844. Thomas B. Helm, *History of Delaware County, Indiana* . . . (Chicago, 1881), 131; Sarah J. Line, "The Indians on the Mississinewa," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 9(1913):190. Gilbert presented a claim of $944 against the Indians of Metocinyah's party at the time of the 1826 treaty. The commissioners allowed him $500. Tipton memorandum of Gilbert's claim, filed with Tipton Papers at end of 1826.

	Boarding again p^{r} Saml from the 1st Jany until 25th Three weeks & ½	5.25
	Boarding p^{r} Bill from the 29th Jany until the 15th February Two Weeks	3.00
	Boarding from the 29th Jany p^{r} self until the 30th Ap^{l} inclusive Three months. making one fourth of a year	25.00
Feby 10.	25½ lbs pickled pork .. 8 Cts ..	2.00
"	2 Days Boarding p^{r} Bartlet	.75
"	1 do do p^{r} Covert	37½
"	430 feet seasoned flooring plank at 3$ p^{r} 100 as p^{r} Capt Rileys[80] Bill	12.87½
Dec^{r}	Am^{t} of Ja^{s} Wymans order accepted	13.00
1824		
Feby 26.	Am^{t} assum^{d} in favour of Probst	25.00
"	Liquer at different Times p^{r} Bill	1.00
Ap^{r} 30	22½ lbs candles.....@ 18¾	4.25
	10¾ lbs pork March 1st (omitted)	.87½
March 22^{d}	25 feet poplar plank 3^{cts}	.75
	1 quart cider.....	.25
		$153 87½
	Am^{t} of Mr Robt Wilsons acc^{t} rendered in full to the 1st of March 1825.....	209.43¾

[80] Captain James Riley was sent to Fort Wayne in 1819 to survey the lands belonging to the United States. He considered the site of the town a most advantageous one, and pointed out the desirability of a canal to join the Wabash and the Maumee or St. Mary's rivers. He later platted the town of Willshire, Ohio, and surveyed a route for a canal between the Maumee and Wabash. Letter of November 24, 1819, in Lindley (ed.), *Indiana as Seen by Early Travelers*, 241-43; Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, 241-42; Brice, *History of Fort Wayne*, 288-89.

Half Wm G. Ewing Exp^s going to Detroyt
for money in all 14$—7$ is about equal
to what the exchange would have been in case
Mr Forsyth had bro^t it..... 7.00

Carried over $370.31¼

Contra

By am^t of Draft rec^d 1st March
1825 .....$500.00

D^r

Total am^t Bro^t over..... 370.31¼

$129.68¾

Am^t of note due Septr 29.th 1824 $609
In^t 7 months 6 p^r cent to the 30
Ap^l 1825 21.31¼

$630.31¼
Ball^e of Draft credited on note 129.68¾

Ballance due to me Ap^l 30 1825 $500.62½
Errors & omissions Excepted

A. Ewing
By Geo. W. Ewing

Rec^d Ap^l 30. 1825 his note for five hundred Dollars which when paid will be in full of the above acc^t—

A. Ewing
By Geo. W. Ewing

William Lee to Tipton, May 17, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

Treasury Department 2nd Aud^s Office
17 May 1825

Sir Your account for Disbursements within your Agency

to the 31st Augt 1824, has been adjusted and a Balance found against you of Eighteen thousand Five hundred & Seventy four Dollars & forty three cents, differing from Your Statement that sum; in explanation whereof you are refered to the inclosed Statement of Differences—The Salt annuity to the Miamies Was fixed by your Predecessors and the Indians as one hundred & Eighty Bushels; a reference to the Treaty of Fort Wayne of 7th June 1803 and to the Treaty of St Mary's of October 1818 will shew that by the former they Were entitled to 150 and by the latter to 30 Bushels—[81]

I am Respectfully yr. obt. Sevt

Wm Lee

John Tipton Esqr Indian Agent Fort Wayne

[Endorsed:] from 2d Auditor rcd in June 1825

[Enclosure]

Statement of Differences on Settlement of the Account of John Tipton

Balance due U States p. official Statement	$18574.43	
Balanced by his Statement.....	0.00	
Differences		$18574.43
Thus accounted for		
This sum charged to him ℔ Requisition No 2435 on 7 Jany 1825 not credited by him	18400.00	

[81] Lee was wrong in his interpretation of the treaties. In 1803 it was stipulated that 150 bushels of salt be distributed annually to all the tribes that were parties to the treaty, 30 bushels being the share allotted to the Miami. The treaty of 1818 granted the Miami 160 bushels in addition. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:65, 174. See also Tipton to Cass, *post* 480-81. The question was settled the following year when an annual appropriation of $320 was granted to purchase the 160 bushels provided for by the treaty of 1818 and $300 was appropriated to purchase the 150 bushels promised the various tribes under the treaty of 1803. U. S. *Statutes at Large,* 4:182-83.

This amount of 2 Drafts in favor of Govr Cass not credited by him viz—		
Novr 30th 1824 for $1060.06¼		
Feby 28th 1825 " 799.42		1859.48
This sum disallowed for 10 Bushels of Salt, having delivered to the Miamies 190 Bushels instead of 180 Bushels the just amo^{t} due them		14.95
		$20274.43
From which deduct		
This sum Credited him for annuities paid the Pottawatamies not charged in his Statement		1700.00
Differences		$18574.43

JAMES BARNETT, TIPTON, ET AL.: SUBSCRIPTION, SCHOOL BUILDING, May 18, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS[82]]

GEN JOHN TIPTON Please accept the payment of twenty dollars to George W. Green in Compliance with the subscription paper drawn for the purpose of building a school & meeting house in Fort Wayne[83] & this shall be your receipt for the same May 18th 1825

JAMES BARNETT
JOSEPH HOLMAN
B. B. KERCHEVALLE
JOSEPH BARRON
JOHN TIPTON

[82] The body of the document and all the signatures are in the same hand, probably that of James Barnett.

[83] John T. Barr and John McCorkle donated a lot for a schoolhouse in 1824. The next year a brick building was erected. Tipton was county agent at this time, which may explain why the subscription money was sent to him. The building served for a church, lodge room, and town hall, as well as for a schoolhouse. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 266, 270-71, 280-81, 305 .

FORT WAYNE Octr 25 1825

Rec[d] the amount of the within order in full

G W GREEN

[Endorsed by Tipton:] Account in favour of School Trustees for subscription 1825

THOMAS L. MCKENNEY TO TIPTON, May 23, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DEP[t] OF WAR, OFF: INDIAN AFFAIRS.
23[d] May 1825.

SIR, Your letter of the 24[th] ultimo was duly received.

I transmit to you the claims of the following persons, which have been obtained from the files of the 2[d] Auditors Office, to wit:

1. Dorman & Whitson.
2. Robert Douglass.
3. James Flinn.
4. Carnes, M[c]Cord, and Humes.
5. Abraham Cannon.
6. T. Robertson.
7. James Cannon.
8. F. Camperry.[84]

The first four, it appears have been presented to the Indians and payment refused; but the ground of the refusal is not stated, nor have you expressed any opinion in relation to them.[85] You will, at a suitable opportunity, present them again, with the others, to the Indians, with such remarks as you may think proper to make in relation to them, and report the result fully,

[84] Francois Comparet.

[85] The Dorman and Whitson claim is mentioned in John Douglass to Tipton, January 10, 1827, and Tipton to J. Embree, January 27, 1827, in Tipton Papers. Robert Douglass later received $34 from the Miami on claims for hogs (receipt in Tipton Papers, December 13, 1826); Flinn's

with your opinion of the justice of the respective claims, to the Department of War, for its further consideration and decision.

I am, very respectfully, Your Mo: Obt Servt

THO. L. McKENNEY

GENl JOHN TIPTON Indn agent, Ft Wayne

WALKER AND DAVIS TO UNITED STATES: RECEIPTED BILL, May 24, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

FORT WAYNE May 24th 1825

UNITED STATES

1825		To WALKER & DAVIS		Dr	
March	22d	To 55 lb Tobacco	16	$ 8.	80
"	28	" 4 Plough Lines	25	1.	00
May	23	" 1 doz. Chissels		7.	00
"	"	" ½ " do	6.50	3.	25
"	"	" 3 " Augers 156 qr	16	24.	96
"	"	" 3 Cross Cut Saws	6.50	19	50
				$64.	51

Recd of John Tipton Esqr Indian Agent at Fort Wayne the sum of Sixty four dollars and fifty one Cents in full of the above account

FORT WAYNE May 24th 1825

WALKER & DAVIS

(duplicate)

claim, which dated back to 1822, was for a stolen horse (Tipton Papers, August 27, 1822); the claim of Abraham Cannon was for hogs taken by the Miami in 1821 and 1822 and that of James Cannon for eighty loaves of bread taken by the Miami in 1821 (Tipton Papers, May 16-19, 1823).

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF PRESENTS TO INDIANS, May 31, 1825

[ISL: Tipton Papers—C]

ABSTRACT OF PRESENTS DELIVERED TO INDIANS by John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne in the Quarter of the year ending 31st May 1825

date of delivery	No. of Voucher	Names of the tribe and individuals to whom issued	Description of article delivered												Amount
			Cloth	Shawls	Blankets	ploughs	Pairs Hems	Hoes	lbs Tobacco	Lines	Chissels	Augers	X cut Saws	Collars	
May 25	9	a Kickapoo chief	3½	2											20 00
May 31	12	" " " "	2		1										10 50
" 31	15	" Miami chief				1									3 00
" "	15, 16 & 18	" Chief Richardville for the Miami Nation					2	50	55	4	18	36	3	12	115 26
															148 76
" 31		Frans Godfrey	1 Saddle, 1 Bridle purchased last year												25 00
															175 76

I do hereby certify that I saw the above mentioned saddle & Bridle delivered to said Godfrey

JNO FORSYTH

I hereby certify that I was present when all the above mentioned articles were delivered except the saddle & bridle

BENJ B. KERCHEVAL
sub Agent

Amt delivered 148 76
3 ploughs on hand 9

amt purchased 157 76

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, June 2, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT June 2. 1825

SIR, The Secretary has approved the selection made by you of stations for the Indian trade within your Agency. They will henceforth be considered as established.

It is required by the War Department, that a report should be made "whether all the places designated by you are occupied, and by whom. And what Company." These facts you will please to report to me, that the necessary information may be transmitted to the Department.—

I enclose a list of the places selected and approved for the purpose of trade in the different Agencies, in order that you may ascertain to what points licenses shall be issued, when it may be necessary for you to issue them to other Agencies than your own, in the cases provided for in the instructions heretofore given—

Respectfully Sir, Yr obt Servt

LEW CASS

JOHN TIPTON Esqr. Ind. Agent Fort Wayne

[Endorsed:] Recd 18 June with List of Posts of Trade

[Enclosure]

LIST OF PLACES TO BE LICENSED FOR THE INDIAN TRADE within the Superintendency of Lewis Cass, Governor of the Territory of Michigan.

Within the Agency of Detroit.

1. The Ottawa reservation on the Miami Bay.
2. The Chippeway reservation at the mouth of the Saginaw river.
3. Kaukaulin.
4. Saginaw.
5. Shiawassee, 50 miles from the mouth of the river.
6. Cocoche, on Grand River.
7. Village of Motsheepiningsiwish, on the head of the Keekalemazoo.
8. Village of St. Joseph.

9. Village of Mangokois, 60 miles east of Betrands.
10. Village of the Prophet, 40 miles this side of Mongokois.

Within the Agency of Fort Wayne.[86]

1. Forks of the Wabash
2. Mouth of the Massissineway.
3. Thorntown.
4. Mouth of Eel river.
5. Aubinaubees village, Tippecanoe river.
6. English Lake, Kankakee River.
7. Morrain's village.
8. Flat Belly's village.
9. Muskeegwünong.

Within the Agency of the Sault Ste Marie.

On the River St Mary's.

1. At the Sault Ste. Marie.

On the south shore of Lake Superior.

2. At Grand Island.
3. Ance Keewyweenon.
4. Ontonagon River.
5. Lapointe

In the region between Lake Superior and the Mississippi.

6. Lac du Flambeau.
7. Lac Che Tac.
8. Lac Coutereille
9. Chippeway River.
10. Yellow river) Folles avoise
11. Snake River) Country.

In the department of Fond du Lac.

12. Fond du Lac.
13. Sandy Lake.
14. Leech Lake.
15. Red Lake.
16. Pembina.
17. Crowing River.
18. Rainy Lake.
19. War road.

[86] See Tipton to Cass, *post*, 502.

20. Vermillion Lake.
21. Grand Portage.
22. Round Lake.

Within the Agency of Green Bay.

1. Bay de Noquet.
2. Munoaminee River.
3. Kaukaulin.
4. Winnebaagoa Lake.
5. Butte des morts.
6. Portage of the Ouisconsin.
7. Upper Ouisconsin.
8. Millwaukee

Within the Agency of Chiçago.

1. Millwaukee
2. Chicago.
3. S^{t}. Josephs, near the Parc aux vaches.
4. Rivière des Iroquois, of the Kankakee.
5. Grand Detour, on the Rocky River.
6. Lauton's House, on the Sangamo.

Within the Agency of Mackinac.

1. Cheboigon.
2. La Riviere au Sable.
3. Grand Traverse.
4. Grand River.

[Endorsed:] R^{cd} 18 June 1825 List of posts of Trade

TIPTON TO ISAAC McCOY, June 7, 1825

[KSHS: Isaac McCoy Papers—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 7 June 1825

DEAR SIR Herewith enclosed you have a letter from Mr. [Mrs.?] Boon to your Lady[87]

In a letter of recent date Gov Cass says he will shortly instruct me relative to the selling of whisky in your neighbourhood. our former Agents seem to have neglected, or *winked* at such

[87] Mrs. Elizabeth (Polke) Spencer Boone, of Corydon, and Mrs. McCoy were sisters.

violations of the laws—and allmost every case that I report is so new that even those high in office takes much time to consider before they will instruct me. but I will advance by every legal means upon violators without respect to wealth, rank, or influence of those that I must necessarily run foul of in doing my duty. be assured that I will attend to every case that you feel bound to report to me

an Indian brought in a sorel mare with bald face and some white feet that Mr Suttenfield thinks belongs to you. I paid the Indian a trifle and mr Suttenfield will keep her for you

persent my respects to Judg Polke if in your vicinity,[88] and accept for yourself the best wishes of

Your most ob^{t} Sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

RVND ISAC M^{c}COY

[Addressed:] Rvnd Isaac McCoy St. Joseph Michigan Territory

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, June 8, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT June 8, 1825.

SIR—The second Auditor requires, that upon the drafts to be drawn by the different Agents, "the amount of each appropriation under which they are to expend the same" shall be stated upon such drafts, and "that the like specifications shall be made upon the abstracts of disbursements.

[88] William Polke, of Knox County, was McCoy's brother-in-law. He had been in the Battle of Tippecanoe, served as judge of Knox County, 1815-16, as member of the Constitutional Convention, 1816, and as state senator, 1816-17 to 1820-21. During part of 1824 and 1825 he was actively associated with Carey Mission as a teacher among the Ottawa. He later served as commissioner for the Michigan Road, and in 1841 was appointed register of the Fort Wayne Land Office. He died in 1843. McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions*, 213-74 *passim;* John F. Cady, "Isaac McCoy's Mission to the Indians," in *Indiana History Bulletin*, 16(1939):110-11; Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, 355; Kingman, *Combination Atlas Map of Fulton County*, 9.

These statements you will hereafter please to make.
I am Sir, Very respectfully Yr. Ob[t]. Serv[t].

LEW CASS.

GEN[l]. JOHN TIPTON, Indian Agent Fort Wayne.

[Endorsed:] Rec[d] 18 June from Gov Cass requiring a statement of the amt of appropriation

RICHARD GRAHAM TO TIPTON, June 11, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

S[t] LOUIS 11 June 1825

SIR William Anderson chief of the Delawar Nation of Indians & his Counsellors have requested me to make a demand through you on the Miami Indians for compensation for the Murder of six Delawars which they have committed—

He requests that the Miamis may be informed that he has made peace with the Osages & that Wampum from his Nation has passed to all the neighbouring nations of Indians—& that his Grand children the Miamis are the only Nation with whom he has not settled all his differences he wishes them to listen to his demand & pay it without any farther trouble.—it has been a long while since they killed the first Delawar it is time his bones should be covered—if they had been made to cover them at first, probably he would not now be asking them to cover the bones of others—He wishes to live in peace & friendship with all his Grand children; His counsellors have decided this shall be the last time they will ask to have the bones of their Brothers covered—If the Miamis refuse to cover them, they will refer it to their war chiefs the demand they make is Five Hundred Dollars e[ac]h for the following persons which they alledge have been killed by the Miamis

Wash um 16 or 17 years ago on White River near Andersons House.

Lanaquis—Killed on his route from Detroit to Piqua, when called by M[r] Johnson Ind Ag[t]. during the war—he was killed 5 miles above Fort Wayne for his Gun—

Two Indians Pash quino & a young Indian comeing from Detroit with goods, near the Miami Village in 1813 or 1814—(these he says the Miamis deny)

Pashena a woman married to a Miami killed at a Miami Town last winter—
the Daughter of La hi pi ni lie a correspondence on the murder of this woman has been carried on between Co[l]. Menard & yourself—[89]
If Sir you will have the goodness to mention to the Miamis the above outlines of a talk of Anderson & obtain from them a favourable answer you will probably be the means not only of saving bloodshed, but probably of preserving the small remnants of the Miami Nation—the Delawars seem to be determined on the course they will pursue If they consent to pay what is demanded, information to that effect can be made known to the War Dep[t]. with a request that so much of their annuity (the Miamis) as amounts to the demand of the Delawars, may be forwarded to Gov[r] Clark superintendent at S[t]. Louis—

With Sentiments of respect & Esteem I am D[r] Sir Y[r] Ob[t] Sev[t]

R GRAHAM[90]
U.S. Ind[n]. Ag[t]

After your talk with the Miamis you will have the goodness to inform me of their determination—

[Postmarked:] S[t]. Louis. M[o]. Jun 15
[Endorsed:] rec[d] 24 & answerd 31 July 1825

TIPTON TO WILLIAMSON DUNN, June 15, 1825

[ISL: Tipton file, Land Office Papers—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 15 June 1825.

SIR The surveyor Genl has wrote to me that a section of land reserved for Mary Wells at the mouth of stoney creek by the

[89] See Pierre Menard to Tipton, *ante*, 456, and Delaware chiefs to the Miami, *ante*, 437-38. Lahipinilie (Lapanihlie, Lapahnihe), or Big Bear, signed the treaty of St. Mary's. According to John Johnston, he and Anderson, the two principal Delaware chiefs, were promised life annuities by the treaty commissioners. John Johnston to John C. Calhoun, October 22, 1821, photostat in Arthur W. Brady Papers, Indiana Historical Bureau.

[90] Richard Graham was Indian agent to the Delaware, Shawnee, and Kickapoo tribes. U. S. *Official Register*, 1825, p. 96.

Treaty of St Marys has been surveyed for her—and it is reported here that part or all of said section has been sold by yourself as register of the United States land office.[91] it therefore becomes my duty in order that Justice may be done the individuel concerned to request you, to inform me, whither the land has been so sold, or remains for the claimant

I have the honor to be Your most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

WILLIAMSON DUNN Esqr P L O Crawfordsville

WILLIAMSON DUNN TO TIPTON, July 1, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CRAWFORDSVILLE 1st July 1825

SIR Yours of the 15th Ult has this day been recd in answer to which I would inform you that a part of four tracts have been sold that takes part of Mary Wells reserve and the pattens have arived at this office I am instructed by the Commissioner of the Genl Land Office to know of Mary Wells whether she would be willing to take the purchase money for that part of the reservation which has been sold or whether she would prefer to take an equal quantity of the adjacent fractions in lieu of that sold It is a matter of some importance to the parties concerned to have

[91] Williamson Dunn was register of the Crawfordsville Land Office. He was born in Kentucky on December 25, 1781. In 1809 he brought his family to Indiana Territory and settled where the town of Hanover is now located. Two years later he became judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Jefferson County. He held a captaincy in the Rangers in 1813, and in September of that year relieved Captain Zachary Taylor at Fort Harrison. Many years later he vigorously supported Taylor as a candidate for the presidency. After the war, Dunn was successively judge of the Jefferson County Circuit Court, member of the legislature, and register, first at Terre Haute, and later at Crawfordsville. In 1837 he finished the unexpired term of state senator David Hillis, and later became judge of the Jefferson County Probate Court. He donated land to both Hanover and Wabash colleges. He died on November 11, 1854. Woollen, *Biographical and Historical Sketches,* 400-406; Territorial *Executive Journal,* 173, 216, 217.

this buisiness amicably settled the sale was made without any knowledge of that reservation being within this district the plat of the survey not ariving here untill after the sale of the land

Your situation will enable you to do much in settling this dificulty between Mary Wells and the Government I expect Mary Wells lives within the bounds of your agency if so I hope you will open a negotiation with her on this subject and communicate the result to the Commissioner of the Gen[l] Land Office.

Some doubts are entertained here that this reserve is not laid of at the mouth of Stony creek as required by the treaty of S[t] Marys

Very Respectfully Your Obd[t] Serv[t]

WILLIAMSON DUNN
Rigr L O Crawfordsville

JOHN TIPTON Esqr Indian Ag[t]
[Endorsed:] from the R L O C rec[d] 23 Aug[t] 1825

JOHN JOHNSTON TO MIAMI CHIEFS AND TIPTON, July 16, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

TO RICHARDVILLE, LE, GRO, CHARLEY AND THE OTHER CHIEFS AND HEAD MEN OF THE MIAMIE NATION.

Brothers,

Your old friend and Father John Johnston salutes you and all your people, wishing you health long life and happiness

Brothers,

The bearer of this is the wife of Silver Heels with her son and family who formerly lived on Massasinway and always got a share of your Annuity.[92]

Brothers,

You know when I was your Agent I always with your consent paid them a share, of your money and goods.

[92] During the War of 1812 Harrison regarded the Miami chief Silver Heels as friendly to the United States. Winger thinks he may have been a brother of Metocinyah. Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 2:229; Winger, "Historic Mississinewa," in *Indiana History Bulletin*, 16(1939): 58-59.

Brothers,

They are now going to Fort Wayne to see you and I hope you will not forget them, but give them a share of your Annuity so that they may return home with glad hearts.

Brothers,

I take you all by the hand and will hold you fast as long as I life, Your friend and Brother

JOHN JOHNSTON
Indian Agent in Ohio

WAPAGHKONETTA July 16, 1825.

Dr. SIR, The case of Silver Heels family is correctly and briefly stated in the foregoing. I consider them as having a just claim to a part of the Miami Annuity. it was never disputed during my residence at F.W. you will greatly oblidge me by assisting them should the Chiefs incline to refuse them a portion

with great respect, Yr. ob. st.

JOHN JOHNSTON
Ind. Agent

WAPAGHKONETTA July 16, 1825.

JOHN TIPTON Esqr. Ind. Agent F.W.

JOHN JOHNSTON TO TIPTON, July 16, 1825

[ISL: Tipton Papers—ALS]

WAPAGHKONETTA July 16, 1825.

Dr. SIR, I have recd. your two letters on the subject of the claim of a Miami woman against the Shawanoese for a Horse. the subject was fairly discussed in open Council with the chiefs here some days ago. there was some peculiar circumstances connected with the case that rendered it illegal for the Agent to interfere. the Chiefs however promised to satisfy the woman with property. I have no doubt they will do so

The bearers Corn Stalk, Wawilleapee Chiefs of this nation,[93]

[93] Corn Stalk (Nenepemeshequa) was listed among the Shawnee who were to share a grant of land at Wapaghkonetta made by the treaty of 1817. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:153. Wawilleapee (Wiwelipea, Wayweliapy) was well known for his moving voice and excellent oratory. Howe, *Historical Collections of Ohio,* 1:299; Henry Harvey, *History of the Shawnee Indians . . . 1681 to 1854 . . .* (Cincinnati, 1855), 166-67, 197 ff.

and some of their people go to Fort Wayne with sundry claims against the Putawatimies and Miamies for Horses stolen some years ago. the papers enclosed contains a brief account of each case they are correctly and fairly stated from the best information we could obtain I have no doubt of the claims being just and equitable

I purposed going to Fort Wayne with the Chiefs, but not knowing the time of your payment, and being oblidged to attend a meeting of the canal board at Cincinnati on the last day of this month, I must go from here in a few days.

I will thank you to afford these Indians all necessary aid and assistance in procuring payment of their claims.

With great respect Yr. mo. ob. st.

JOHN JOHNSTON
Indian Agent

JOHN TIPTON Esqr. Indian Agent Fort Wayne.

It appears by the concurrent testimony of the Indians here that the claim of the Miami woman has been satisfied with property, towit, 100 Ear bobs 2 shirts, 1 Rifle, 1 saddle new, 1 cotton shirt and many other articles not remembered. several of these articles it is remembered the Miamie man sold for whiskey at this place. it is beleived upon a fair view of the case that a full consideration has been given for the Horse and more than the value

JOHN JOHNSTON
Indian Agent

WAPAGHKONETTA July 16, 1825

WALKER AND DAVIS TO OLD MOTHER RACCOON: ACCOUNT, July 20, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD]

1825 FT WAYNE July 20th

OLD MOTHER RACCOON

	To WALKER & DAVIS	Dr
"	To Ballance on shirt	$0.25
"	" Y H Tea	.25

"	" 1 Bll. Flour	6.00
"	" 5 lb pork	.25
"	" " Ribbon	.25
"	" 1 Tin Kettle	1.00
"	" " Tea	.25
		$8.25

TIPTON: MEMORANDUM OF MIAMI ANNUITY DISTRIBUTION, July 29, 1825

[ISL: Tipton Papers—AD]

mississinaway Town..	300 —	39 —	261	$3523.50[94]
2d Do	120 —	25 —	95	$1182.50
3d Do	80 —	13 —	67	$ 904.50
4 Do	46 —	8	38	$ 513.00
Lagrow	15 —	2	13	$ 175.50
Forks of W.....	50 —	8	42	$ 567.00
Raccoon	74 —	13 —	61	$ 877.50
Turtle Town (Seek)..	74 —	13 —	61	$ 877.50
F Belly	89 —	15 —	75	$1012.50
	848			
Thorntown	225 —	37 —	188	$2362.50
	1073	173	901	11996.00

the above amount divided for the Indians af[ter] the[y] had paid the demands against them

29 July 1825

[94] The first column of figures probably represents the number of Indians among whom the annuity was to be divided, while the second and third show heads of families and women and children respectively. On another memorandum of the same annuity payment (filed with the Tipton Papers of September 1, 1825), the fourth Mississinewa town is connected with "Meto sea neo," "Sallamanna," with "Lagrow," "Forks of W" with "Black Loon," and in addition Beaver is listed with nine people who received $121.50. There is also a notation of a payment of the Ottawa claim for $5,000.

MIAMI CHIEFS: ANNUITY RECEIPT, July 29, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 29th July 1825

RECEIVED of John Tipton Esqr Agent of Indian Affairs. The sum of Eighteen Thousand one hundred and seventy five Dollars. (Which sum together with two hundred and twenty five Dollars deducted by order of the Secretary of War to be paid to James Hackly for property Destroyed in 1819—) Makes the sum of Eighteen Thousand four hundred Dollars in silver and one hundred and Ninety Bushels salt being the full Amount of annuity due the Miami & Eel River Tribes of Indians, for the year 1825 agreeable to the several Treaties of 1795, 1803, 1809, & 1818

Witnesses	Signed Triplicates	
JOSEPH BARRONTE	PE CHE WAH	
Interpreter	or	his x mark (Seal)
JOSEPH RICHERVILLE	RICHARDVILLE	
JAMES RILEY	MA CHICKELA OUT A	
	or	his x mark (Seal)
	BIG BODY	
	OSAGE	his x mark (Seal)
	NA GO TA CUP WAH	his x mark (Seal)
	WAUPPAS SIPPON	his x mark (Seal)
	PING GUAH WHAH	his x mark (Seal)
	MA CAT MONG QUEH	his x mark (Seal)
	PAPPE KE CHAH	his x mark (Seal)
	WAW WE ESSEE[95]	his x mark (Seal)
	LITTLE BEAVER	his x mark (Seal)
	NOT E WIN SAW	
	or	his x mark (Seal)
	LITTLE HURON	
	ME TO SIN EAH	his x mark

We do Certify that we Counted the money mentioned in the within receipt to wit $18175, and Saw the Agent deliver to the Indians the money and Salt as specified

[95] Lake Wawasee is named for this chief. His village was near the southeast corner of the lake. Royse, *History of Kosciusko County*, 1:49.

given at Fort Wayne the 29th day of July 1825

Witness
JNO FORSYTH
H. TODD

FRANCIS LAFONTAINE
PETER LANGLOIS[96]
CHAUNCY CARTER
GEO. W. EWING

MIAMI CHIEFS TO PRESIDENT JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, July 29, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—CS]

We the undersigned Chiefs, head men and Warriors of the Miami Nation of Indians in Council at Fort Wayne, do hereby authorize and request our Father the President of the United States to deduct out of the annuity that will be due to us for the year 1826, the Sum of Five Hundred Dollars, and pay it to our Grand Fathers the Delawares, which Sum when so paid the Delawares have agreed to receive in full for all difficulties heretofore existing between us, the Miamis & them; and we request our Grand Fathers to Exchange Wampum and make a strong and Lasting Friendship with us, through our Father the President and his officers[97]

Given under our hands and seals at FORT WAYNE this 29th day of July 1825

Attest
JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

Signed Triplicates
PE, CHE, WAH
or
RICHARDVILLE
his x mark (Seal)

[96] On September 1, 1824, Tipton licensed Langlois (or Longlois) to trade with the Indians at Thorntown. By the Miami treaty of St. Mary's, each of his three children was granted a section of land, and at the Potawatomi treaty of 1828, his wife, Topenawkoung, received one section to be located on the north side of the Eel River. Langlois emigrated from France to America at the age of seventeen, served with Anthony Wayne, and then settled in the Wabash country. He died at Logansport on December 7, 1834. Langlois trading bond in Tipton Papers, September 1, 1824; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:173, 295, 296; Logansport *Canal Telegraph*, December 13, 1834.

[97] See message of Delaware chiefs, *ante*, 437-38, and letters of Pierre Menard and Richard Graham, *ante*, 456 and 469-70. See also Graham's letters, *post* 485-86 and 500-501.

MA CHICK, E, LA, OUT, A	
or	his x mark (Seal)
BIG BODY	
OSAGE	his x mark (Seal)
NA, GO, TA CUP WAH	his x mark
WAPPI ASSIP PON	his x mark
PING QUAH WHAH	his x mark
MA COT A MONG QUAH	his x mark
PAPPE KE CHAH	his x mark
WAW WEE ESSE	his x mark
LITTLE BEAVER	his x mark
NOT E WIN SAW	
or	his x mark
LITTLE HURON	
ME TO SIN EAH	his x mark

TIPTON TO JAMES BARBOUR, July 31, 1825

[IO: Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—ALS]

FORTWAYNE 31st July 1825

DEAR SIR Herewith I have the honour to transmit receipts for the anuities paid the miamie and Eel river Indians for the present year[98] and a reciept for $225 paid to Mr James Hackley in pursuance of your order

By the 5th article of the Treaty of St Marys of 1818 the United States agreed to build a grist mill and a saw mill for the miamies and to provide and support one gun Smith and one Black smith. The chiefs have repeatedly called on me for the gun & Black smith which have never been furnished and since the mills were recieved have requested that the Govert would furnish them a miller in lue of the gun Smith, which I was not authorized to do. They hired a miller last year themselves, at the time I paid them the anuity for this year the miller demanded his pay They paid him one hundred dollars and dismissed him. The young men will not agree to hire a miller and the chiefs were very anxious that the case may be made known to the presidant and yourself

[98] Printed *ante*, 476-77.

The expense of hireing a miller will not cost more than from $350 to $500 per anum at no rate more than the hire of the gun smith that they are entitled to and if the mills are not attend[d] to immediately the will be lost

The cheifs wished me allso to inform you that they are desireous to visit the City next winter with your approbation

I hope you will favour me with an early answer on the subject of the miller

I have the honour to be yr obt Serv[t]

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Ag[t]

HONB[l] JAMES BARBOUR Secy War[99]

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. McKENNEY, July 31, 1825

[IO: Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—ALS]

FORTWAYNE 31[st] July 1825.

COL T L M[c]KENNEY

DEAR SIR Herewith I have the honour to transmit to you claims of Joseph and John Troutner and James and Abram Cannon, against the miamie Indians for depredations said to have been committed on thier property. I understand those claims had been demanded by my predecessor and agreeably to your order of the 14 of march I handed them to the claimants to enable them to put them in better form and to substantiate them by other Testimony. Boath the oald and the new papers are transmitted that you may see the same witness depose differant to the same facts at differant times. I have demanded payment on the 29 Inst and the Indians deny the facts Stated

under all the circumstances I cannot give it as my openion that the accounst should be paid

Yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[99] Barbour was appointed secretary of war by President Adams to succeed John C. Calhoun. He served until May, 1828, when he was appointed minister to Great Britain. *Dictionary of American Biography*, 1:590-92.

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, August 3, 1825

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS]

FORT WAYNE 3rd August 1825

SIR I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Yours of the 21st of April on the subject of the annuity for Wellss heirs. The wish of the Govement was made known to the Miamies when they met to receive their Annuity for the present Year and after a long conference at which none but Indians were admited they returned for answer that the heirs were entitled to anuity from the Weeas but not from the Miamies and that our Goverment had no right to call on the Miamies for it

Enclosed You will receive a receipt from the Miamies for the Anuity due them for 1825 with a receipt from Mr James Hackley for $225 paid Him by orders of the Secty of War. I also transmit a coppy of a letter & statement from Mr Lee Auditor shewing as he aledges a ballance against me for having paid the Miamies ten bushels of salt more than they are entitled to and refering me to the Treaties of 1803 & 1818.[1] On examining those treaties I find that by the former the Indians that were parties to it were to receive 150 bushels of salt to be devided by the chiefs in Council of which the Miamies say they received 30 bushels each Year and by the latter the Miamies are entitled to 160 makeing 190 bushels The quantity paid as well by my predecessors as myself Altho the sum is small it is extremely unpleasant to me to appear a debtor on the Books of the Treasury The Indians would not receive less than 190 this Year which quantity has been paid I hope Your Excy will have this matter adjusted I have no special instructions to govern me nor no other data than a contract made by my predecessors for 190 bushels of salt for the anuity of 1823 which contract is left on reccord and that quantity was paid. Neither the Auditor nor Your Excy made any

[1] The Miami annuity receipt is printed *ante*, 476-77, and the Auditor's letter and statement 459-61.

objection and from the Treaties above aluded to I have no doubt that quantity is justly due to the Indians annually

Your Ob^{t} Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Ind Agt

HIS EXCY L. CASS

ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, JR., TO TIPTON, August 7, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CHICAGO, Aug. 7. 1825

DEAR SIR, I send an Indian to your place for our mail. He will deliver this to You, according to my directions. Will you have the goodness to furnish him with a few pounds of flour or corn for his return & not suffer him to delay at Fort Wayne. We have no news here but hope to hear something interesting from your part of the world.

I am with great respect, Dear Sir, Your obt. Sevt.

ALEX. WOLCOTT JR.

GEN. J. TIPTON Indian Agent Fort Wayne.

[Endorsed:] ans^{wd} 28 septr

JONATHAN BEALS TO POTAWATOMI: CLAIM, August 9, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

THE PUTAWATAMIE NATION OF INDIANS

Dr To JONATHAN BEALS

June 16th 1825	To 12	gallons whisky taken by force	$12.00
	To 6	hams Bacon	9.00
	To	flour	5.00
	To 1	perouge	10.00
	To 12	Buckskins	9.00
	To 1	Gun	8.00
	To 3	Muskrat skins	1.00
	To 1	Foot Adds	1.50
	To 1	lb lead	25

To	1	Butcher Knife	50
To		Jewelry	2.00
			$58.25

THE STATE OF INDIANA }
ALLEN COUNTY } ss

Be it remembered that on the ninth day of August A. D. 1825 Moses H. Sutton of lawful age came personally before me the undersigned an acting Justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid who being duly sworn according to law Deposeth and saith that the aforesaid articles was taken out of the House and from the premises and possession of the above named Johnathan Beals on the Wabash River on land owned by a citizen of the state aforesaid and lately owned by the United States that a party of the putawatamie Indians came to the aforesaid premises and drove this deponent from said premises by force and took the abo[ve] Mentioned articles and put them into the afsd perouge and took them away on the 16th day of June last together with sundry other articles which they afterwards returned this Dep^nt further Dep^th and saith that the prices set forth in the aforesaid schedule are not over-rated that they were worth the prices therein specified Dep^nt further Dep^th and saith that he was in the service of the above named Beals at the time said articles was taken and further saith not.

MOSES H. SUTTON[2]

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Fort Wayne in the county aforesaid this 9th day of August 1825

W^m. N. HOOD J.P. (Seal)

[Endorsed:] a/c Jonathan Beals ag^t Puttawatamies on the Wabash $58.25 Demanded Octr 25 1825 and payment refused

The claimant and witness in this case are said to be concerned in Establishing a house to sell whisky on the south bank of the wabash, on public land, and opiset an Indian village, and

[2] On the same day Sutton made a claim against the Potawatomi for a steel trap valued at five dollars. The claim was rejected. Tipton Papers.

to have allowed the Indians to take the property mentioned saying thay should pay for it, I am of opinion that this claim should not be paid

JOHN TIPTON
Indn Agnt

Rejected

THOMAS L. McKENNEY TO TIPTON, August 16, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR OFF. IND AFFAIRS
August 16th 1825

To GEN[l] JOHN TIPTON

SIR, I have received your letter of the 31st Ultimo enclosing papers in relation to the claim of Joseph & John Troutner & James & Abraham Cannon against the Miami Indians.

I see no informality in these Depositions as they now appear, & no reason why the property deposed to have been taken shou'd not be paid for. The question turns altogether upon the *credibility* of the Witnesses. Of this you can judge. If they are men of veracity, & to be relied on, they having sworn possitively that the property designated was taken & by whom taken & before a regularly Commissioned Justice of the peace; & application having been made to the Indians for payment, & refused, the Cases are brought pointedly & fairly before the Department.

Two things are referr'd to you:

First —The witnesses give it as their beleif, only that the property is worth what it is charged at. Upon this you will exercise your judgement. If the charges are too high, you will State what, in your opinion wou'd be a just value.

Second—If the Witnesses are considered by you as entitled to credit, you will say so: If not you will say so.

Upon receiving from you a reply upon these two points, the final decision of the Department will be made known to you.

The papers, with the view of guiding you in the Sums charged, are herewith return'd.

I am Very Respectfully Yr. Obt. Sert.

THO: L: MCKENNEY

THOMAS L. MCKENNEY TO TIPTON, August 16, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, OFF: INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 16th 1825.

SIR, Your letter of the 31st ultimo to the Secretary of War, inclosing the receipt for the Miami annuity for this year, and that of J. Hackley for two hundred and twenty five dollars on account of an allowance made him for property destroyed by the Miami Indians, is received.

The fulfilment of the stipulation of the 5th article of the treaty of St. Marys is referred to Governor Cass, with instructions to provide a miller for the mills, as the Indians request, in lieu of the Gun-Smith.

It is desirable, before permission can be granted for the chiefs to visit Washington this winter, to know specifically the objects contemplated by it. The President is anxious to gratify them whenever cases occur in which he can possibly do so; but unless the object of the visit be important, and one that cannot be fulfilled by correspondence, it is doubtful whether the permission to come can be granted. On being informed what that object is, and the nature of it, the President will be better able to judge of the necessity of the visit. He, however, can have no objection to it, if it be the intention of the Chiefs to come at their own expense; nor to their coming at the expense of the government, if their business be of such a nature as to make the visit necessary, of which the Department will judge when your answer to this is received.

I am, very respectfully, Sir, Your obt. Servt.

THO: L: McKENNEY

To Gen[l] John Tipton, Indian agent, F[t]. Wayne

[Endorsed:] from Col M[c]Kenney on the subject of chiefs visiting washington re[cd] 3[d] & answd 10[th] septr

William Caswell to United States: Receipted Bill, August 31, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

The United States

To William Caswell — D[r]

To Making wood frame for a plough	$3.00
" " 6 p[r] Hems @ 6/ pr pair	4.50
	$7.50

Indian Agency Fort Wayne 31[st] August 1825

Received of John Tipton Esq Indian Agent, seven Dollars & fifty cents in full of the above account

Signed Duplicates

William Caswell[3]

I certify that I seen the above articles delivered to Chief Richardville for his Nation

Jno Forsyth

Richard Graham to Tipton, September 1, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

St. Louis 1[st] Sept[r] 1825

Dear Sir Your favor of the 31[st] July has been duly received, with the request of the Miamis in council to thier Great Father the president of the United States, to pay to the Delawares 500$—I have not Yet laid this paper, before the Delawares,

[3] William Caswell, a native of Canada, came to Allen County in 1823. He was naturalized in 1825. He served as county commissioner and justice of the peace, besides carrying on an extensive Indian trade. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, 278, 299, 302, 596, 648, 650.

& before I do so, in order to save time, I beg leave to observe that the request from the Miamis to the president, by no means, embrace the amount, claimed by the Delawares; by reference to my letter of June 11th you will there find the demand made, is 500$ for each of the following persons, whose bones are yet uncov[er]ed, & who, they alledge have been killed by the Miamis.
Washum—16 or 17 Years, killed by a Miami on White river near Andersons
La-na-quis on his route from Detroit to Piqua, when called by Johnson, during the war, he was killed by a Miami for his gun. 5 miles above Fort Wayne.
Pa cha quini & another Indian, coming from detroit, with goods, stopped at the Miami Village & after leaving the same encamped, near it & was killed; this occurrence took place in the Year 1814 or 15.
Pa che na. (a woman) married to a Miami. Killed last winter at the Mimami Town.
Lap a hen ile's daughter.
For each of the above Indians five hundred dollars is demanded by the Delawares, which amounts to Three thousand Dollars
You will therefore, have the goodness to explain this Again to the Miamis & let me know the result of Your conference with them. Anderson, is determined (I believe) not to take less than the amount above stated for each of the above persons killed—he is satisfied they were Killed by the Miamies.—If however any *satisfactory* evidence can be adduced to him that all of the above persons, were not killed by the Miamies, he will withdraw the Charge, he has made for such person, and make his demand of 500$ for each person, they have Killed

Respectfully Yr Obt Servt

R Graham
Agt of Ind Affairs

John Tipton Esqr Ind Agt Fort Wayne

[ISL: Tipton Papers—C]

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF ALL DISBURSMENTS OR EXPENDITURES made by John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne between the 1st day of September 1824 and 1st September 1825

date of disbursment or expenditure	No of Vouchers	Payment to Whom made	Nature of disbursment and expenditure	amount
1824			In the 1st Quarter from 1st September to 30th November 1824 viz	
Novr 30	1	John Tipton	For his salary as Indian Agent from 1st September to 30th November 1824 inclusive	300 00
" "	2	B B Kercheval	" " " " Sub Agent " [1st September to 30th November 1824 inclusive]	125 00
" "	3	Joseph Barron	" " " " Interpreter for same time	126 00
" "	4	Robt Wilson	" " " " Gun & Blacksmith " " "	100 00
" "	5	Richard Swain	" Amt pd him as Striker to Public Blacksmith & Labourer to Indian Dept	45 00
" "	6	F R Kintner	" Amt of his account for saddles and Bridles	50 00
" "	7	Israel Taylor	" 547 ½ Bushels Coal	38 32½
" "	8	H B McKeen	" Amt of his a/c for collecting geographical information respecting the agency	46 00
" "	9	Jno Forsyth	" " " " " for going Express to Chicago	35 00
" "	10	Hugh Hanna	" " " " " " carpenter work	19 70
" "	11	Walker & Davis	" " " their " " Goods bought for presents to Indians	49 06¼
" "	12	Do Do	" " " " " " Stationary &c	50 74
" "	13	James Wymon	" " " his " " transporting 2 Munsee families to the Wabash &c	27 24
" "	14	Do Do	" " " " " " Bread & Beef Issued during the pottawatomie payment	48 00
				$1060 06¾

date of disbursment or expenditure	No of Vouchers	Payment to Whom made	Nature of disbursment and expenditure	amount
			In the 2nd Quarter from 1st December 1824 to 28th February 1825	
1825 Feby 28	1	John Tipton	For his salary as Indian Agent from 1st Decr 1824 to 28th Feby 1825 inclusive	300 00
" "	2	B B Kercheval	" " " " Sub Agent " [1st Decr 1824 to 28th Feby 1825 inclusive]	125 00
" "	3	Joseph Barron	" " " " Interpreter " [1st Decr 1824 to 28th Feby 1825 inclusive]	126 00
" "	4	Robt Wilson	" " " " Gun & Blacksmith [from 1st Decr 1824 to 28th Feby 1825 inclusive]	100 00
" "	5	Cyrus Taber	" Amt pd him as striker to Public Blacksmith & Labourer to Indian Department	45 00
1824	6	Sheldon & Reed	" " " them for advertising salt contract in 1824	2 40
1825 " 16	7	Francis Lafontaine	" his salary as special Interpreter to Mr Trowbridge's mission 33 days	55 61
" 25	8	Walker & Davis	" Amt of their a/c for goods given in presents to La Gross for aiding in Do Do	30 00
" 28	9	B B Kercheval	" " " his a/c for provisions furnished Miami & Pottawatamie Indians for Do Do	15 41
				$799 42

				In the 3rd Quarter from the 1st March to the 31st May 1825	
May	31st	1	Jno Tipton	For Amt of his salary as Agent of Indian affairs from the 1st March to the 31st May 1825 inclusive	300 00
"	"	2	B B Kercheval	" " " " " " Sub Agent " " " [the 1st March to the 31st May 1825 inclusive]	143 50
"	"	3	Joseph Barron	" " " " " " Interpreter	126 00
"	"	4	Robt Wilson	" " " " " " Gun & Blacksmith same time	100 00
"	"	5	Wm Murphey	" Amt paid him as striker to Public Blacksmith & Labourer to Indian Department	45 00
Feby	22	6	E B Walker	" for Making 21 Boxes to pack specie In for the Miami annuity	7 00
Mar	25	7	Abraham Burnett	" his services & Expences going to pine Creek after a Kickapoo Chief for Mr Trowbridge's Mission	16 00
"	"	8	Carter & Walker	" Transporting the Miami annuity for the Year 1825 from Cincinnati to this place	158 93¾
"	"	9	Walker & Davis	" Goods furnished for presents to Kickapoo Chief for Mr Trowbridges Mission	20 00
May	31	10	John E Hunt	" Amt pd him for 190 Bushels salt due the Miami & Eel River Indians	258 40
"	"	11	John Forsyth	" his services and Expences going to Detroit for public Funds	45 00
"	"	12	John B Bouré	" Goods furnished Kickapoo Chief on a/c of Mr Trowbridge's Mission	10 50
"	"	13	Barnett & Hanna	" 16 Quires paper for the use of the Agency	6 00
"	"	14	Hugh Hanna	" Making 2 coffins for 2 Indians that died near this Agency	10 00
"	"	15	Wm Caswell	" " 4 ploughs & 2 pr Hems for presents to Indians	13 50
"	25	16	Wm Barbee	" 12 Collars & 50 Hoe's " " " "	49 25
"	24	17	Walker & Davis	" Goods for presents to Indians	64 51
"	"	18	" "	" Amt of their a/c for Iron &c furnished the Department	109 93½
					$1483 53¼

date of disbursment or expenditure	No of Vouchers	Payment to Whom made	Nature of disbursment and expenditure	amount
			In the Quarter from the 1st June to the 31st August 1825	
Augt 31	1	John Tipton	To Amt of His salary as Indian Agent from 1st June to 31st August 1825 inclusive	300 00
" "	2	B B Kercheval	" " " " " " Sub Agent	125
" "	3	Jos. Barron	" " " " " " Interpreter	126
" "	4	R Wilson	" " " " " " Gun & Blacksmith	100
" "	5	Moses Barclay	" Amt paid him as striker to Public Blacksmith & Labourer to Indian Department	45 00
" "	6	Wm Caswell	" " " " for work performed at the Sub Agents Quarters	8 75
June 15	7	James Bowles	" " " " " puting Handles to 3 doz augers for the Miami Indians	3 00
Augt 31	8	A Hamilton	" " " " " postage	3 86
July 15	9	Stephen Coles	" " " " " 63 lbs Tobacco for Indians	7 87½
Augt 3	10	F R Kintner	" " " " " Sircingles &c " Do	6 37½
" 31	11	Wm Caswell	" " " " " ploughs &c " "	7 50
July 28 & 29	12	George Ayrs	" " " " " Beef " "	35 64
" "	13	James Wymon	" " " " " 5 BBls Flour " "	25 00
				$794 00
			$4137.02¼	

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF ANNUITIES, September 1, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

ABSTRACT OF ANNUITIES paid to Indians by John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne between the 1st day of September 1824 and the 1st day of September 1825

When Paid	No. of Voucher	To whom paid	for what period	and what paid	Amount
1824					
Sept 18	1	Pottawatamie Indians	Year 1824	Silver	1700 00
1825					
July 29	1	Miami & Eel River Indians	" 1825	190 Bushels salt in conformity with the treaties of 1803 & 1818	258 40
" "	"	Do Do Do Do	" 1825	Silver	18400 00
					$20358 40

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF PRESENTS TO INDIANS, September 1, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES PURCHASED FOR PRESENTS FOR INDIANS by John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, between the 1st of September 1824 and 1st day of September 1825

Date of Purchase	No of Voucher	Of whom purchased or received	Description of article purchased for presents for Indians											
			Saddles	Bridl[l]es	Shawls	Yds Cloth	Yds Callico	Yds Ribbon	Hats	Moccasins	Belts	Blankets	Ploughs	prs Hems
1824														
Novr 30	6	F R Kintner	2	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" "	11	Walker & Davis	"	"	1	7¼	12	13½	1	1	1	2	"	"
1825														
Feby 25	8	Do " Do	"	"	1	3½	12	"	"	"	"	2	"	"
Mar. 25	9	Do " Do	"	"	2	3½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May 31st	12	Jno Bouré	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
" "	15	Wm Caswell	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	2
" 25	16	Wm Barbee	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 24	17	Walker & Davis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 15	9	Stephen Coles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Augt 3	10	F R Kintner	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 31	11	Wm Caswell	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	6
			2	2	4	16¼	24	13½	1	1	1	5	5	8

Date of Purchase	No of Voucher	Of whom purchased or received	Description of article purchased for presents for Indians											Cost
			Horse Collars	Hoes	Lbs Tobacco	Lines	Augers	Chissels	Cross Cut saws	Strcingles	Crupers	Back Bands	Blind Bridles	
1824														
Novr 30	6	F R Kintner	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50 00
" "	11	Walker & Davis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	49 06¼
1825														
Feby 25	8	Do " Do	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30 00
Mar. 25	9	Do " Do	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20 00
May 31st	12	Jno Bouré	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 50
" "	15	Wm Caswell	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13 50
" 25	16	WmBarbee	12	50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	49 25
" 24	17	Walker & Davis	"	"	55	4	36	18	3	"	"	"	"	64 51
July 15	9	Stephen Coles	"	"	63	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7 87½
Augt 3	10	F R Kintner	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	2	1	6 37½
" 31	11	Wm Caswell	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7 50
			12	50	118	4	36	18	3	2	1	2	1	$308 57¼

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF LICENSES TO INDIAN TRADERS, September 1, 1825[4]

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

ABSTRACT OF LICENSES ISSUED TO TRADE in the Indian Country, granted by John Tipton Indian Agent, at Fort Wayne, between the 1st day of September 1824 and the 1st day of September 1825

To Whom granted	Date of License	Place of trade	Duration of License	Amt of the Bond	Amount of Capital employed
George Cicott	29th Decr 1824	Tasse a mong	one Year	1600 00	800 00
Jno B Bouré	19th Jany 1825	English Lake	one Year	1200 00	600 00
Wm G Ewing	20th June 1825	Do Do	" "	1000 00	500 00
James Wymon	20th July 1825	Forks of the Iroquois river	" "	4000 00	2000 00
				7800 00	3900 00

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF PROVISIONS ISSUED TO INDIANS, September 1, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

ABSTRACT OF PROVISIONS ISSUED TO INDIANS by John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, between the 1st day of September 1824 and the 1st day of September 1825

[4] Bonds of the following traders are found among the Tipton Papers in addition to those listed in Tipton's Abstract: Francois Comparet at the house of Francois Charron, and Pierre Langlois at Thorntown, September 1, 1824; Edward McCartney on the north side of the Wabash River one mile below the mouth of Eel River, October 25, 1824; Hugh B. McKeen as Aubbeenaubbee's village, October 26, 1824; Richard Chabert at English Lake on the Kankakee River, November 23, 1824. Tipton Papers. At least part of these were renewals, which may account for their omission by Tipton.

When Paid	Names of the tribes and Individuals to whom issued	Description of Provisions issued						
		Lbs Bread	Lbs Pork	Lbs Beef	Lbs Salt Beef	Bushels Corn	Bbls Flour	amount
Novr 30	Pottawatamie Indians	118	44					8 24
Sept 18 & 19	Do Do receiving their annuity	500	"	800				48 00
1825								
Jany 10	Lagross a Miami Chief	64			42			5 72
" 20	Do Do Do	"	39½	"	"	2		4 16
Feby 1	Pottawatamie Indians	12	30	"	"	"		3 00
" 15	Do Do	29	13½					2 53
July 28 & 29	To The Miami & Eel River Chiefs & Young Men at the payment of their annuity	"	"	1188	"	"	5	60 64
								$132 29

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF PROVISIONS PURCHASED FOR INDIANS, September 1, 1825

[ISL: Tipton Papers—C]

ABSTRACT OF PROVISIONS PURCHASED FOR THE INDIANS by John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne between the 1st day of September 1824 and 1st day of September 1825

Date of Purchase	Of Whom Purchased	Description of Provisions purchased						Cost
		Lbs Bread	Lbs Pork	Lbs Beef	Lbs Salt Beef	Bushels Corn	Bbls Flour	
Novr 30	James Wymon	118	44					8 24
Septr 18 & 19	James Wymon	500	"	800				48 00
Feby 28	B B Kercheval	105	83	"	42	2		15 41
July 28 & 29	George Ayrs	"	"	1188	"	"		35 64
" " " "	James Wymon	"	"	"	"	"	5	25 00
								$132 29

TIPTON: LIST OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THE AGENCY, September 1, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

A LIST OF THE NAMES OF ALL PERSONS EMPLOYED in the Agency of John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne between the 1st day of September 1824 and the 1st day of September 1825

Names of the Persons	Nature of the Service	Where employed	Pay per day Month or Year	For what time Paid	Remarks	amount
John Tipton	Indian Agent	Fort Wayne	1200$ pr Year	To 31st August 1825		$1200 00
B B Kercheval	Sub Agent	" "	500 pr Year	" " " "		500 00
Joseph Barron	Interpreter	" "	504 " "	" " " "		504 00
Robt Wilson	Gun & Blacksmith	" "	400 " "	" " " "		400 00
Richard Swain	Striker & Labourer	" "	15 " Month	" 30th November 1824		45 00
Cyrus Taber	" " "	" "	15 " "	" 28th February 1825		45 00
Wm Murphey	" " "	" "	15 " "	" 31st May "		45 00
Moses Barclay	" " "	" "	15 " "	" 31st August "		45 00
						$2784 00

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, September 7, 1825

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

AGENCY OFFICE 7th september 1825

SIR I have the honour to transmit to your Excy. the accounts and vouchers for expenditures at this Agency dureing the last quarter by mr John Forsythe you will please pay to him seven hundred and ninetyfour dollars the amount of my draft dated 31st of last month

One hundred and fortyseven dollars 52 cents was expended here on account of Mr Trowbridges mission and included in my drafts of February and may according to your order. by adding that sum to the $3900 first allowed I will be able to defray all expense that I now know of up to the first of January next, unless you allow me to furnish the puttowatomies provision when they are in to recieve thier anuity. there is some trouble between them and the Shawaneos and I have promised to inform mr Johnson of the time I pay the puttowatomies. a number of the chiefs of boath Nations will be here and it will probably be best to give them provision say from fifty to seventyfive dollars worth. If you allow me to give them any it will exeede the sum heretofore allowed this Agency pleas inform me by mr Forsyth

The miamie chiefs are still urgeing the necessity of thier Journey to washington and Chebaas a puttowatomie chief has been here and informs me that you gave him liberty to go to the City last fall. He, with one other of his Nation wishes to go with the miamie this winter

Most of the puttowatomies that visit this Agency call on me to know why they do not recieve the salt promised them by the Treaty of 1803. the reason is unknown to me I would thank you to inform me what I may tell them when they are here for thier anuity

whether the Indians of this Agency are permitted to visit washington this winter or not I feel some solicitude to go there myself and have determined to venture once more to trouble

you for leave of absence from the middle of December for about two months

Your obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, September 10, 1825

[IO:Letters Recd., Miami—ALS]

AGENCY OFFICE FORTWAYNE 10th Septr 1825

SIR Your letter of the 16th ault° is recieved and I have informed the miamie chief that it is your wish, "He would inform the President specifically the object for which he wants to visit washington. He is not willing to communicate it to any but the President and request me to inform you that if himself and another chief of his Nation can be permitted to go to the City in company with such officer as may be selected to conduct them there that they will abide the decision of the President whether themselves or our Government shall defray the expense—and that they have no object in view but the future welfare of thier people and to continue the most friendly intercourse with us

The anxiety of the chiefs to see the Prest and Secretary of war I have no doubt (in part) grows out of the numerous reports circulated of the intention of the President relative to the removal of the Indians beyond the mississippi

I am Sir yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

COL T L McKENNEY Washington.

WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE TO TIPTON, September 17, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

DETROIT Sepr 17, 1825

SIR, The bearers Messrs A Ewing & Sons, wish to obtain license to trade with the Indians on the Kan ka kee River within yr district—They have not here any Invoice of the goods

they propose to take with them—nor, being strangers, can they conveniently procure the necessary bonds.—In such circumstances I have advised them to apply to you; & unless strong reasons of objection exist known to you, I will thank you to issue the license taking the bonds requisite—(which should in no wise fall short of double the amount of the footing of the Invoice)—& the Invoice & transmit, as early as may suit your convenience a return of your proceedings to this Superintendancy:[5]

With due respect Yr obed Servt

Wm Woodbridge[6]
Supt of Ind. Aff. for the time being
Michigan

John Tipton Esq Indian Agency &c.

[Endorsed:] recd 24 Septr from mr Woodbridge acting Govr answerd

Alexander McAlester to Tipton: Account,

September 22, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

Genl. John Tipton	Dr
To Alexr Mcalester[7]	
To making Roundabout & Pants	4.00
To Trimmings for Do	1.00
To his assumtion pr Murphy	1.50
To " " pr Indian	5.50
	$12.00

[5] See *post*, 502.

[6] Woodbridge was secretary of Michigan Territory, 1814-28, and exercised the duties of governor when Cass was absent from the Territory. See sketch in *Dictionary of American Biography*, 20:483-84.

[7] McAlester moved to Logansport at the time the town was laid out and established a tailoring shop in a log cabin later used as a trading post by Pierre Langlois. He was one of the contributors to the Cass County Seminary. Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 398-99; *Account of the Celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July at Logansport, Ind.* . . . (Logansport, 1876), 10.

GEN[l] TIPTON

Sir please pay the above a/c of twelve Dollars To Mrs Amariah Foster and oblige your friend &c

Sept 22 1825

A M[c] ALESTER

THOMAS L. MCKENNEY TO TIPTON, September 29, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR OFF. IND. AFFAIRS
Sep[r] 29[th] 1825

TO COL[n] JOHN TIPTON

SIR The Secretary of War directs me to convey to you for the information of the Miami Chief that he and one other are permitted to visit their Great Father the President, in company with such Officer as they may select to accompany them—upon the conditions contained in your letter of the 10[th] Inst[t]—

Very Respectfully Y[r] Ob[t] Sert

THO: L: M[c]KENNEY

RICHARD GRAHAM TO TIPTON, October 3, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

S[t] Louis Oc[t] 3. 1825

SIR Enclosed is a speech from the Delawar Chief Anderson & the War Cap[t]. Killbuck this speech has been directed to me & received four days since—you will see by it, the Delawars claim $500 for each of the men killed—you will have the goodness to call the Miamis together & get them to give a definitive answer to the enclosed speeches

Respectfully y[r] ob Servt

R. GRAHAM

JOHN TIPTON Esq[r] U.S. Ind[n] Ag[t] Fort Wayne

[Enclosure[8]]

MY GRAND CHILDREN [the Mi]amies, I have seen what I sent to you has com[e ba]ck, I see what word i sent to you is thrust aside, my children there is one of my pople you killed which you was to cover with five hundred dollars you have not done it.

[8] Filed with the Tipton Papers at the end of 1827.

now if you cover all the six that you killed of my people with five hundred dollars each you will make my heart glad, my grand children if you do not listen to what I say to you I shall not speak to you soon again you must settle it at once my children when i look at you it is a long time that you did me this great injury and you say nothing about it, my grand children you must now do what i request of you and dont delay [dont] cause me to speak to you again my [child]ren dont think that your grandfather lies the while people all no what injury you have done to my people, this is all i got to say to you now

WILLIAM ANDERSON
Chief of the dellewares

Captn Kilbucks speach

My grand children my father has with his councilers often sent word to you to lisen to your grand father I am now speaking to you his words, my grand children I am the war man and the war counciler I want you to listen to me and cover my blood or else my heart wont be glad, when you hear from me you must not weight you must cover my blood or else I never shall speak to you again. my children you have heard a great deal from my head man and you have not listened to him. I now speak as the war chief of my peoples to you

CAP^{t} KILBUCK
of the dellewares

[Addressed:] Major R. Graham Indian ag^{t} St Louis

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 3, 1825

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORTWAYNE 3^{d} Octr 1825

SIR I enclose to you copies of two letters writen by myself dureing your absence one to the Secy of war and one to Col T L Mc Kenney

On the 18th of last month a miamie Indian killed a Puttowotomie at this place with his knife. one of the principle men of the latter Nation came immediately to me and asked to have the murderer punished saying that if we would do the Puttowotomies Justice they would let the matter rest so, but if not

they would take revenge. The Justices here issued a warrent and had the murderer arrested and I employed an attorney to attend the examination before the Justices. the proof is positive and he is committed for tryal in next month[9]

Will it be proper for me to employ council to defend him or what would you direct. The miamies have offered five thousand dollars for his release and to settle it but in that I could do nothing, boath Nations now appear satisfyed to abide the Issue. have you known a similar case

Yr most obt Sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS Detroit M T

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 4, 1825

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS]

FORT WAYNE Octr 4, 1825

SIR, In conformity to your Excellencys instructions of the 2d day of June last I have the honour to state, that I have Licensed the following persons to trade at the following places established by me and approved by the Secretary of War; W.G. Ewing English Lake, Piere Langlois Thorn Town A Ewing & Sons, au be nau bees village; The balance of the places of trade within this Agency are still unoccupied.

I have the honour to be very Respectfully Yr. Obt. Servt.

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS Detroit

ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, JR., TO TIPTON, October 11, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CHICAGO Oct. 11. 1825.

DEAR SIR, I should be much pleased to accept of your pro-

[9] This was the first indictment for murder in Allen County. The defendant was known as Saganaugh and the victim was Natawine. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 278; Allen County Circuit Court, Order Books, A:44. According to Griswold, the case was continued several terms and finally dropped. See Cass's reply to Tipton, *post,* 504.

posal to visit Fort Wayne at the time when your Indians will be collected — I cannot however make it convenient & must give up the Idea.

Our Indians have consented to pay Mr Barron's demand of $520 & have yesterday paid one half & given their note for the other half to be paid the next year. Barron is, I believe, well pleased with the result, as well he may be — Their agreeing to pay it was contrary to my expectation, & I believe to his own — It is a great pity that some means could not be resorted to, to put a stop to the mutual depredations of neighboring tribes, particularly among the Potawatomies & Miamies, who are very much in the habit of stealing from each other. The spirit of hostility is, I believe daily increasing between the two nations, and may perhaps soon terminate in an open rupture when the property & indeed the life of many whites who live around & among them will be in some degree endangered. But they are so heedless of advice that it is almost useless to attempt persuasion, and as the Government disclaims all interference by force, to menace them, without the power to enforce our threatnings, would be worse than vain, & would tend to weaken the influence we do possess over them. Still whenever an opportunity occurs in which I can do anything either alone or in conjunction with you to produce a mutual good understanding between the two tribes, I shall embrace it with the greatest readiness — In the meantime I beg you to be assured that I am,

With much esteem, Dear Sir, Your Obt. Humle Sevt

ALEX WOLCOTT JR.

I.A.

[Addressed:] Gen. John Tipton Indian Agent Fort Wayne Indiana

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, October 12, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DETROIT, Oct. 12. 1825

SIR, I received by Mr Kercheval your letters of Sept. 7 and Oct. 3, together with the accounts, vouchers and abstracts accompanying them.

An Indian, who commits murder within the jurisdiction of our Courts, whether upon a white man or another Indian, is responsible to our laws, and amenable to punishment. The circumstances you state appear to me to justify the interposition of the civil authority, and it is certainly better, that the supremacy of our laws should be asserted, and that our Courts should inquire into the guilt of the accused, than that the Miamies and Potawatomies should be embroiled upon the subject. It is not proper, that you should employ any counsel to defend the accused, unless there is good reason to believe that he is innocent. The expense you have already incurred will be allowed.

I have received from the War Department a letter respecting the employment of a Miller for the Miamies.[10] The same difficulty yet exists which has heretofore existed. There is a treaty stipulation providing for a gunsmith, and there should be a specifick appropriation for his compensation. If the sum necessary for this purpose can be allowed by the Department, there will be no difficulty in acceding to your proposition to employ a Miller in lieu of a gunsmith. I shall be in Washington this winter and shall endeavour to obtain a final decision on this subject.

I have no belief that there is any necessity for any of the Miamie Chiefs to visit Washington. But the department can decide as they please. I shall interfere no farther than by the expression of my opinion. These are applications, which ought not to be encouraged. Their business can be better done here than in Washington, and the influence of the local officers in the Department is lessened by these appeals.

I have no objection to the leave of absence you ask for the purpose of visiting the seat of government this winter.

The endorsement upon your drafts is not in Conformity with the circular letter of June 8th 1825. The regulation does not require that the amount allowed to your agency should be endorsed, but that the amount of the draft should be divided into the different heads of appropriation. Thus if the draft be

[10] See McKenney to Tipton, *ante*, 484.

for a thousand dollars, the following would be a correct indorsement.

For pay of the Agent.....	$300
" " " Sub Agent.....	125
" " Presents	175
" " Contingencies	400
	$1000

I presume there will be no difficulty in adjusting your account for the payment of the salt annuity to the Miamies.

Should you find it necessary you are at liberty to issue a small quantity of provisions to the Potawatamies, at the payment of the annuities. At the first leisure moment, I will examine the subject of the Potawatomies claim for the salt annuity, and communicate to you the result.

I will allow you at the end of the next quarter the extra expenditures, rendered necessary by the mission of Mr Trowbridge.

Your papers have been examined, and all of them have been found correct, except the abstracts returned to you. The remarks in pencil will explain the objections to their transmission. You will please have them corrected, and the proper certificates affixed, and returned to me as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, Sir, I am, Your Obt Servt.

LEW CASS.

JOHN TIPTON Esq Indian Agent Fort Wayne.

WABASH AND ELKHART POTAWATOMI: ANNUITY RECEIPT, October 24, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE Octr 24. 1825

RECEIVED of John Tipton Indian Agent, One thousand Seven hundred dollars, being the amount due the Wabash & Elk Heart Puttawatamie Indians for the year 1825.

In presence of	(Triplicates)
BENJ B KERCHEVAL	ME TEA .....his x mark
Sub Agent	TO, Y, SA.....his mark
EDWARD McCARTNEY	WACH OH .....his x mark

We cham qu co.....his x mark
Qua Kee .....his x mark
Squaw buck .....his x mark
Au bee nau bee.....his x mark
Kee wau nee.....his x mark
Kee now .....his mark
Chee Kose .....his x mark
St John .....his mark
Mo ta .....his x mark
Wau puck a no.....his x mark
No sha we a quan...his x mark
Se no sa.....his x mark
Pash po .....his x mark
Wy mee go.....his x mark
Tshe conah .....his mark
Pucca gin[11] .....his x mark
Perish .....his x mark

Cyrus Taber to Tipton: Receipt, October 26, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS[12]]

June 1825

Lagrow a Miamie chief Dr

To Cyrus Taber

To makeing halling and laying in fence two thousand rails $50.00
To groubing plowing and planting with corn eight acres of ground on the N W side of the Wabash at his house 40.00
To cliering off plowing and planting with corn eight acres on the S E side of the river opposit his house 50.00

[11] Probably Leopold Pokagon. His village was in Michigan about six miles north and east of South Bend. He took part in most of the treaties signed with the Potawatomi and when the tribe moved west he and his family were allowed to remain. With money given them by the Government, they purchased land in Michigan. Cecilia Bain Buechner, *The Pokagons* (Indiana Historical Society *Publications*, vol. 10, no. 5, Indianapolis, 1933); Winger, *Potawatomi Indians*, 141-58.

[12] Filed with the Tipton Papers at the end of June, 1825.

To five bushels potatoes at 50 cts per b 2.50

$142.50

recd on the within account one hundred dollars from John Tipton Indian Agent

26 of october 1825 CYRUS TABER[13]

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 30, 1825

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

AGENCY OFFICE 30 Octr 1825

HIS EXCY GOVR CASS

SIR I return the papers sent me by mr Kercheval with the necessary alteration, and enclose a certificate from messrs Conner and Meldrum. I do not know by what authority Col. Godfry could say that money for the Indians at Mongoquos village was sent here I never recd money for them and his assertion has prevented them from receiveing any this year

Your most obt Sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

WILLIAM N. HOOD: STATEMENT CONCERNING CHARGES AGAINST TIPTON, November 5, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

THIS TO CERTIFY that Dr Benjamin Cushman did not write any of the Charges prefered by Me agains Gen John Tipton in November last to My knowledge; That on the evening refered to by L. Edmunds Esqr at his house the Doctor was Writing

[13] Taber was born in Rhode Island in 1800, removed with his parents to New York and Pennsylvania, and came to Fort Wayne about 1820. He was soon able to purchase land and begin farming, and before long became a partner of Allen Hamilton in the merchandizing business. In 1828 he removed to Logansport to take care of their branch office there. He served as treasurer of Cass County, and was in the General Assembly for four sessions. He died at Logansport in 1855. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 241; Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 573-74; Powell (ed.), *History of Cass County,* 2:791-92; *Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men,* 2:D10:39.

Some letters as I understood him to Some acquaintance of his I do not [know] who, that on the morning that the Doctor Started to the Eastward I overtook him below Mr Hearses and gave him the aforesaid Charges and requested him to Convey them to Detroit

I Certify the above to be true to the best of my recollection

Wm N. Hood

Fort Wayne 5th Novr 1825

Mother Raccoon to Walker and Davis: Receipt, November 8, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

Fort Wayne Novr 8th 1825

Recd of Walker & Davis for the miami Indian in Jail One Three pint Blanket at $5—and one pr of Leggins at Two Dollars amounting to Seven Dollars to [be] paid out of the next annuities of the Miami Indians—

her
mother x Rackoon
mark

Atest
Richard Chabert[14]

Tipton to Jacob Arganbright, November 26, 1825

[ISL:Tipton Papers—photostat from ALS]

Fortwayne 26 Nov 1825

Dr Sir To my letter by A L Davis I expected an answer but am disappointed. It is probible that I will have to employ some

[14] Richard Chabert was a native of Vincennes. In 1824-25 he represented Barnett and Hanna at English Lake on the Kankakee River. About 1827, with Antoine Gamelin, he established a trading post on the Wabash near the present Logansport, and a year or so later he began trading with the Potawatomi at Turkey Creek Prairie, in Kosciusko County. His wife, Moahquay, was granted a half section of land by the Potawatomi treaty of 1828. Chabert died at Logansport about 1834. Trading bond in Tipton Papers, November 23, 1824; *Indiana Magazine of History*, 2(1906):9, 10; Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 395; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:295.

person to superintend a saw and a grist mill for the miamie Indians next spring. will you remoove your family and live in the Indian Country 55 miles from this place and attend the mills. your sallary will be allowed by myself and shall not be less than three hundred dollars pr anum If you will not come shew this letter to Gillis McBean.[15] if he will not shew it to wyatt C Sampson I think either of them will. if you intend to come let no person but your wife know it. if you do not come tell Gillis and Sampson to say nothing to any person but whoever will come write me immediately to the City of washington by that time I will know certain whether I will want the miller and will write when he may come on. I want it kept secret I have many oald friends, some would be offended. I cannot serve all at once, but will serve them as fast as I can. you know my will is allways above my ability to serve my friends. if I had the Treasury of the world, my oald friends should roll in wealth

Present my respects to your Lady and accept for yourself the assurance of the satisfaction I feel in subscribeing myself

yr ob[t] serv[t]

JOHN TIPTON

J ARGANBRIGHT

[Addressed:] mjr Jacob Arganbright Near Corydon Indiana

[15] See William P. Thomasson to Tipton and Hugh B. McKeen to Tipton, *post*, 524, 546-47.

V. TREATY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE MIAMI AND POTAWATOMI

TIPTON TO JOSEPH BERTRAND, January 2, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORTWAYNE Jany 2d 1826

JOSEPH BERTRAND

DR SIR yours of 17 aulto came to ha[n]d and in answer thereto I must State that there is no place of trade on the Tippecannoe except, ob be nobbees village. If your clerk was found tradeing at any other place mr wymon was right to notify him to leave it. Mr. Woodbridge nor myself cannot authorize you to trade at any other than places of Trade established according to Law. You must not pursue the roveing sistum heretofore carried on, any trader finding your clerks violateing is bound to inform or may seize the goods found in possession of persons thus offending

Respectfully

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

[Endorsed:] Copied

TIPTON: JOURNAL OF TRIP TO WASHINGTON, January 3–February 24, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD]

MEMORANDUM OF TRAVELING & OTHER EXPENSES.

Bill in City of W[ashington, D.C.]	$101.31 ¼
in Baltr	5.25
poplr Spring	1.50
Hagrs T	17.62 ½
at S	1.87 ½
Cumbd	18.75
Washington [Pa.]	6.75
	153.06 ¼
	20.25

at sundry times.....	9.75
	$183.06 ¼
cash..	218
	$401.06¼
paid in C[ash] for Book.....	$1.50
plaid &c	14.00
makeing C[oat?]	4.00
soap &c	50
	$20.00

on Tuesday 3d Jany 1826 left the Ft with chief Lagrow Staid at Capt R[iley]s paid $1.50 Din[ner] at Ds 75

4 Std at St mary 2.62 ½

5–6 piqua

6 pd bill $5.12 ½ sent in letter to miss Moore 30.00 found John Conner here who goes with me for Interpreter set out from the fort with $287 Conner bought horse for the Chief to ride $40.00 left piqua at 11 AM gave Conner to pay exp $30.00 at 6 urbana

7 rain pd $3.25 set out at 20 p[ast] 8 fed pd 18 ¾ stopd at k[nigh]t Conner sick rain

8 pd 1.50 Sund[a]y set out at 7 at 8 B[reakfast] paid 93 ¾ at 12 Columbus

9 very warm hooks[?] & [MS illegible] 1.25

10 paid ..$ set out at 8. at 1 dinner paid 56 ¼ at 3 set out at ½ p 4 Granville at 6 Newark

11 rain set out at ½ p 7 B pad 1.12 ½ at 3 Zanesville std at warnes[?] 6 m[iles] on the wheeling road

12 paid 2.25 set out at 7 at 9 B pd 1.12 ½ at 1 Cambridge fed pad 37 ½ passed w[ashington] or Beemers Town[1] at 5 moores

13 pd 1.25 set out at 7 at 10 Bellview B pad 1.12 ½ passed morris T fed pad 18 ¾ at 5 St Clairsvill

[1] Samuel Beymer kept the Black Bear Tavern at Washington. Thomas B. Searight, *The Old Pike. A History of the National Road* . . . (Uniontown, Pa., 1894), 300-1.

14 set out at ½ p 6 rained at 11 wheeling pd fr Trunk &c 2.75 had B left our horses with mr Simms gave Conner $50 paid and at 2 took the stage at ½ p 9 washington 32 m

15 Sunday pd set out at [MS illegible] at 2 Brownsvill 20 m paid Stage to union set out at 4 at ½ p 6 union 12 miles

16 very coald paid Stage to Cumb[d] p[as]s[d] B[raddock]s grave & Ft N[ecessity][2] set out at 8 at 1 Y[oughiogheny] Bridge & Smithf[d] a good D[3] pa[d] set out at 2 at ½ p 7 Thomlinson[4] 42 m C[onner] sick

17 pa[d] and set out at 1 at 3 frost B[urg] 5 Cumberland C sick had D pa[d] S[tage] to F[un]k T[own] $ Set out ½ p 6 at ½ p 4 Hancock Dined and set out at 5 at 10 Hagerstown 87 m (Conner very sick) gave C $40

18 Conner better hird a hack the S[tage] having gone at 12 L[ast] night paid—and set out at 20 p 9 at 2 m Funk T and [Antietam] creek & at 40 p 10 Boon B[oro] 10 miles stopd an hour set out passed middle T & at 3 Fredrick Town stopd

19 p[d] $2.37½ set out at 7 at 12 D pa[d] $1.25 at kt passed Rockville at ½ p 7 City

20 Could Bought C[oat] and v[est] p[d] $38

	hat	9
	v for chief.....	1.50
	Buoy	0.25
	loaned C	10 [?]
	pants	9
	hack	1.00
	.....	10.25
21	brush &c	2.25
	hack	1.50
	wash	.50
	.....	2.00

[2] Searight, *The Old Pike*, 227-29.

[3] Smithfield is now Somerfield. *Ibid.*, 217-18. Tipton probably had his "good D[inner]" at the Endsley House.

[4] Tomlinson's Tavern was a celebrated one at Little Meadows. *Ibid.*, 207-8.

Saw Judg Floyd[5]
22d Sunday visited the Navy yard lost out of my
p.....1
.....2
23d went to war office
paid for hkffs 2.00
hose & &c 1. 6¼
..... 2
hack 50
24 very could went to H[ouse] of R[epresentatives]
25 pd washing 50
26 went to H of R Conner sick apples 18 ¾ — 1.00
27 went to war O Lagrow made his speech paid for
hack 25 apples &c 25
28 wrote my communications to War Ind office
..... 5.00
29 Sunday rain
30 violent snow Storm 13[?] Inch went to H of R
31 went to W O & the H of R aples...18 ¾ very could
wednesday Feby 1st went to H of R & to see Cass hack 50
2d washing..50 went war O H[ack] 1.00
3 went to W O letters....50
4 Hack to w o &c 2.25 setled my money business drew $550
Sunday 5 reading all day
6 went to w o H 50 at 12 H of R apples 25
7 went to w o H 50 Capt Hunts H— 75
8 to office H 1 00 with chiefs to see the President in the
evening to Mrs A[dam]s levee H 75
during the day bought
cloak 11.00
crape 4.25
2 pr hose..... 1.67½
1 Do 1.75
2 pr gloves..... 1.37½
silk for Dress..... 8.00
beads & for girls.....14.00
book 28.00

[5] Judge Davis Floyd.

p knife 2.50
trunk 2.50
Boot Buoy &c 3.25

9 paid bill at Queens Hotell $101.31¼ and at 9 took S[tage] for Baltimore at ½ p 3 B
Bought prs $1.75
3 pr [MS illegible].. 1.87½
w vail 3.25
green Dº 75
plain w Dº..... 75
thimble 37½
hasp 1.25
gloves 50
pencil 1.25
s[ilk?] dress 7.50
C[otton?] Dº 1.87½
vest 3.00
Stage to Fridrick....10.50 at 11 B pd 1. 50 at ½ p 2 F[rederick] Dine & Stage 7.50 at 10 Hagerstown

Saterday 11 pd Stage set out at 3 at 9 Hancock B paid $1.12½ and set out ½ p 9 at 1 p m the tire came off one fore wheel of Stage I walkd five miles where we got a new wheel dined & pd 1.12½ and at 7 Slivers[6]

Sunday 12 pd 1.87½ set out at ½ p 5 at 9 Cumberland B paid stage to Brownsvill $17.62 Breck[fast] 75 set out at 10 at 5 Apples &c 50 at 10 stopd 16 miles E of Union Town

13 paid—1.50 set out at 6 at 9 union B pd 75 set out at 11 at 1 B[rowns]ville—25 at 8 wash[ington]

14 paid S[tage] &c $6.75 at 10 B pd 75 at 1 wheeling pad for Trunk 20.25 45 minuts after our arival the Steam B Pa came up paid for doctr my horse—$1.50 paid for Conners 1.25 p Freat—1.00

15 Took passage on S B Pa [MS illegible] 75 at 10 oclock when ready to sail the michenry gave way. I* left Connor

* gave conner $25 for his expens left 2 Trunk on Bd

[6] Possibly a tavern kept by a family named Slifer. Searight, *The Old Pike*, 203.

on Board and with Lagrow crossed the river F[erry] 37½ at 4 St clairsv[ille] [MS illegible] 50 Stopd at Mr [MS blank] at 5 Govr Cass came up

16 paid $1.50 set out at 7 at ½ p 11 B p^d 75 at set out at 1 at ½ p 5 washington having rode 18 m in a v[iolent?] storm

17 paid—1.50 10 cambridg B T 12½ stopt at 11 B p^d 62½ set out at 12 at 6 Zanesville saw McCoy[7]

18 pd 1.50 set out at 7 at 10 Irville B pd 62½ set out at 11 at 3 Newark at 5 Granvlle

19 Sunday pd 1.50 set out at 7 at 10 B pa^d 50 at 4 Columbus & [MS illegible] fed pd 25 next 10 miles snow

20 paid—1.62½ Lagrows horse lame fed at 10 pd 12½ at 1 Mcksburgh [Mechanicsburgh] left L[agrow's] horse hierd one put shoe on my horse 37½ at 6 Urbanna

21st pd $2.00 and [set] out in co with mr Fletcher of Ind[ianapoli]s[8] fed pa^d—12½ at 6 piqua

22 pa^d for keeping Ls horse &c $4.50 and set out at 7 fed a[t] S[t. Mary's?]— p^d—

23^d paid—$1.75 fed pa^d 12½

24 p^d Ayrs—75 4 PM home

TIPTON TO JAMES BARBOUR, January 23, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

WASHINGTON 23 Jany 1826

HONBL JAMER BARBOUR

DR SIR I have the honour herewith to enclose to you documents respecting a claim of messrs Barnett & Hanna merchents against the chiefs of the ottaway Nation of Indians

[7] Isaac McCoy was on his way to Washington with seven Indian youths whom he hoped to place in Columbian College there. McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions*, 266-71. He says of the meeting: "On the 17th of February, 1826, I made an arrangement with General J. Tipton . . . from which a hope was indulged that, at a treaty to be held in the ensuing autumn, some provision for education could be made, which would add somewhat to our relief in the support of the mission." *Ibid.*, 278.

[8] Calvin Fletcher. See note 53, *post*, 549n-50n.

permit me further to remark that the goods mentioned were delivered to the Indians in presence of the Enterpritor at Fortwayne and it appears have not been paid for[9]

Yr most obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] Copied

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, January 23, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

WASHINGTON 23d Jany 1826

COL T L MCKENNEY

SIR Enclosed you will recive my account for one months pay as Indian Agent which you will please lay before the Secy of war with a request that he will order the amt to be paide to me

In a letter from the Secy appointing me Indian Agt at Fortwayne I was instructed to repair to the Fort as soon as my predecessor, mr Hays should notify me that he was ready to leave it. I recd his letter in aprile informing me of his wish to return home. I left my residence on the 5 of may arrived and waited until the 6 of June before mr Hays set out and he made out his account for services up to the date of his departure and receved pay. I at first thought it doubtfull whether the Secy of war would allow us boath to be paid for the same period and did not include that time in my first account, but on examining the papers in my office I find that He, mr Hays, was paid from the day he left his residence in Ills & I think I am warrented in saying that it is the opinion of Govr Cass that I am entitld to the same

I have the honour to be Sir very respectfully yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

[Endorsed:] Copied

[9] See *ante*, 397n. McKenney's letter of January 25, informing Tipton that "the Department cannot interfere in the settlement of private claims arising out of contracts between Indians and White men," was probably in reply to this letter. Mereness Calendar, Indian Office, Letter Books, 2:387.

LE GROS TO JAMES BARBOUR, January 27, 1826[10]

[IO:Letters Recd., Miami—C]

FATHER: I am glad to have the opportunity of taking you by the hand, in behalf of my nation. We have long endeavoured to obtain this privilege. With this view, we applied to the great chief at Detroit, through our Agent at Fort Wayne, at different times, but all in vain; until we directed our Agent to communicate our wish directly to you, and by this means we obtained the consent of of our father to visit this place.

Father We have made a Treaty at St: Mary's, and among other things stipulated therein, you promised to provide for us, one blacksmith and one Gun Smith. All the other provisions of the Treaty have been fulfilled, except that we have not been furnished with those smiths, and five years have passed away, since we demanded the fulfillment of this part of the Treaty, but the smiths have not yet been provided for us. Now father, who is to pay the damage which has accrued to my nation in consequence of this failure? I wish to make a proposition to you, which is, that you will authorise our Agent, to employ a good blacksmith, who can repair our guns likewise, and a good trusty Miller in lieu of the gun smith as promised by the Treaty, to be placed at the mills, as that position will be central to the nation.

Father You and we have relations living at Fort Wayne; the children of Captain William Wells, who claim a part of our annuity. They belong to the Weas, who get their money at Kaskaskias. We wish you to send a part of that money with ours, so that they may get it at Fort Wayne

FATHER We wish you would let Richardville have goods and the exclusive right to trade with our Nation, in order to prevent as much as possible the impositions practised on the Indians in that country by the traders.

Father In our intercourse with our white Brothers, depredations are mutually committed against the property of each other. We do not stand on an equal footing with our white Brothers. If any of our young men steal horses or commit any other

[10] According to Tipton's Journal of the trip to Washington, the speech was made on January 27.

depredations, it is easy to get a witness to prove the facts. There is not a year that we do not pay from five hundred to one thousand dollars, in satisfaction of such claims; and on our part, we have never yet received pay for one stolen horse

FATHER I send you herewith a list of stolen horses, which have been taken from my nation, and which list I have brought with me for you to examine, and notwithstanding some of them have been proven to belong to our nation, yet they are withheld from us. On this point I refer you to our Agent for information.

FATHER With regard to the expences attending our visit to this place; it is a matter to be left to the decision of our father the President, whether he will pay or not. I was sent by my nation, for the express purpose, among other things, to procure a compliance, on your part with the Treaty of St: Marys, and think therefore, that in good faith, he ought to defray the expences incident to our visit.

MECHEKEELETA or LA GROS

Witness present on signing
JOHN CONNER

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, January 27, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

(Copy) WASHINGTON 27 Jany 1826

COL T L MCKENNEY

SIR The chiefs of the puttowatomie Indians who were a party to the Treaty made at Fortwayne with his Excy Govr Harrison in June 1803, at which time they ceeded to us the wabash Saline complain bitterly against our Govrment on account of withholding thier anuity of salt and alledge that they are entitld to forty bushels pr anum and have not any part of it since 1818 a period of eight years (includeing the present year)[11] The

[11] The treaty was made with the Delawares, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel Rivers, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, and Kaskaskia. In return for their cession of the salt spring, the tribes were to receive yearly and every year a quantity of salt, not exceeding one hundred and fifty bushels, to be divided among the tribes as the general council of the chiefs should determine. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:64-65. An appropriation to cover the arrearages was made May 20, 1826. U. S. *Statutes at Large,* 4:183. See also Potawatomi chiefs to Tipton, *post,* 608.

facts are unknown to me. You will confer a favour by informing me whether I am to furnish that or any less quantity

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

[Endorsed:] Copied

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. McKENNEY, January 28, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

WASHINGTON 28 Jany 1826

COL McKENNEY

SIR I have the honour to enclose my letter of yesterday respecting anuity salt for the puttowotomies and the Speech of Lagrow the miami chief as taken by mr John Conner Enterpritor[12]

permit me to request that you will inform me under cover to mr Jenings member of Congress from Ind[a]. the result of the decision on a claim of Goldsmith Gilbert for depredations committed on his property in the years 1823 & 1824 which were submitted some time since

Yr most obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Ag[t]

[Endorsed:] Copied

THOMAS L. McKENNEY TO LE GROS, February 2, 1826

[IO:Letter Books, 2:402]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR. OFF: IND: AFFAIRS,
2. Feb[y]. 1826.

TO MECHEEKEELATA, MIAMI CHIEF,

FRIEND & BROTHER, I have received and read your Talk, and submitted it to your Father the Secretary of War. He directs me to tell you that the provisions in the Treaty of S[t]. Mary's, shall be all carried into effect, that your agent will be directed to get you a good trusty miller in place of the Gun Smith as provided in that Treaty. The claims of the children of Cap't.

[12] See *ante*, 517-18 and 518-19.

Wells, will be looked into; and if it is proper to send part of the money with yours to Fort Wayne, It will be done. It is not possible to give your Chief Richardville the exclusive right to sell goods. Your Father knows well the Traders impose upon you, and he deeply regrets it—But you must look well to your dealings with them, and keep your people sober, and as far as possible keep yourselves from being cheated.

The depredations you complain of are regreted—There is no means to prevent it except those pointed out in the Intercourse law, and no one but your agent whose particular business it is to attend to it. He will be instructed to look well to your protection.

The amount on the list of stolen horses sent with your talk, cannot be paid—The account, is no doubt correct—but your agent will explain to you that our laws require certain things to be done before payment can be made—and these have not been done in this case.

Your Father does not consider your business of such a nature as to have made it necessary for you to come on. It could all have been done thro' your agent by letter. But as you are a Chief, and he believes a good man, and a friend, he will pay your expenses and the expenses of your Interpreter,[13] but no more.

You can now return home as soon as you please I wish you health and happiness.—

Your Friend & Brother,

THO: L. McKENNEY.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON TO TIPTON, February 9, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

DR SIR I send the bundle which you were so obliging as to offer to take to Cincinnati for me & a letter to Mrs Harrison. If you should be unable to go to Cincinnati be pleased to leave it with Mr Chs Neive[?] at Wheeling who will send it on by the

[13] Expenses of the trip, exclusive of Conner's salary, were estimated at $450 in a statement of February 3, 1826, in the Tipton Papers.

have gon with a deputation of Indians, with a view to obtaining a cession of lands—the result of which I am anexious to know, be so oblidgeing as to write me, on the receipt hereof, and after the first of may direct to Crawfordsville In ——

Most Respectfully yours &c

SAM[l] MILROY[15]

GEN JOHN TIPTON

[Postmarked:] Salem In March 2

WILLIAM MARSHALL TO TIPTON, March 9, 1826

[ISL: Tipton Papers—ALS]

BROWNSTOWN March 9th 1826

Gen JOHN TIPTON

DEAR SIR On this day I received yours of the 7th of Feb last. In answer Gen I will with pleausure serve the Commissioners as Secretary if you think proper to select me, and you sir consider me addequate to the task

I shall ever Gen feel my self under obligations to you for your goodness.

I am Sir very respectfully Your Obedt Servt

WILLIAM MARSHALL[16]

[Postmarked:] Brownstown In 7th March

[15] Samuel Milroy was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, in 1780. He came west in 1806 and after brief stops in Cincinnati and St. Louis settled in Nelson County, Kentucky. His first visit to Indiana was in 1812 as captain of a volunteer company. Two years later he returned and purchased land in Washington County. He represented that county in the Constitutional Convention and for eight sessions in the legislature. In the territorial and state militia he held commissions as major, colonel, and brigadier general. After removing to the northern part of the state he entered land near the present city of Delphi and was influential in the organization of Carroll County and in the locating of the county seat. In 1829 he was appointed register of the Crawfordsville Land Office and served four years. During the three legislative sessions of 1836-39 he represented Carroll County in the Assembly. In 1839 he became subagent for the Miami Indians. With the advent of the Whig administration in 1841 he was discharged but was reappointed by President Polk in 1845. He died in May of that year Stewart, *Early Settlement of Carroll County*, 170-86.

[16] Marshall represented Jackson County almost continuously in the House of Representatives between 1822 and 1829 and returned for one

WILLIAM CONNER TO TIPTON, March 10, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

WHITE RIVER 10 March 1826

DEAR SIR this is to inform you that there has beene two Horses Stolen from a Miami Indein of youre Agencey by two white men this is a fact notoriesley knone the[y] Sold the Horses to a Judge Wright of Winchester[17] as soone as i found out he had bought them I wrote him a letter not to dispose of the Horses & proceed against the thieves but I am induced to beleeve he disregarded my advice there fore there ought be Sum thing done if there is not the Indein will retaleate i have so far prevaled on him to waight youre advice

youre friend

WILLIAM CONNER

JOHN TIPTON Esq[r]

[Postmarked:] Noblesville Ind March 23

WILLIAM B. CHAMBERLIN TO TIPTON, March 11, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CINCINNATI March 11[th] 1826.

DEAR SIR permit me to recommend to your acquaintance and patronage the bearer of this, Dr. Thompson[18] a worthy

session in 1836. He became United States marshal for the District of Indiana in 1829 and served until 1832, when he succeeded Tipton as Indian agent. He was an officer in the militia and active in the Masonic lodge. His birthplace is not known. Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; U. S. *Official Register,* 1829, 1831, 1833.

[17] John Wright, Jr., was appointed associate judge of Randolph County August 1, 1818. He resigned about December, 1822, but served again from 1825 to 1839. Monks (ed.), *Courts and Lawyers,* 3:975. It is not known whether this is the same man who was in the legislature, 1821-22, 1822-23, 1823-24 from Randolph County, and who signed the petition asking for Tipton's appointment as Indian agent.

[18] Probably Dr. Lewis G. Thompson. One of Dr. Thompson's exploits the next spring was the exhumation of Chief Metea's body, probably with an idea of discovering whether, or by what means, the chief had been murdered. The idea of an examination was hastily abandoned when the investigating party heard a noise which they thought might be made by approaching Indians. Thompson held several county offices, served as a state representative for five sessions, and as associate judge for Allen

young man with whom I have had the pleasure to be conversant during a course of Lectures in the Medical College of the State of Ohio. I can freely assure you that he richly Deserves support as a Physician and confidence as a Gentleman and I should be under obligations to you if you would give him such assistance as I feel confident you would take pleasure in rendering to all who are worthy & Deser[v]ing

With sentiments of esteem not diminishd by lapse of time I remain your Friend

WILLIAM B CHAMBERLIN M.D.

GENL. JOHN TIPTON

WILLIAM P. THOMASSON TO TIPTON, March 27, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CORYDON March 27th 1826

GEN[l] TIPTON G McBean Esqr removing to fort Wayne[19] affords me an opportunity to write you, if you know my situation and the many prevericatione I have had to resort to you would adjust the claims of Jones & Jacobs. I have been compelled to have Jones execution levied on the property occupied by Vigus & Jones will certainly attend and buy it—this has been delayed for months even after I told Jones it was done with a hope that you would comply with your promise made both to Vigus & myself. There is a point when forbearance ceases to be a virtue and criminal in the agent. that is now almost my situation from my great anxiety to be as lenient towards you as possible, prompted by the dictates of friendship.

Write me immediately & tell me what to do & what to depend on

Yours respectfully

WILL. P. THOMASSON

Direct to Louisville

County, 1831-35. He was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1803. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 212n, 284, 288, 300, 360; Monks (ed.), *Courts and Lawyers,* 1:547; G. W. H. Kemper, *A Medical History of the State of Indiana* (Chicago, 1911), 25-26.

[19] See Tipton to Jacob Arganbright, *ante,* 508-9.

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. McKENNEY, April 1, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORTWAYNE Apl first 1826

COL McKENNEY

SIR I have the honour to enclose you a recpt for mony paid the puttowatomie Indians which when placed to my credit will ballance my acpt with the Treasury

I am this moment informed that an oald roge here B Cushman is trying to stir the olld charges against me if that is a fact permit me to refer you to Genl Noble who knows C. when you know him as we do you will be satisfyed

yr most obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

[Endorsed:] Copied

JOHN KETCHAM TO TIPTON, April 17, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

April the 17th 1826

MY WORTHY FRIEND, I expect you conclude by this time I have forgotten you, or do not intend writing to you. I recd your letter last December in which you wished me to give you some information respecting our State Seminary the teacher, Boarding &c untill since last Saturday I could not give you full information respecting the school, the Teacher &c

The School commences the 1st monday in June Tuition fee $5 ℔ annum, the teacher by the name of Hall, a man of first rate talants, engages to teach the Lattin & Greek languages, English Gramm[ar,] Logic, Rhetoric, Geography, Moral and Natural Philosophy, and Geometry—— Boarding I think about 40. or 50 dollars ℔ annum. Your old friend D Rogers says he will board your son gratis I do hope you will send your son here to school I intend sending one of my Boys——[20]

[20] The State Seminary was opened to students in 1824 or 1825. Baynard R. Hall, a graduate of Union College and Princeton Theological Seminary, was the only teacher for the first three years. At first only Greek and Latin were taught, but sometime during the second year the

The Owners of the Stolen horses has directed me to request you to call on Mr Johnston (Agent) for the value of their horses, and transmit the money to me, as soon as convenient, I never have recd any communication from Mr Johnston on the subject of the horses——

We are all in good health, I hope you and yours are so too

Yours with much Esteem

JOHN KETCHAM

[Addressed:] Genl John Tipton Fort Wayne Allen County (Ia)

[Postmarked:] Bloomington Ia. Ap 26

JOHN MCCORKLE TO TIPTON, April 26, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

PIQUA April 26th. 1826

JOHN TIPTON Esqr

SIR your letter of 1st April is before me and its contents duly noted. The Bairor of your Letter Dr. Todd I mearly had a passing Salutation with on the Streets of Cincinnati

Sir in parts of your letter you threaten me with Surprise and injures, and in another part you Speak of good fealings, alliances &C. Now I wish you Expressly to understand me that your dark threats & menaces have not had the Effect to Elicit from me this reply. Had I not belonged to the same Fraternity and been bound to regard you as a Mason I should have treated your dark threatenings with their merited contempt. I tharefore from respct to that order to which we both belong, and with a different Sperit from that which actuated you when dictating your letter, I proceed to reply. First your bill Shall be forwarded in due time to Walker & Davis. Second your letter of Credit is transferd with Mr Suttenfields note. I told you re-

additional subjects mentioned in Ketcham's letter were added. Thirteen students attended the first year, fifteen the second, and twenty-one the third year. In 1828 the school became Indiana College and in 1838, Indiana University. James A. Woodburn, *History of Indiana University. Volume I. 1820-1902* (Indiana University, 1940); David D. Banta, "History of Indiana University," in Indiana University *Alumni Quarterly*, 1(1914):13-24. Spear Spencer Tipton was sent to Bloomington to school.

specting that letter of yours, (Vhiz) That the most of the debt was paid, and I expected at that time to have recived the ballance, but was dissappointed, and am perfectly Justified in the buissiness transaction You charge me with having communicated to Mr Kerchevall a confidential Secret, I would be glad to know what it was, for god knows I do not recollct of any communication given to me in confidence relative to the differance betwen you & Mr Kerchevall, and if I have Errd I know it not, The only conversation I recolect is, you told me that Mr Kerchevall had warned you to be on your guard against me, at your first arrival at Wayne, on this Subject you I presume recollect perfectly well If you do not I do. That you stated it was neither recived in confidence by you nor given by you to me in confidence.

I do not feel a disposition to load you with injures nor charge you with violation of confidence as you have done in your letter to me, and here I must add, what ever I know of you I have only spoken of you when the subject was brot up of *our unhappy differance about the land* and in which case I must ever consider myself the injured person.

Signed by
Jno McCorkle

Lewis Cass to Tipton, April 27, 1826

[IO:Letters Recd., Michigan—C]

Detroit April 27. 1826

Sir, your accounts & vouchers have been received and found correct. The amount of your draft has been remitted by Mr Kercheval.

The sum allowed to your agency for 1826 will be the same as for 1825, and will be apportioned as follows,

For the pay of the agent	$1200
sub agent	500
Presents	200
Contingencies	2000
	$3900.

Nothing is yet known respecting the state of the appropriation for the arrearages of salt due to the Indians, and for the gunsmith. as soon as I receive any information on these subjects, it shall be communicated to you.

The drafts for the annuity, payable to the Indians of your agency, have been remitted to me. I do not know what has occasioned this departure from the common course. But I am anxious, that the payments should be made with the greatest economy and safety. And it appears to me to be better, that the business should be managed through you than through me.

you can judge better than I can whether the money can be obtained on the drafts at Cincinnati, and if so, whether it is cheaper to procure it there, than in Newyork. If this cannot be done on good terms, I understand the Bank here will receive the drafts from you, and supply the specie here when wanted, free of expense. This course I shall adopt for all the money payable to the Indians in this quarter.

I will thank you to send me your duplicate receipts by the return of the express for the amount payable at your agency, including therein the sum of $1700 heretofore paid by you to the Potawatamies. This last sum should be in a separate receipt.

I am &c

JOHN TIPTON Esq Indian Agent, Fort Wayne.

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON, April 28, 1826

[IO: Letters Recd., Michigan—C]

DETROIT April 28, 1826

SIR, The medals now at Fort Wayne, being useless there, I will thank you to forward them to this place, addressed to Robert A Forsyth, Sub Agent, that they may be sent to the more remote Indians, to whom they will be valuable.

I will also thank you to send me the letter book of Mr Stickney, that I may examine it. He thinks, that some important facts may be collected from it.

very &c

JOHN TIPTON Esq Ind. Agent Fort Wayne.

William Scott to Metea: Account, April–June, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD[21]]

1826

aprile, Me te a s party of puttowatomie Indians Dr

To William Scott

For his servises in makeing and laying up 3000 rails at $25 pr 1000 ..... 75.00

may, For cliering and plowing 11 acres of land at Chap pa tees village at $6 pr acre $66.00

June, For plowing 8 acres at Mete a s village at $4.50 pr acre 36.00

For 1 bushel of corn 50

$177.50

[Endorsed:] Me te a s account $177.50 wm scott Setled by Me te a paying $100 and I am to pay in goods for me te a $77.50

John Tipton

Indian Agent

Richard M. Johnson to Tipton, May 3, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

City of Washington 3d May 1826

My dear Friend I was very happy to reeceve your favour & now enclose the whole arrangement of the choctaw accademy. You will see the Creeks have just agreed to appropriate 24000 dols to educate some of their children at some point & other tribes are expected to do the same. I shall be extremely pleased and gratifyed to see the schollars come from the North I will treat them like my own children. I have conversed with the Sec of War a half doz times about you since you went away. the Last time I conversed with him I was sorry he had not made up his mind as to the Selection of the Commissioners. I think he said, he thought it was not common to appoint the agent but

[21] Filed with the Tipton Papers at the end of June, 1826.

felt well disposed I will do every thing in the power of man to effect your wishes. I will write you in a few days fully

Your friend

RH: M. JOHNSON[22]

[Addressed:] Gen. Tipton

RICHARD M. JOHNSON TO TIPTON, May 3, 1826

[ISL: Tipton Papers—ALS]

SENATE CHAMBER 3d May 1826

DEAR SIR. I have since writing to you today conversed with Messrs Noble & Jennings, and I have animated them to unite with zeal & power to have you appointed. I will do all I can likewise; I conversed also this morning, with the Sec of War; and I think if the members from your state should recommend you strongly you will be appointed. I am sorry to see some indisposition in the Sec of war to appoint agents in any case—the

[22] Johnson began his promotion of education among the Indians by 1818 or earlier, providing lodging and schooling for a number of Choctaw children under the auspices of the Kentucky Baptist Society. After the treaty of 1825, by which the Government engaged to supply $6,000 yearly for twenty years for schools among them, Johnson, with the Baptist Board of the General Convention, worked out a plan for the Choctaw Academy. This plan was accepted by the War Department and put into operation in November, 1825. Thomas Henderson was superintendent of the school; Johnson handled the finances, and supplied quarters and clothing for the students.

On February 10, 1826, Johnson wrote to Henderson from Washington: "the Pottowattomies are to make a treaty with the government near Fort Wayne this year sometime. Genl. Tipton and Gov. Cass who will make the treaty are here, and they have promised me pointedly, that they will secure a literary fund like the one upon which we are now acting." For accounts of the school, see Meyer, *Life and Times of Johnson,* 349-78; Mrs. Shelley D. Rouse, "Colonel Dick Johnson's Choctaw Academy," in Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society *Publications,* 25(1916):88-117; Carolyn T. Foreman, "The Choctaw Academy," in *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* 6(1928):453-80; 9(1931):382-411; 10(1932):77-114. Official correspondence and reports are published in *House Documents,* 26 Congress, 2 session, 3:no. 109; the correspondence of Johnson and others with Thomas Henderson is in the Filson Club, Louisville. Some of the Potawatomi and Miami boys of Tipton's agency were later sent to the Academy.

appropriation has not yet been made but hope no difficulty will exist

your friend

RH: M. JOHNSON

[Addressed:] Genl. John Tipton Fort Wayne Indiana

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, May 3, 1826

[IO: Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[23]]

FORTWAYNE 3d may 1826

SIR Yor favours of 23d march and 18th & 27 aprile last has come to hand. before I received the first I had determined to give mrs P possession of the house mentioned altho it is needed for the Interpretor to reside in[24]

Fifty medals and the letter Books will be forwarded by the first conveyance. I have retained three medals for the use of this agency.

By the conversation between Col McKenney your Excy and myself I understood that I was authorized and have promised the Puttowatomies three hundred and twenty bushels of salt and it being due them I cannot see how I am to forego that promise.

The miamies also expect thier gun and Blacksmith and I have promised to cause the necessary houses to be erected and to furnish the artizens (viz) the Black-smith and miller in the present month. If in this I have errd I hope you will command otherwise. There is none that knows so well as yourself our obligations to these people and the fatal consiquences of a failure at this time

I can obtain money for the drafts you mention, in Cincinnati and would rather bring the money from there than ri[s]que the water in the maumee would be glad to receive the drafts as

[23] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[24] In a memorial of June, 1825, to the Secretary of War, Mrs. Cecile Peltier asked permission to occupy a house on the Fort Wayne reservation which she and her late husband had purchased of Captain Whistler. On November 24 McKenney instructed Cass that she be permitted to occupy it until it was needed for some public purpose.

early as convenient Duplicate reciepts for the amount is forward agreeably to your order[25]

with grate respect yr mo obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

FRANCIS TAYLOR, JR., TO TIPTON, May 4, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

LOUISVILLE KY—May 4th 1826

DEAR SIR Genl Waller Taylor is anxious that I shall collect all the debts due to him in the Western Country as speedily as possible—from what passed between us when I last saw you I did not expect that your note in his (Taylors) favour, would have remained unpaid at this time. It would be very unpleasant to have to resort to the law for its collection and hope that you will not put me to that trouble—

Very respectfully Yours &C

FRANCIS TAYLOR JR

GENl TIPTON

HENRY P. THORNTON TO TIPTON, May 5, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

INDIANAPOLIS May 5th 1826

DEAR GENERAL, Some time ago I had a conversation with you on the subject of a claim I hold upon a couple of Indians belonging to either the Delaware or Miami Tribes as well as I can ascertain They called themselves CHARLEY WHITE EYES and Jo JEFFERSON and were said if I remember right to live some where upon this river—I have not the amount or items of my claims with me but will prepare and forward them to you if you think it practicable to secure the amt for me. It does not exceed if I recollect correctly $50 and stands on an open a/c

[25] Copies of the receipts are among the Tipton Papers. One is for $18,400, the amount of the Miami annuity, and the other for $1,740, the annuity for the Wabash and Elkhart Potawatomi.

upon our books. I for my part would not have trusted them at the time I sold them the goods if they had not been strongly recommended by our common friend Genl Meek[26] whose estate might possibly be rendered responsible for the debt on that account but I would rather lose it than resort to such an expedient. Please to write me by M^{r} McBean on the subject and please to inform me how or in what manner it will be necessary for me to make out and substantiate my claim or what will be necessary for me to do; and how or in what way you can secure the amount for me or any other fact which may be within your power to give me. I left my family in good health and am enjoying good health myself and I sincerely hope that these may find you and your family well. Please to present my cordial respects to your amiable Lady and daughter to Messrs Davis, Kercheval and Ewing &c and believe me to be with the warmest sentiments of regard and esteem

Your sincere friend

HENRY P. THORNTON

GEN^{l} JOHN TIPTON Fort Wayne

[26] Alexander A. Meek, Henry P. Thornton, and Tipton had at least two common interests, the Indiana Militia and Masonry. Meek was born in Ireland about 1786, came to the United States when young, was appointed from Ohio as second lieutenant of artillery for a year's service in the War of 1812, and after the war came to Madison, Indiana. In 1817 he formed a law partnership with Henry P. Thornton, an attorney who had recently come to Madison from Bourbon County, Kentucky. Both men were able lawyers. In that same year Meek was appointed brigadier general of the Fifth Brigade, Indiana Militia; he appointed Major Thornton brigade inspector. In 1818 Meek, Thornton, and Tipton were all active in the establishment of a Masonic Grand Lodge in Indiana. Meek was appointed United States attorney for the First District in December, 1818. He died October 16, 1821. McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana,* 20, 21, 326-27; U. S. Senate, *Executive Journal,* 3:162, 164; Madison *Indiana Republican,* June 21, August 16, 1817, June 20, 1818.

About 1830 Thornton left Madison, removing first to Washington, then to Floyd County. He represented the former in the legislative session of 1831-32, and the latter in 1836-37. McDonald, *op. cit.,* 20, 405-6; Madison *Indiana Republican,* May 24, 1817.

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, May 6, 1826

[IO:Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—ALS[27]]

FORTWAYNE 6 may 1826

SIR I regret the necessity of troubling you to read a long letter in which you have no interest, but hope to find indulgence in your known wish never to injure without good cause

I am informed that B Cushman and a fellow who came here 12 or 18 months since, first schoolmaster—and now a *lawyer*—and calls himself Cooper,[28] have forwarded the affidavit of Wm Suttenfield to substantiate the charges prefered against me in 1824 by Wm N Hood. Cushman and Suttenfield were the instigators of Hood sending them at first and C said at the time his object was to have me remooved and a friend of his appointed to this office

Of the character of C I will not speak but refer to members of Congress from Indiana some of whome I think knows him, of Cooper I know nothing he is to me a stranger. Suttenfield was raised in the Armey and was a corporal, but I presume in the affidavit is styled *Colonel.* he can neither read nor write is ignorant, lowminded and void of integrity truth or honour, was discharged at this place 8 or 9 years ago has kept a kind of tavern here (a resort of discharged soldiers) and his resentment is sharpnd against me because I would not permit him to work in the Indian Country this spring when his friend applyed to me alledgeing that if I did not his creditors would ruen him. 5 or 6 weeks ago his property was all sold and himself and family are now objects of pity and under the entire controul of Cushman *and his friend the would be Agent,* I would have given him employ, but he was employed in 1824 carried whiskey into the

[27] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[28] Henry Cooper, born at Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, in 1793, came to Fort Wayne in 1825. He opened a school in the debtors' room at the county jail. He continued the study of law which he had begun earlier in Cincinnati, and became a prominent attorney, with an extensive practice in the circuit courts and before the Supreme and Federal courts of the state. *Valley of the Upper Maumee,* 2:473-74; Monks (ed.), *Courts and Lawyers,* 3:1141; Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 277, 281.

Indian Country, was intoxticated horse-raceing and quarreling with the Indians. The chief would have objected to his going if I had wished it. If the Secy or yourself would write to Cushman that it was necessary to proove any fact against me no matter how remote from truth and Suttenfields oath would be allowed to establish it, it could be procured by Cushman

They told my informant that they did not expect my remooval from office but that Mr. Conner the interpreter who was with me in the City last winter had said if there was a treaty I would probibly be recommend for a commissioner, their first object is to prevent my being appointed and 2^{d} they think that in a few years the Indians for which I am Agent will be remooved west of the mississippi and I will be a candidate for Cong. and if the Secy can be enfluenced to order an envestigation they will be enable to procure proof to furnish the pollititions of the Dis^{t} against me

This latter is truly anticipateing for me what I had not thought of for myself

The Justice M K Taylor is the Brotherinlaw of Suttenfield and lives with C the Certificate of the Clerk was obtained to some other instrument and afterward attached to what you see it. The Clk declarse he never heard of the proof against me until I called at his office to enquire, but that he has a recollection of Cooper geting him to certify that Taylor was a Justice of the peace.

Such is the trio by whome I am now assaild and they are still urged on by Cushmans friend who is the same man alluded to in my letter to mr Calhoun of 31st D^{er} 1824 who wants my office and has been here useing all the low means in his power since the time of the unfortunate Doct^{r} Turner[29] and even now it is

[29] Dr. William Turner, of Maryland, was stationed at Fort Wayne, 1810-12, as garrison surgeon's mate. On April 7, 1813, he was promoted to surgeon in the Seventeenth Infantry He resigned from the army on January 31, 1815, returned to Fort Wayne as a private citizen and married Anne Wells, daughter of Captain William Wells. Turner was secretary of the treaty negotiations at Fort Meigs in 1817 and on March 6, 1819, was appointed agent for the Miami, Eel River, and other Indians. On May 24, 1820, Calhoun informed him of his removal in consequence

not publickly known here that any thing is doing against me. I have the confidence of the Indian chiefs and young men and all honest men here of every colour

As my acquaintance may probibly leave the City before this arrives may I ask it as a favour that you lay this before the Secy of war and let me here from you

Yr ob^{t} serv^{t}

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

COL T L M^{C}KENNEY

JAMES BARBOUR TO LEWIS CASS, JAMES B. RAY, AND JOHN TIPTON, May 24, 1826

[IO:Letter Books, 3:93]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR 24th May 1826.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS,
" " " JAMES B. RAY, &
GENERAL JOHN TIPTON

Commissioners to Treat with the Miamie & Potawatomie Tribes &c.

GENTLEMEN, The Sum of Fifteen thousand Dollars having been appropriated by act of Congress approved 20th. Ins^{t}. to defray the expense of holding Treaties with the Miamie and Potawatomie Tribes of Indians, and any other Tribes claiming lands in the state of Indiana, the President of the United States has appointed you joint Commissioners, to carry into effect the object contemplated by the aforesaid act.

The time and place for holding these Treaties, are left to

of "unsatisfactory conduct." The affairs of the agency were not turned over to his successor, John Hays, until August 1820. Turner died at Fort Wayne in 1821. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:975; Griswold (ed.), *Fort Wayne, Gateway of the West*, 310, 355; Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, 253, 264; Turner to Cass, July 30, 1817, and Benjamin Stickney to Cass, April 10, 1818, Mereness Calendar, Indian Office, Letter Books, Michigan Superintendency, 2:154-55, 314-19; Calhoun to Turner, December 16, 1817, March 6, 1819, March 15 and 24, 1820, and Calhoun to Hays, October 10, 1820, *ibid.*, Indian Office, Letter Books, D:108, 256-57, 384-85, 434-35; E:19; Hays to Turner, August 29, 1820, Tipton Papers.

your discretion—It is desirable however that the trust be executed and reported to the Department on or before the first of November next.

You are required in no case to exceed the sum appropriated—to wit: Fifteen thousand Dollars, which is intended to cover all the expenses attending the negotiation, including your own pay as Commissioners, which will be at the rate of Eight Dollars, a day, whilst actually engaged in this service, and your necessary expenses attending the same.

You are authorized in regard to an exchange of Country to propose an exchange of land, (together with such other conditions as you may esteem it proper to recognize,) acre for acre, West of the Mississippi, and West and North of Missouri and Arkansas, confining the privilege of location to such lands as may not be previously disposed of, and to provide for the necessary supplies incident to the emigration.

Your bills on the Department for the means to carry the above negotiation into effect, will be honored. You will take care to accompany them with letters of advice.—

I have the honor, to be, &c. &c.

JAMES BARBOUR.

JOHN EWING TO TIPTON, June 5, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

VINCENNES 5th June 1826

JNO TIPTON Esq.

D SIR: I have just learned that Monsr Barron has been to Kaskaskia and as he did not pass this way, and as I have not heard from you since March, I drop you a line.—I progress with my building, but slowly in arranging my distracted business.[30] I have payments to make to my men next month and the money of Barron will be more than serviceable if it reaches me in time.

Our electioneering matters and things, begin to stir and

[30] Ewing's house, counting room, and storeroom had been destroyed by fire on the night of January 31, 1825, while Ewing was attending the legislative session in Indianapolis. The fire was thought to be of incendiary origin. Vincennes *Western Sun,* February 5, March 19, 1825; Indianapolis *Gazette,* February 8, 1825.

work—deprived by the indifference and spleen of certain men, of the facilities of Stouts press,[31] I shall not personally take much interest in the progress of either party but whatever I do shall be to counteract the last years delegation.—Your idea is correct—it matters little who has power 'tis only important how that power be exercised—the two last representatives offer—so do G.W. Johnston and G.R.C. Sullivan—one of whom I view as certain—the other doubtful for your friend Beckes can resort to so many expedients to prop him, that he *may* succeed!— there are now many men who could leave him in this county but they will not offer.—[32] Stouts paper is urging a pledge from the candidates to vote for *Blackford* to the U.S. Senate—that man should resign his Judgeship if tired of it; he has been a *Candidate* and *Judge* long and often, enough. I intend to render the Wabash vote upon that matter, subservient to the grand object of the canal and improvement bills. I prefer either Jennings or Noble to Blackford, but go for either whom the Wabash vote can carry if the supporters go with me.—[33]I care not for men in this business 'tis the only measure by which the people can be benefitted—and the state advance; and the election of him

[31] Ewing and Stout had not been on good terms for some time. When Stout printed the last of Ewing's articles on the Wabash River (*ante*, 442n), he remarked: "nor do we regret it, as our readers must by this time have become nearly tired of this subject." Later he stated that the articles were badly written, that Ewing did not understand his subject, and that they were written to further Ewing's personal ambitions for an appointment as a commissioner. Ewing canceled his subscription with the statement that he now entertained "the opinion of every upright man" with regard to Stout and his paper. Vincennes *Western Sun*, October 5, December 10, 17, 1825. In May, 1827, Ewing began at Vincennes publication of a rival paper, the *Wabash Telegraph*, devoted mainly to furthering the canal project.

[32] James T. Moffatt and Benjamin V. Beckes had represented Knox County in the session of 1825-26. General Washington Johnston and Beckes were the successful candidates in the election of August, 1826. Beckes was in opposition to the policies of Ewing and Johnston. See Vincennes *Western Sun*, February 10, May 26, June 2, 1827; Vincennes *Wabash Telegraph*, June 8, 22, 1827.

[33] Noble was re-elected. He and Ewing had some correspondence during the summer as to the route of the proposed canal from the Wabash to the Maumee. See Ewing's letter of June 22, 1826, and

who has friends enough with our aid to carry through the necessary bills will be serving both people and State—

I think you intimated you would probably be here during this summer I stay at Lasselles[34] since the burning—and shall be pleased to see you.—The treaty I presume, will progress. Mr. Boon will I think, be reelected[35] he shall have my vote.—

Let me soon hear from you & beleive me yr frd. & St.

JNO EWING

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, June 10, 1826

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[36]]

FORTWAYNE 10 June 1826

Dr SIR I have this moment recd a letter from the secy of war informing that your Excy with Gov Ray[37] and myself have been appointed to negotiate a Treaty with the Indians in Inda there is many points on which I would be glad to have your advice and opinion, but most especially the following (to wit) whether we

Noble's reply of July 12 in Indianapolis *Gazette*, July 4, 18, 1826. Throughout his fifteen years in Congress, Noble fought for internal improvements and development of the West.

Isaac Blackford had served as judge of the Indiana Supreme Court since 1817, and continued to serve until 1853. In January, 1825, he had been the unsuccessful candidate against Hendricks for the United States Senate, and the same year ran unsuccessfully against James Brown Ray for the governorship. Ewing objected to a member of the judiciary offering himself as a candidate for political office. Vincennes *Western Sun*, February 26, 1825; Vincennes *Wabash Telegraph*, August 17, 1827. See also Adam A. Leonard, "Personal Politics in Indiana, 1816 to 1840," in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 19(1923):35-36.

[34] Hyacinthe Lasselle kept the principal inn at Vincennes. Dunn, *Indiana*, 436-37. Son of James Lasselle, British agent to the Wabash Indians, he was born at Kekionga (site of Fort Wayne) in 1777. In 1797 he built a trading post on the Wabash near the Big Vermilion. He moved to Vincennes about 1804 and to Logansport in 1833. He died January 23, 1843. Brice, *History of Fort Wayne*, pt. 2:15-16; Logansport *Telegraph*, February 4, 1843.

[35] Ratliff Boon was defeated by Thomas H. Blake in the election for representative from the First District.

[36] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[37] For a sketch of James B. Ray, see Woollen, *Biographical and Historical Sketches*, 56-64. Ray wrote to Tipton on June 16, 26, and 29, 1826, about arrangements to be made for the treaty.

shall advertise for proposials to furnish provisions or give the contract to a man or men in whome confidence can be reposed, the probible quantity that will be wanted, whether it will be necessary or proper to employ persons acquainted or connected with the Indians to visit them and assertain thier feelings, whether it will best to speake of a genl extinguishment or let the matter rest until we meet, whether you have made choice of a Se^{cy} or Interpretors how the guard will be provided and every other subject that your experience may dictate—

when we were together I think we agreed on the first of octr— and in the Indian country for the time and place & that mr Kercheval should furnish our table. I write in much hast and will visit you immediately on hereing of your return to Detroit unless it will be convenient for you to come here some time before the Treaty

yr obt serv^{t}

JOHN TIPTON

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

JAMES DILL TO TIPTON, June 13, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

DEAR SIR) Having recently under stood that you are Joined with Governors Cass & Ray in a mission to, or with the Indians claiming lands within our boundaries,—I take the liberty of stating to you that if your choice is not already fixed on a person as Secretary—it would be highly gratifying to me to act in that capacity. I have written to Governors, Ray & Cass and will be obliged if you would take the trouble of dropping me a line on the subject.

respectfully your obdt Servt

JAMES DILL[38]
LAWRENCEBURGH IND^{a}
13 June 1826

GEN^{l} JOHN TIPTON
[Endorsed:] rec^{d} 24 June 1826

[38] Dill's fitness for the post did not secure him the appointment. He had been secretary to the treaty commissioners at Greenville in 1814,

TIPTON TO ISAAC McCOY, June 14, 1826

[KSHS:Isaac McCoy Papers—ALS]

(secrèt & confidential)

FORTWAYNE 14 June 1826

DEAR SIR your favour of the 7th Inst came to hand this moment and I embrace the first opertunity to give some information that is of moment to your self and the mission and would have been communicated to you earlyer if you had been at home. for some months past some of the pottowatomies have been uneasy and complaining that the B Smith kept at your place is not qualifyed to perform the work, and that many times you have none, have applyed to me to furnish one and actually applyed to a B Smith here to go to St Joseph to work for them &c &c, with other frivilous complainst, all which I have heard and I believe I know the source from which it Springs and in due time will inform you. (now for the answer to yor letter)

Fifteen thousand dollars has been appropriated by act of Cong[39] & Gov Cass, Gov Ray, of this State, and myself are appointed Com[rs] to Treat with the Indians for land in Indiana. the Treaty will be holden in october, and probibly in the Indian Country. I have allready assertained that a half blooded Pottowatomie aims at geting your place for himself, or of breakeing up your establishment in some way. Gov Cass & myself you know. Gov Ray is an intimate friend of mine.[40] you are safe, *I repeat you are safe*—

On the subject of Indian reform I feel much solicitude and will promote it by all the laudable means in my power. have Just been favoured by Col R M Johnson with the provisions

and at St. Mary's in 1818. He was a well-known lawyer, had served in the territorial Assembly, and was a brigadier general of militia. He had been secretary to the Senate for several sessions. At this time he was clerk and recorder of Dearborn County. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:107, 169 ff; Archibald Shaw (ed.), *History of Dearborn County, Indiana* . . . (Indianapolis, 1915), 144, 145; *History of Dearborn and Ohio Counties*, 148-49, 232. The post of secretary went to William Marshall and that of assistant secretary, to James M. Ray.

[39] Act approved May 20, 1826. U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 4:185.

[40] Ray and Tipton were both representatives in the 1821-22 session of the legislature.

under which the Chocktaw children are educated in Ky. expecting you have an acquaintance with, booth, the Col and Terms of that school may I be permitted to ask how you like their arrangements. I think I have told you in our conversation that I was in favour of giveing the first rudiments in a school in the immediate vicinity of the parents like the one under your direction, and then selecting a few of the most promiseing of booth sex and sending them off but I prefer a western to an eastern school

About the 25 Inst I go to Cincinnati (perhaps to Indianapolis) shortly after my return will inform you of the time that Mrs T and myself will visit you she, as well as her sister, is anxious to see thier aunt. I have business in your neighbourhood, will leave them at your house while I visit the Indians.

I want to see Tope nee bee & Chebass,[41] but cannot now say when I will be here should they come, but if you see them be pleased to say to them that I have thier anuity salt, that has been withheld for seven years past, ready for them this will no doubt please them.

rumor with her thousand tongues is busy here about commissioners, Treaties, reservations, anuities, &c &c. tis not publicly known here who is appointed. would thank you for any information that will facillitate my views

yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON

RVND I M^{c}COY

[41] Topenebee and Chebass (Chebanse, Gebaus, Ghebause, etc.), influential Potawatomi chiefs, lived in the vicinity of Carey Mission. Chebass had made some attempt to adopt the manner of living of the whites. McCoy repeats the following story concerning this chief, who was a principal agent in persuading the Potawatomi to set off for the treaty of 1826. On the first three days of the journey they could secure no game. It was revealed to Saugana, another chief, that this was because Chebass had made no sacrificial feast before starting. A halt was called, Chebass was made to fast, a propitiatory feast was held, and when the journey was resumed, game was plenty. McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions,* 305-6; see also *ibid.,* 110, 224, 273, 312. Chebass signed the treaties of 1818, 1821, 1826, and 1832. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:168, 201, 275, 296, 374.

[Addressed:] Rvn^{d}. Isaac McCoy St Joseph Michigan Territory

[Endorsed:] Answered July 27, 1826

LEWIS CASS TO TIPTON AND JAMES BROWN RAY, June 16, 1826

[IO:Letters Recd., Michigan—C]

DETROIT June 16. 1826

GENTLEMEN, In the execution of the commission in which we have associated to procure a cession of title in Indiana, it becomes necessary for me to address you now, as I am upon the point of leaving here for the Upper Lakes.

The sum of $7500 has been placed to the credit of the Commissioners in the U. S. Branch Bank New York. This sum I have drawn, and paid over to Maj. Forsyth, and I have also prepared and signed drafts for the remainder of the appropriation. I propose to you, that he be selected as special commissary, accordg to the usual practice, and that all the expenditures for the treaty should under our direction, be made by him. This course will relieve us from all pecuniary responsibility, and enable us by certifying the accounts for him, which we could not do for ourselves, to pass them at the treasury. If you approve this course, you will please to sign the drafts he carries. I have already caused him to give receepts for the whole amount. He will make arrangements to check upon New York for all sums required.

It appears to me it would be proper to instruct him to receive proposals & to close a contract for the necessary supplies. Notice should be given in the principal publick papers. It will be better, that the contractor should issue upon return only, and that his accounts should be upon the returns. The U. S. will thus lose nothg. I think 150 barrels of flour & 30,000 po^{nds} of pork beef, with a reasonable quantity of salt will be sufficient. But the contract should be for more, if more be wanted. Should you coincide with me in opinion upon these points, please to sign the drafts.

M^{r}. Kercheval appears to me the proper person to supply the

table and to prepare every thing necessary for the Commissioners & persons required to attend the treaty. I accordgly propose him for those objects.

On the subject of a Secretary it is due to the State, that he should be from Indiana, and it is therefore proper, that the nomination should be made by you. I shall cheerfully assent to any appointment you may make. If you agree the thg may be considered as done. If you do not agree in opinion, and either of you should be in favour of Gen. Evans, I should then vote for the selection of that gentleman.

I coincide with Gen. Tipton, in the opinion, that the first day of October would be a proper time for the commencement of the treaty, & without some unforeseen accident prevents me, I will be there on that day. As the Commission is joint & not joint & several, it is very important, that we should be punctual in our attendance.

The place I am willing Gen. Tipton should select. It ought to be far enough within the Indian boundary to give us the entire control of the persons about us, so that we may be enabled to keep whiskey from the Indians.

There are no regular troops within reach of this quarter & a militia guard would injure rather than benefit us. Ten or a dozen faithful men, specially employed to preserve order & to keep improper persons from the the ground, would be more useful to us, than any other force we could procure. They might be called out a few days before the time of meetg.

JAMES GREGORY TO TIPTON, June 19, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

INDIANAPOLIS June 19th 1826

DR SR haveing ben informed by Gov. Ray that there was a Treaty Pending this season I have spoken to him on the subject of what we were Talking when I saw you at Fort Wayne Genl I have now ever[y] confidence in you on this subject and if I am emplied you will be well pleased. you can make the arangement as to the price of the beef take every thing into consideration and do what you think is right betwen me and the gover-

ment I have writen to Gov Jennings to writ to Cass. Give my respects you Mr Holeman and Hamelton

your friend

JAMES GREGORY[42]

GENL JOHN TIPTON

[Postmarked:] Indis In Jun 25

JAMES M. RAY TO TIPTON, June 26, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 26. 1826.

DEAR SIR Having a favorable opportunity by our friend, Mr Wm. Conner, I trouble him with a line.

I had concluded on advancing some pretensions to the situation of Secretary to the treaty you have authority to hold this season, until I learned that Gen. Dill would be an applicant; and learning from him that he would make application, with the hope of his succeeding, I would recede in his favour, and will indulge the desire that his appointment, as principal Secretary would comport with your feelings and wishes.

If additional services are required, as the Gov. thinks probable, I would make a tender of my services to you, with the assurance that any favour so liberally bestowed will be long and gratefully remembered.[43]

[42] Gregory and Martin M. Ray were selected to provide beef, pork, and flour during the treaty negotiations. See Tipton to Cass, *post*, 566. Gregory was living at Shelbyville at this time and representing his district in the state Senate. He was born in North Carolina in 1783, removed to Kentucky in 1810, and to Washington County, Indiana Territory, in 1813. In 1822 he purchased land in Shelby County and in 1831 removed to Warren County. His legislative service included ten sessions in the Indiana Senate, 1820-22, 1823-31, and three in the lower house, 1834-35, 1837-39. He was a colonel in the militia. Woollen, *Biographical and Historical Sketches*, 426-31.

James Paxton of Indianapolis also asked for the beef contract (Tipton Papers, June 26, 1826); Abram Conwell and Jonathan John, of Connersville, were unsuccessful applicants for the position of general contractors although strongly recommended in several letters to Tipton during July (Tipton Papers).

[43] James M. Ray received the assistant secretaryship. John H. Scott was recommended for the position on August 16. Tipton Papers. Ray

The Gov. is anxious to hear from you. Please be so good as [to] favour me with a line. We have not much new. Our friend Fletcher sends his warm respects, and adds that he will be at Fort Wayne in August. He will go to the Senate *with ease.*

I am very respectfy. Yours &c

J.M. RAY

[Addressed:] Gen John Tipton Fort Wayne Politeness of Mr Wm Conner

HUGH B. MCKEEN TO TIPTON, June 28, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

TIPPECANOE 28th June 1826—

DEAR GEN[1] Accidents heavy rains high watters & bad roads prevented our gitting here before last evening We called on Capt La Gross and told him our buissiness down requesting him to accompany us he apeard dissatisfied with the arangement and stated that he had sent for the Osage and some of the principal men of this place and expected them that day He says it was agreed upon between You and himself that the Miller should come Via Fort Wayne and a talk held before he came down and he thought strange that You had not conformd to that arangement Madam La Grow must be acquainted with the secrets of the cabinet for she asserted that he would not be able to keep his place.

In regard to the Blacksmith La Gross says they are not wiling to accept of Louisanaw[44] and spoke of a Gun Smith who lives in Detro[i]t his name is Clark no other was mentioned

We passed by the Mill and found the dwelling house "the abode

was born in New Jersey in 1800, came to Lawrenceburg in 1818 and served as deputy in the county clerk's office. Later he held the same position in Fayette County. In 1821 he moved to Indianapolis. The following year he was elected clerk of the Marion County Circuit Court and served until 1834, when he became cashier of the State Bank. Dunn, *Indiana and Indianans,* 2:1102-3. In his later years Ray wrote an account of the treaty which is printed in Helm, *History of Wabash County,* 89-90.

[44] Probably Francois Louisgnont, who had served as gunsmith and blacksmith part of the time in 1821, 1822, and 1823.

of serpents and retreat of toads" and the mill the rendevous for Otter & Raccoon The saw is broke and every thing out of order The dam in my opinion past repair[45]

We have seen the Ossage Baraboe and two other old men to day (The others being sent for were found drinking therefore not invited) These men appear satisfied and pleased with the arangement You are makeing for them but say it is imposable for them to do any thing in the matter and wish Richardville and La Gross to conform to it

The Miller has not Yet arived Baraboe has agreed to go with him when he comes to the Mill and are all willing to his staying there (but doing nothing) till matters are adjusted

I shall leave a letter here for Mr McBane[46] to let him know how buisness stands leaveing it optional with him how to act But should You think under these circumstances it best for Him not to remain here You can by the bearer of this[47] inform Him to that effect.

These Miamies Genl are a damnd rebelious race and I believe it true what Lafountain tells me that Richardville caries the Key and nothing can be done without his assent

Yours with Esteem

H B McKeen

Genl J Tipton

[P.S.?[48]] La Gross says his reason for not going to see You on this buisness was that his wife was from home and he was obliged to remain at home to take care of things a poor excuse & I believe untrue for His sister and daughter have been there all the time

H B M

[45] See *ante*, 320-22.

[46] Gillis McBean.

[47] Francis Lafontaine was the bearer.

[48] This note was written on a separate scrap of paper and is undated. From the context, and from the marks of paper folds and seal, it seems likely that it was slipped into the letter just before sealing. It is filed with the Tipton Papers at the end of 1826.

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, July 1, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORTWAYNE first of July 1826

SIR I have the honour to enclose to you by Judge Hanna the accounts & vouchers for disbursement at this Agency for the last three monnths. You will please pay to him the amount of my draft $1525.21/100

Yr Obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY GOV CASS
[Endorsed:] Copied

TIPTON TO JAMES BARBOUR, July 2, 1826

[IO:Letters Recd., Indiana—ALS[49]]

FORTWAYNE 2d July 1826

HON JAMES BARBOUR

SIR yours of the 24th of last may notifying me that I have been appointed Joint commissionor, with Governors Cass & Ray, to negociate a Treaty with the Indians for an extinguishment of their title to land in Indiana has been recd the appointment is hereby accepted and I will proceede to the discharge of the duty assigned—

I have the honour to be yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON

CALVIN FLETCHER TO TIPTON, July 3, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

INDIANAPOLIS July 3d 1826

DEAR SIR, I am happy to meet with our old friend McCoy who leaves here tomorrow for your place. And I embrace this opportunity to address a few lines to you by him—

Col. Gregory got safe back amongst us and is now riding under whip and spur before, after and along side genl Hanner —They bothe are very industrious and leave nothing undone to succeede—Their frends are becoming very warm The

[49] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

election I fear is doubtful—G was absent on business while H got the start in making some friends and got many pledges—[50] Our election for representative is somewhat doubtful—Morris and M[c]Farland the candidates—[51]one is said to be for Noble and the other a Jennings [man]—However that question is but a little agitated here, in fact there is nothing said on that subject at present thro' the district as I can learn—Gregory will be an applicant to supply rations for the treaty—I need not tell you that he is a worthy and meritorious friend for you know his worth—I do sincerely hope you will have it in your power to favor him in that particular.

Our Friend J M Ray will be on the ground at the treaty—and should there be wanting an assistant sec[t] and you can favor him in the appointment, I shall consider it as a personal favor and one that shall not be forgotten—I hope you will agree with me in the selection of your Senator—Col Morgan will be the successful candidate—He will run very unanimous in his own county and will take many of the votes from Stanford in Henry—He is a very decent and substantial man one who will do no discredit to his constituents—[52]

Brother Polk and myself are ploding along. I have not turned out to electioneer any as yet—I have remaind tolerable close at home but have seen my friends when they came to Town[53]

[50] James Gregory and Robert Hanna were candidates for major general of the Seventeenth Brigade, Indiana Militia. Hanna won, 90 to 31. Indianapolis *Gazette,* May 30, June 6, July 18, 1826.

[51] Demas L. McFarland and Morris Morris. *Ibid.,* May 23, 1826. Morris was elected.

[52] Randolph, Rush, Allen, and Henry counties composed a senatorial district at this time. Amaziah Morgan was elected and continued to serve until 1838. His opponent, Thomas R. Stanford, had served in the House at the previous session and was re-elected in 1831. He later represented Henry County in the Senate.

[53] Fletcher was a successful senatorial candidate from the district composed of Marion, Hendricks, Hamilton, and Madison counties. His opponents were John W. Reding and Josiah F. Polk. Fletcher was born in Ludlow, Vermont, February 4, 1798. In 1817 he started west, and stopped at Urbana, Ohio, where he studied in the law office of James Cooley. After his admission to the bar in 1821, Fletcher removed to

I shall visit your place at the August court—
yours very respectfuly

C FLETCHER

GEN[l] J. TIPTON esqr

P S Write me the first opportunity—There are a number of us that wish to hear from you

C F

OLIVER H. SMITH ET AL. TO TIPTON, July 3, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

CONNERSVILLE July 3[d] 1826

GEN JOHN TIPTON

SIR Permit us to recommend to Your favour Col. Joseph Moffitt[54] of this place as a Gentleman of the first respectability and well Qualified to perform the duties of Either Commandant at the treaty or phisician and surgeon Should you think proper to give the Col. an appointment you will confer a special favour on yours,

Respectfully

O H SMITH

W[m] PUGH Surgun	NEWTON CLAYPOOL
W[m] M. DOUGHTY Maj 8[th]	MARTIN M RAY
JOHN SCOTT Judge	L A WALDO
ROSS SMILEY 15	CYRUS FINCH (co[l] 8[th] Regt

Indianapolis. He was prosecuting attorney of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, 1822-23 and 1825-26, and state senator, 1826-33. Indianapolis *Gazette,* May 9, 1826, and following issues; Woollen, *Biographical and Historical Sketches,* 464-74; Dunn, *Greater Indianapolis,* 2:643-47; Monks (ed.), *Courts and Lawyers,* 2:849.

[54] Joseph Moffitt, a graduate of Yale University, began the practice of medicine at Connersville about 1820. He died in 1833. Frederic Irving Barrows (ed.), *History of Fayette County Indiana . . .* (Indianapolis, 1917), 336; Kemper, *Medical History of Indiana,* 41, 113, 115, 128. For an anecdote describing his troubles with a "root doctor," see Oliver H. Smith, *Early Indiana Trials and Sketches* (Cincinnati, 1858), 12-14. Other unsuccessful applicants for the position of physician at the treaty were: David Oliver of Brookville, William Pugh, of Centerville, and James R. Mendenhall, of Richmond. Tipton Papers, July 7, 10, 20, 1826. Othniel L. Clark, of Lafayette, who received the appointment, was paid $150 for his services. Receipt in Tipton Papers, October 23, 1826.

COL A HIMES[?] 16
JOHN MAYS
RICHARD BALES Capt 37th Regt
JOHN [MS illegible] Maj 37th Regt
DANIEL F. BRADBURY Capt 37th
PHILANDER FOWLER capt 37th
INCREAS SEARS Capt 37th
BENJAMIN DRUMMOND Capt 37th
GREEN T SIMPSON Capt 37th
DAVID JENKINS Capt 37th
TABOR W McKEE Capt 37th
ANDREW PERRY Capt 37th
JOHN JONES Judge Wayne Co.
JOHN B ROSE [Col.] 16 Rgt In
DOCT J. D. DORSEY
VINCET MITCHEL Capt 16th Rgt
THOMAS McMANS S[h]eriff Union
JOSEPH RINKER Capt 16th Regt
HENRY DEVELIN (Lt Col 37th
RICHARD L. DUESON[?]
HENRY WARMAN Capt
S YANDES Physicien
DAVID COX Physician
JOSEPH STEPHENS Capt 16th Regt
ASA COOPER Major 16th R Ia M.
TIMOTHY C. EVERTS Ajutent of the 16th R Ia
JAMES LEVISTON Clerk Union
Wm YOUSE Capt Union gards Brownsvill
A [MS illegible] HINDMAN Physician
ARON DELEBAR
ADAM MASON Leut. Union gards Br
FREDk YOUSE
JAMES BROWNLE[E] Judge Fayette Co
E. I. KIDD Capt Light Infantry 11th Reg. I. M.
ARCHIBALD REID
JOSEPH NELSON
HEZEKIAH MOUNT Lieut 11th Regt Cavalry
SYLVANUS EVERTS

JAMES BARBOUR TO TIPTON, July 5, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—LS]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, 5th July, 1826.

SIR, Mr. Astor, of New York, has represented to this Department, that the goods belonging to the American Fur Company, lying under seizure at Ft. Wayne, are in a state of destruction, and with a view to their preservation, has requested an order for the delivery of said goods to the agent of the Am: Fur Company, on his giving bonds to the U.States for the value

thereof, to be paid in the event of the case, being finally decided against the Company.[55]

There appearing to be no serious objection to a compliance with the request of Mr. Astor, guarded in the way he proposes, you will, as soon as practicable, cause the goods referred to, to be appraised by two or more respectable and competent persons, and deliver them to the agent of the Am: Fur Company, first taking his bonds, with satisfactory security, for the amount.[56] In taking the bonds, the district attorney, if convenient, might afford you useful aid, and you will accordingly consult him.

The cost, if any, which may attend the execution of this order, must be a charge against the Company.

I am, respectfully, Your obedt. Servt.

JAMES BARBOUR

GENl. JOHN TIPTON, Ind: agent, Ft. Wayne.

[Endorsed:] Recd & copy sent to Dist atto & Marshall 26 July 1826

MARTIN M. RAY AND JAMES BLAIR TO TIPTON, July 7, 1826

[ISL: Tipton Papers—ALS]

CENTREVILLE July 7th 1826.

GENl. TIPTON,

DR SIR. With the highest considerations of respect we have the honor to address you on the Subject of the Treaty to be holden with the Indians by *yourself,* in conjunction with *Govenors* Ray & Cass—for the extinguishment of certain Lands now Claimed by certain tribes of Indians in this State.

In addressing you we have the honor to Solicit your patronage and friendship, in giving us your Influence and Interest In procuring for us the contract for furnishing the *suplies* for that *Treaty*—If consistant with your feelings and best Interests of the public—.

[55] These were the goods seized from William H. Wallace, and held pending the decision of the United States Supreme Court on an appeal from the District Court of Indiana. See *ante,* 439-40, and *post,* 667-73.

[56] The bond is printed *post,* 593-95.

We have writen to *Govenor Ray* & have assurences from him, that he will encouriage our views and wishes, as far as is consistant with the Interests of the public.[57] If you Should feel the Same way disposed we will ever feel Grateful for your friendship and patronage, and will at all times cherfully reciprocate any favors within our power

Amongest the many inducments which encouriage us to become aplicants for this contract is our Solicitude that *this Section* of the *State* Should derive Some of the advantages of that Treaty—which will result to the people here from the circulation of a considrable Sum of money amo[n]gst the people in the purchase of these Supplies—We are Satisfied that all the articles can be purchased here on better Terms than at any other point in this State, & This being the case: we hope that *you,* in *conjunction* with *Govenor Ray*—will feel disposed to give the prefirns to this State and its Citizens, If you can do it without compromising the Interests of the *general Government.*

Through the politness of *Govenor Ray* we are informed that the commissioners are invested with full and adequate powers to make all contracts and appointments to carry the Treaty into effect, and that Govenor Cass being absent on other business of a Simelar character that the making of all arraingments will necessarily devolve on yourself and Govenor Ray—

[57] Martin M. Ray was the governor's brother. At this time he lived in Fayette County, which he represented in the legislative session of 1826-27. About 1827 he moved to Centerville, where James Blair had established himself as a merchant a few years before. *History of Wayne County* (1884), 2:313; Henry C. Fox (ed.), *Memoirs of Wayne County . . .* (2 vols. Madison, Wis., 1912), 1:260. Ray was well known as a lawyer. He was one of the defense attorneys in the famous trial of James Hudson, John Bridges, and others for the murder of several Indians in 1824 (Indianapolis *Gazette,* October 12, 1824, May 17, 1825); he served as prosecuting attorney of the Third Circuit in 1829 and in the Sixth Circuit, 1841-42 (Monks, ed., *Courts and Lawyers,* 2:549, 642). He twice represented Wayne County in the legislature, 1834-35 and 1835-36. In his later years he removed to Indianapolis and died there May 16, 1865. Indianapolis *Daily Sentinel,* May 17, 1865.

If So we wish to be considered aplicants for the contract and at the Same time do most earnestly Solicit your friendship in procuring it—we at the Same [time] are not unapprised that there will be many aplicants for this as well as all other appointments—.

We think it unnesary to forward you a *Long List* of *names* recommending our pretensions. As for *Integrity Standing* in *Society* and *General Qualifications* and acquaintance with the business we refer you to Govenor Ray, who has a personal and intimate acquaintance with both of us—

We think It expediant that Some measures Should be immediatly taken to consumate the contracts as the time Spoken of by Govenor Ray, to us is now almost at hand. All the articles except Beef can be furnished on better Terms here than else where. The Beef can be had in the *White river country* on *advantigious* Terms—. Govenor Ray names to us the *mouth* of the *Missisinewa, & Fort Wayne* as the two only places thought of by him for holding the Treaty—If it Should be holden at the former place Some considerable preparation is necessary—Store houses will have to be erected—as well as Suitable accomodations for the entertainment of the commissioners We do not however make these remarks by way of dictation, but only for the purpose of knowing on what to depend.

If the commissioners prefer that course we will take the entire contract to furnish by the ration at a price Stipul[at]ed on as advantigious Terms as any others—or we will furnish the aggregate amount or a part thereof—being furnished with funds—and paid a reasonable compensation for Services —the Government run[n]ing all risk of accident and unavoidable Loss—and the commissioners [di]recting the quantity and quality of Supplies wanted—

With the highest considerations of respect we have the honor to Submit our prentinsions to your very distinguished consideration and desision—

Verry respectfully yours in hast

MARTIN M. RAY
JAMES BLAIR

Rachel Moore to Tipton: Account, July 8, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Cincinnati July 8th 1826

A Bill of Merchandise Purchased By R Moore
for Gen Tipten

"	16. yds. of Gingham	$10.87½
"	12. yds of Calico	3.
Do.	13½ yds of Calico	5.37½
Do.	12. yds	4.50
"	4. yds of Mull & ½ yd of Linen	4.37½
"	8 pair of Hose	6.
Do.	4 pair	3.50
Do.	1. pr of Silk	2.50
"	2. parasols	8.50
"	2½. yds of Thread Lace	6.25
Do.	4. yds	6.
Do.	4. yds	2.50
"	4. pair of Gloves	2.
"	2. pair of Shoes	3.25
Do.	2. pair of Kid Shoes	2.75
Do.	4. pair of prunel	6.50
Do.	2. Clasps	2.50
"	2. p Breslets	1.
"	1. Dress H K D F	1.75
Do.	1.	1.37½
Do.	2.	2.
"	Needles and pins	1.
"	2. yds of Bookmuslin	2.
	Long Lawns	1.75
Do.	[MS illegible]	1.25
	3. yds of Genes	1.50
	Darning Cotten	$ .50
"	1. Fan	.50
"	3. Belts	.75
"	8. yds of Check	2.50
"	4. Combs	1.75
"	1. yd. of Linen	.62½

"	7. yds. of Satten & Sowing Silk.....	8.
"	12. yds. of Linen	12.
Do.	12½ yds & Sowing Cotten.....	9.75
	Making 2 Dresses.....	6.31¼
"	1. Plush Hat & Box.....	14.
	1. Leghorn Hat & Box.....	14.50
	A wooden Box.....	.87½
		$166.6¼
	Received	$100.
	Balance of	$ 66.6¼

DEAR SIR I have made the best purcheses I beleve I cold for you my money run out befour I had purchased near all the things and I thougth that I had best git the rest and Send them we are all well at present

Aall our Love to you and your Lady

Yours Resectfully

RACHEL MOORE

GEN. TIPTON

JAMES NOBLE TO TIPTON, July 10, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

BROOKVILLE July 10th 1826

DEAR SIR, If in my power will attend the Treaty and thank you now for your Kind offer to accomodate me there. Shall be glad to see you in Brookville. Docr Oliver is an applicant for the appt of surgeon to attend the Troops that may be employed during the Treaty. I am anxious that the Docr should succeed. His qualifications you can not doubt, & I hope his application will be favourably recd Give me an answer on the subject

Yr obd Svt

JAMES NOBLE

GENl JNo TIPTON

JAMES BROWN RAY AND TIPTON TO JAMES BARBOUR, July 14, 1826

[IO:Letters Recd., Indiana—LS]

INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS, July 14th 1826.

HON: JAMES BARBOUR, Secy of War:

SIR, As Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States through the War Department to treat with the Indian Tribes within the State of Indiana, for Lands to which they claim title therein, we beg leave to state, that should the proper Department of the General Government not think proper to order the Executive of this state to call out a *sufficient* force of its militia, to preserve the deliberations of the treaty and to keep order amongst the powers with whom we are to treat, that in this event, we would respectfully request the Secretary of War to place at our disposal a box of muskets to the amount of about fifty, to be taken to the place appointed for holding the treaty, and there used as emergency's may require.

We have the honor to be, Very respectfully, your Most Obt Servt

J. BROWN RAY
JOHN TIPTON

(N B) We would ask leave further to suggest, that an order upon the Quarter master at Detroit to deliver muskets to Major Robert A. Forsythe of that place will effect the object of this communication, should that course be adopted.

J. BROWN RAY
JOHN TIPTON

TIPTON TO SAMUEL C. VANCE, July 14, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIANAPOLIS 14 July 1826

CAPt. S C VANCE

DR SIR But a moment is allowed me to inform you that I have consulted Governor Ray and find him willing, yes anxious, to serve your friends it is not certain that an assistant Secy will be employd but should Arthur be at the Treaty we

hope that something else, if not that, boath pleaseing and profitable can be given him[58]

It is sometimes unpleasant that we cannot go the whole lenght to serve all our friends—and what ever has, or may be done on this occasion to disappoint, be assured has not been for the want of good will on our part. on earlier information and under other circumstances it might have been other wise but for the present must content myself by the renewed assurance of being

yr friend.

JOHN TIPTON

[Endorsed:] Copied

SAMUEL MILROY TO TIPTON, July 15, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CRAWFORDSVILLE July 15th 1826

DR SIR I received your favour of the 16th June some days since in which you inform me that I was not appointed a comm[r]. to treat with the Indians. Since ariveing hear I have seen it announced in the papers that yourself together with Gov[r]. Cass and Gov[r]. Ray are appointed—at which I feel much gratified, your aquaintance with the Indians and Indians affairs must give you a decided adventage over any other individual in negociating a treaty with them—and on the same grounds perhaps no appointment could be mad[e] equal to that of Gov[r]. Cass and Gov[r]. Rays official station at this time may give him an inffluance as a negociator that could not be had in an other individual—upon the whole I am much pleased with the appointments—and as an extensive extinguishment of Indian title is a most desireabl object—I shall expect its attainement with confidence—and as Goverment has confided this negociation to so much abler hands than mine and feeling myself so much interested in the result, I am rather gratified than otherwise that I was not appointed—

[58] Vance had written Tipton on July 9 recommending his son Arthur for some appointment at the treaty and urging James Dill's appointment as secretary. Tipton Papers.

I have been unfortunately detained hear by the indisposition [of] myself and son we are both at this time convulesent and expect to start for salem tomorow, our indisposition was brought on by exposure in the woods, hunting up som of our oxen which we beleaved had strayed away but doutless was driven away by some vilianous drovers and no dout went thro your place on the way to Detroit it was the third drove that went up the river this Season with which they were taken— I have purchesed land on deer creek Six miles above the mouth of Tipecanoe have made some improvement and have planted corn on the Wild cat perera at Mr Pages Shall moove my family out in october & I am well pleased with the prospects of the country—where I shall live is oposit to a butiful perera on the north west side of the river in which I wish to [plant] corn if the expected treaty should be successful and the conditions of extinguishment will authorise such a thing— In relation to the Situation of this country at present I feel a confidence in Stateing that the gratest greavanc the Settlers have to encounter is the depredations of those wandering lawless Savages that roam thru the dispersed Settlements and destroy the Stock Steal Horses and other property of the inhabitants the complaints are general on this subject, so far as I have had an aquaintanc with the citizens, from the county of Hendrick, to the settlements on Deer creek, and all concurr in the Idea, that some measurs shoud be adopted to remove them from the settlements of the whites—which perhaps the most effecacious method woud be the entire purches of the reservations on which they reside, on this Side of the Wabash— indeed it would be a most desireabl object the purches of the whole of their title to reservations, on this Side the river, you are well aware of the inconvenienc to the formation of counties setlement &c that those reservations occasion—I shall take the liberty to state to you (as I know that you interest yourself on Such Subjects) that a Friend of min has lost a verry fine horse a gray a natural pacer very heavy bilt and what is called steep rumpt seven or eight years old a bay mare 9 years old about 14½ hands high branded S. L. on the near sholder and

buteck this mare was seen in the custody of an indian of the Miami tribe liveing at the Misisineway on Egle creek last winter who acknowledged her to be the property of whiteman—the Indian had lost the fingres from one of his hands by a snake-bite—the horse no dout fell in the hands of the same Indians as they ware together and would not likly part from each other, if any thing could be done by which this gentleman could recover the value of the Stolen Horses if they are not in the hands of the Indians I Should be peculiarly gratified, as at this time I feel under perticular obligations to him for the friendly attentions to me and Son in the illnes from which we are recovering—if he had encouragement he would attend the treaty with Such depositions as no dout would prove to the Satisfaction of the commissioners, that the Indians have Stolen his horses be so oblidgeing as to drop me a line on this Subjet —

Our friend Mr Jennings runs for Congress without an oponant—the contest will be doutful in this district between Col Boon and Blake—I am indueced to think that Blake will obtain a large majority in this end of the district. Shuler will have a Share, and this division will operate to the advantge of Boon—but in the absence of all correct information I cannot at this time conjecture who will be the sucessful competitor—[59]

I Shall with pleasur anticipate the reception of a letter from you on the receipt of this—and Shall be happy to be honoured with a line from you at any time—Direct to Salem untill october at which time I expect to be on Deer creek—We pr[opose] petitioning for a new county the ensueing Session[60]

[59] Ratliff Boon, Thomas H. Blake, and Lawrence S. Shuler were candidates for representative in Congress from the First District. Indianapolis *Gazette*, March 7, 1826 ff. Shuler was a resident of Martin County. Blake was elected.

[60] A bill was introduced in the House during the 1826-27 session for the formation of a new county in this area, but did not pass. Carroll County was formed at the 1827-28 session. Pence and Armstrong, *Indiana Boundaries*, 46, 48.

I Should be happy to See you at my house when I am Settled on the Wabash—

With Sentimet of Esteem Dr Sir I am yours &c

SAM[l] MILROY

GEN[l]. J TIPTON

NB How important for the advancemt of the Wabash country that a good road Should be made from Terre Hoat to Fort Wayne.— What method Shall be adopted to forward so desireabl an object?—

[Postmarked:] Crawfordsville In[d] July 21[st] 1826 —

TIPTON TO JOHN EWING, July 15, 1826

[Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society—ALS]

INDIANAPOLIS 15 July 1826

JOHN EWING Esqr

DR SIR I enclose you $50 recd from mr Barron on your account & about which I wrote you long since—

I came here to arrange the preliminaries of the Treaty it will begin 15 of september near the mouth of the mississinaway river, where I will provide accomodation for you and hope you will attend—

Will leave this in an hour to meet mr Shriver[61] I hope he will go immediately to the Fortwayne summit. most of his expected surveys in the north look well enough on paper & were intended to answer certain *political* purposes, but are neither expedient nor proper

What would you think of quiting every thing else and urgeing the wabash & maumee canal and a cannal from this to that near the mouth of the mississinaway. observe the next Indiana

[61] Colonel James Shriver and a corps of United States engineers were sent into Indiana in 1826 to make a survey of possible canal routes. Shriver died at Fort Wayne, August 8, 1826, a few weeks after his arrival in Indiana. Esarey, *History of Indiana,* 1:404; Indianapolis *Gazette,* August 15, 1826. An unsigned letter written on July 18, 1826, from Shriver's camp on White River, Randolph County, tells of the visit of Governor Ray and Tipton. Reprinted in Indianapolis *Indiana Journal,* September 12, 1826, from the *National Intelligencer.*

Journal I have dropt a few lines for its publication, but do not wish to be known as its author until the Treaty is over.[62] You may say that I can and will procure the liberty of the Indians for all necessary surveys to progress whenever applyed to—

I write in grate hast let me here from you often and freely and belive Sir

Your obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON

TIPTON TO EDITOR OF INDIANA JOURNAL, *ca.* July 15, 1826[63]

[Indianapolis *Indiana Journal*, July 25, 1826]

COMMUNICATED.

It is submitted for the consideration of the people of Indiana, but more especially of Marion and Hamilton counties, whether it would not be expedient and more proper to procure a survey of a canal route from some convenient point at or near the mouth of the Mississinaway river on the Wabash to the seat of government of the state, than to waste the public money and the labour of Mr. Shriver and his brigade, now about to commence their labours, on such useless surveys as the Kankikee and Yellow river, from the St. Joseph of the Lake to the Maumee at Fort Wayne, and from the head of White river to St. Mary's? All these may look well on paper, but are neither necessary nor proper, nor are they required by the people; and, if it were possible to make canals where these surveys are ordered, would they be of Service for half a century, if ever?

The writer has examined the country between the Mississinaway and Indianapolis, and is confident that both White river and the Mississinaway can be taken to the summit, and will afford a greater quantity of water than will be required, and by a canal of about 60 miles unite with the Wabash and Maumee canal, and afford the means of transporting the produce of our country north, and open a water communication between Indianapolis and New-York.

[62] See following document.

[63] See letter above.

JOHN TEST TO TIPTON, July 16, 1826

[ISL: Tipton Papers—ALS]

BROOKVILLE 16th July 1826

DEAR GEN[l] I rec[d] your favour from Cincinnati since which, I understand you have been in our Town in my absence—I shou[d] have been glad to see you—I the more regret the circumstance of not seeing you when here, as my friend Gen[l]. Dill had written to me in my absence concerning the appointment of Secretary, in negotiating the treaty with the Indians—you Know the Gen[l]., you Know he is well qualified for the post, and I am very anxious he shou[d] succeed in obtaineing it—I understand you have not yet appointed your Secretary—I hope you may find it consistent with the public good to Join Gov[r]. Ray in behalf of Gen[l]. Dill, as I understand the Gov[r]. is for him—shall be glad to hear when and where the treaty will be held—

Yours respectfully

JOHN TEST[64]

P.S. I understand M[r]. Smith has stated that he made a stump speech in your town, and that you and many others came over to him from me—[65] I understand he says you

[64] John Test was at this time a representative in Congress. He was elected as a Clay-Democrat in 1822, served two terms, and was defeated in the election of 1826. In 1829 he was re-elected as a Whig and served one term. Test was born in New Jersey, came to Brookville about 1812, and became a well-known lawyer—his great forte was said to lie in persuasive appeals to the jury. He was interested also in the milling and carding business. From 1814 to 1819 he served successively as legislative councilor from Franklin and Wayne, clerk of the Franklin County Circuit Court, and president judge of the Third Judicial Circuit. In the late twenties he removed to Lawrenceburg. Some of his later years were spent in Alabama, but he returned to Indiana before his death on October 9, 1849. *Biographical Directory of Congress,* 1605; *Atlas of Franklin Co. Indiana* (J. H. Beers & Co., Chicago, 1882), 87, 95; *History of Dearborn and Ohio Counties* (1885), 151, 179; Ewbank and Riker (eds.), *Laws of Indiana Territory, 1809-1816,* 829, 840.

[65] Although Oliver H. Smith won the election, it was not on the basis of the votes he won in Allen County. Smith made his trip to Fort Wayne

were displeased because Hamilton and holman had promised me all the votes in your county—I assure you if any such report has been circulated it is totally groundless as no such communication ever passed between us, and and I have not seen either of the Gentlemen within a year—

Yours T

I understand Gen[l]. Cass is up about Lake superior so that a letter cou[d] not reach him—

[Addressed:] Gen[l] John Tipton Fort Wayne Indiana

TIPTON TO CHARLES DEWEY, July 26, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ACS]

INDIAN AGENCY AT FORTWAYNE
26 July 1826

(Copy)

C DEWEY Esqr

SIR I have the honour to enclose to you a copy of a letter from the Secy of War concerning certain goods now in custody of the law.[66] being ordered to consult you, permit me to request that you will instruct me how to proceed in the case alluded to and if I am to bond the goods that you will favour me with a form for the bond—

yr most ob[t] Serv[t]

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

C DEWEY Esqr District attorney

in May. He stopped at the Mississinewa towns, was fed at Chief Louis Godfroy's establishment and spent a night there, paid a guide two dollars a day to get him over the Salamonie and Wabash rivers, spent an uneasy night in the woods listening to the wolves, and reached Fort Wayne the next day. "I made a speech that day from the porch of the hotel, and returned directly home," he says. "The election came on, and I received just ten votes in the county of Allen, to reward me for my perilous trip." *Early Indiana Trials and Sketches,* 81-82. See *ibid.,* 80, for another anecdote of the campaign. See also Leonard, "Personal Politics in Indiana," in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 19(1923):35-36.

[66] Printed *ante,* 551-52.

TIPTON TO JOHN VAWTER, July 26, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ACS]

INDIAN AGENCY AT FORTWAYNE
26 July 1826

(Copy)

COL JOHN VAWTER[67]

DR SIR I enclose you a copy of a letter from the Secy of War, and of my letter to the District a^tto[68] concerning goods of the A^m Fur Compa^y which are now in your possession as the Marshal of the Ind^a District. please favour me with an answer as early as may bee convenient

Yr ob^t Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

COL J VAWTER vernon Ind^a

WILLIAM MARSHALL TO TIPTON, July 27, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

BROWNSTOWN July 27th 1826

GEN^l. JOHN TIPTON

DEAR SIR I received yours of the 17th Ins^t Notifying me the time and place, the Commissioners will meet to treat with the Indians owning land in Indiana.

[67] Vawter served as United States marshal in the territory and state from 1813 to 1829. At this time he was forty-four years old. He was born in Virginia, came to Clark County from Kentucky in 1807, and was made sheriff of the new county of Jefferson in 1810. A few years later he laid out the town of Vernon, and was instrumental in securing its choice as county seat of Jennings County. He served eight sessions in the General Assembly, 1831-39, and from 1821 to 1848 was minister of the Baptist Church at Vernon. He was a colonel in the Indiana Militia. Grace Vawter Bicknell, *The Vawter Family in America* . . . (Indianapolis, 1905), 23-47; Territorial *Executive Journal*, 148, 167, 179, 195; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index; U. S. Senate, *Executive Journal*, 2:400; 3:92, 246, 254, 438; U. S. *Official Register*, 1827, p. 178*; William T. Stott, *Indiana Baptist History*, 1798-1908 (Franklin, 1908), 257-58; *Historical Atlas of Indiana*, 1876, pp. 301-2, 323; Smith, *Early Indiana Trials and Sketches*, 393-94.

[68] The letters are printed *ante*, 551-52 and 564.

Dear Gen[l] I shall attend without fail please give me *directions* as to the time I should leave home and the rout I had better travel *&c &c*

Nothing new in this quarter worth your notice

I am respectfully your Friend & Humb[e] S[vt]

WILLIAM MARSHALL

[Endorsed:] Answd 17 august

TIPTON TO FORSYTHE AND DOBBIN, July 30, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORTWAYNE 30 July 1826

(Copy)

MESSRS FORSYTHE & DOBBIN

GENT I have recd from Mr. Derringer of Ohio a letter informing that 5 Boxes containing 50 rifels has been forwarded to you for the Indian Dept. You will please forward them by the first conveyance to gazens, or any other merchant in Cinnti. any charges that may be due will be remitted by yr mos ob[t] Sev[t]

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Ag[t]

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, July 31, 1826

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[69]]

FORTWAYNE 31[st] July 1826

DEAR SIR Two letters dated 16[th] of last June on the subject of the Treaty in which we are associated have been received. Immediately on thier comeing to hand I repaired to Indianapolis to have a personal interview with Gov Ray. The Gov and myself have agreed to your nominations of Major Forsythe and mr Kercheval by associateing Col James Gregory and Martin M Ray of Indiana with the former, who are instructed to advertise and close contracts, as you proposed, for 40.000 lbs fresh beef 10.000 Do pork and 250 bbls flour[70]

[69] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[70] The advertisement for bids to be received by August 10, 1826, is printed in the Indianapolis *Gazette*, July 18, 1826 ff.

we have agreed in appointing a Se^cy and I have wrote to know if the Gent will accept, if so that matter is setled—

We have addressed a letter to the secy of war requesting him to direct the Quartermaster at Detroit to place under the order of mjr Forsythe 50 muskets with Bayonets Cartouch-boxes &c to be brought to and used, if necessary, at the Treaty—It is allso desireable that we should have one or two stand of colours and some fixed amunition if the muskets are procured—

Governor Ray and myself have selected a place to hold the Treaty at a fine spring on the north west bank of the wabash about 12 miles above the mouth of the mississinaway river[71] and on account of the urgency of the Governor and many others of Indiana appointed the 25 of Septr the day of meeting—

I will provide the guard, notify the Indians, and have all the preliminaries arranged and hope to see you as early as conveniant but hardly expect we will be prepared for business before the first day of october

with due sentiments of respect your obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, July 31, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

AGENCY OFFICE 31st July 1826

DEAR SIR Yours of 6th June last by Col Stockton encloseing drafts on Newyork for $20,000 has been recd

Yr most obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

[Endorsed:] Copied

[71] A supply of fresh water was one of the requisites of a suitable treaty ground. This was furnished by Paradise Spring, which spouted several feet out of the hillside. Its site is now within the city limits of Wabash. Weesner (ed.), *History of Wabash County*, 56.

Tipton to Frederick R. Kintner, July 31, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

F R Kentner will please deliver to the barer, Ob, be, nob, bee a Puttowotomie chief, one saddle & one bridle for which he will receive pay at the Treaty to be holden in september next

John Tipton

31st July 1826

Tipton to Frederick R. Kintner, August 7, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

Capt F. R. Kentner will please dilver to the Barer Chepense on[e] good saddle and one Bridle on account of

John Tipton
Indian Agt

7 August 1826

James Gregory to Tipton, August 10, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Indianapolis August the 10th 1826

Dr Sir I am at this time here on the subject of the Contracts their are a grat many aplicants and it Cannot be known how or who will get the contract. We have hered from a number of the Counties in Test and Smith District Smith is considrable ahead as fair as we have hered and I belive he is Elected Brown is Elected from Union Ray and Claypool from Feyatte it [is] said By Mosas Gay that Rariden is Elected by betwen 10 & 20 votes Morgan is Elected your senator Fletcher of this dstrict—&C—

I did not get to see Mr Jennings when he was out here and Likely I shall not till I see him at the Treaty if he inclines to be a candidate next Winter a great Deal of precaution must be used for I esure you Gen[l] every exertion will be made by Noble frends to reelect him I shall go the whole for Jennings and there Must be no awkward step made

Your friend

James Gregory

GEN[1] JOHN TIPTON I see in Cass Letter their will [be] 12 or 15 men impled for to gard the pervision I would like to fetch a few of them from my County

J G

[Endorsed:] Answd 17 august 1826

TIPTON TO C. MACALESTER, JR., AND COMPANY, August 11, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ACS]

FORTWAYNE 11 august 1826

(Copy)

C MACALESTER JR & Co

GENT You will please delver to Fredrick R. Kentner five Boxes containing 50 rifles forward[ed] to you by messrs Forsythe Dobin &c of Wheeling and addressed to

your most ob st

JOHN TIPTON
Ind. Agt

[Endorsed:] Copy to C Macalester Jr & Co by F R Kent 11 august 1826

TIPTON TO FRANCOIS COMPARET, August 18, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

Mr. F Comparet will please give the barer (Lagrows son) six yds of white domestic cotton for which he will pay, if this paper is presented at the time the Miami Indians receve their anuity for the present year

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

18 august 1826 6 yds $2.25

TIPTON TO HUGH HANNA, August 18, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

Mjr Hanna[72] will please make a ruff coffin for the Barer

[72] Hugh Hanna, brother of Samuel Hanna, was born near Georgetown, Kentucky, in 1799, spent his youth in Ohio, and came to Fort Wayne in 1824, where he engaged in business as a carpenter and cabinetmaker. In

Lagrows son, for which he will be paid by presenting this at the time the miami Indians receive their anuity for the present year

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

18 august 1826
[Endorsed:] price $5.00

MATILDA S. TIPTON TO TIPTON, August 22, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CINCINNATI August 22th 1826

DEAR PAPA I am very well and I hope this will find you in the same state of helth, I am very sorry Sarah has gon home for I expect Ma is loansome with out her,[73] I have ben fixing my cloaths and making me som capes and finishing my painting lessons with Mrs McKee since I have come home and I am know going to Mrs Grace to learn to draw and paint in watter colors Doctor Locks school[74] commences the first monday in next month Mrs Moore has made arangements for me to begin as soon as he commences I hope you will rite often to me Mrs Grey has got another son, she cals it Francis Marion Catharine and myself red one of your books and I like it very well and I should like to red some of the rest if they ware to stay here longanuff it was the ladys libray my love to you and Ma

I remain your affectionate Daughter

MATILDA S TIPTON

JOHN TIPTON
I send Ma som sope to wash hans with

1834, in partnership with David Burr, he platted the town of Wabash. The next year he removed there; he was active in the civic life of the town until his death in 1869. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 271; *Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men,* 2:D 11:21-22; Charles E. Rice, *A History of the Hanna Family* (Damascus, Ohio, 1905), 144-46.

[73] Probably Sarah Spencer, Mrs. Tipton's youngest sister, who was born in Vincennes in 1809. She later married George P. R. Wilson. Gresham, *Biographical Souvenir,* pt. 2:119.

[74] Dr. John Locke was principal of the Cincinnati Female Academy. Benjamin Drake and Edward D. Mansfield, *Cincinnati in 1826* (Cincinnati, 1827), 42.

MATILDA S. TIPTON TO TIPTON, September 3, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CINCINNATI Sept the 3th 1826

DEAR PAPA I received yours of the 19th on the 28th and was very happy to hear that you was pleased with my letter of the 6th and I hope you will not have any cause to be displeased with any more of my letters for I shall take pains both in spelling and writing and a will rite you all the news that is worth writing Mrs Moore had last weeks paper sent to you she says she does not now whethe you will like it or now but she thinks it is the best paper published here I hope the things have all got home safe and that you all are pleased with them there was a lady died in our naberhood last sunday My pen is so bad that I can hardley write and my knife is so dull that I cant mend it, Dr Lock's school commenced last monday and I feel more like studing than I ever did before I tak two painting lessons on satterday and am doing very well and I hope I shall have some handsome peasis to show you the next time you come to see me give my love to Ma and youreself and all my acquaintancis

adue Dear Papa I remain youre affectionate and dutifull Daughter

MATILDA S TIPTON

JOHN TIPTON

Mrs Moore and Catharine sends there love to you an Ma

RICHARD M. JOHNSON TO TIPTON, September 8, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

GREAT CROSSING 8th Sept 1826

MY DEAR FRIEND. I have just received your favour of the 19th ult. and feel fearful that my ansr will not get to Fort Wayne previous to your departure for the Treaty. As my engagements will prevent my attending, I would suggest that in an article in the treaty a certain Sum be set a part for the purposes of Education, without designation where it shall be expended, but with an understanding, that ten, fifteen, or twenty children of promise be sent to the accademy at this

place as soon as the treaty is ratifyed, the sum reserved may specify so much annually for education, for so many years or the sum reserved may be in gross & this will enable the nation to send more or less schollars as they please till the fund is exhausted—[75]

Where a Tribe of indians will come into the plan of appropriating a part of the purchase of Lands to educate some of their children the commissioners ought in my humble opinion to be liberal I know this is the sentiment of every branch of the federal gov^{t} & it is the sentiment of the nation—the Choctows in a Treaty set a part 6000$ per annum for twenty years. the Creeks last Winter set a part 24,000$ in gross with a view of sending 20 Boys to remain here till they completed a good education

If such provision should be made, then it would be necessary for the chiefs to write or authorise you to write to the Sec. of War requesting him to make arrangements to expend such a sum as the chiefs may name at the Choctow accademy in Scott County Ken^{ky} upon the same principles & under the same systim by which the Choctows & the Creeks are educated—if this request should accompany the treaty, I shall be at the City next winter & we can confer by letter as to the number to be sent early next spring say by the 1st of april they must be at my house—they ought not to send less than 10 nor more than 20 schollars at a time & keep them here at least 3 & not more than 5 years which would supply them with some enlightened men. I hope the com^{ers} will be liberal as to the education fund.

[75] In the Potawatomi treaty of 1826 the United States agreed "to appropriate, for the purposes of education, the annual sum of two thousand dollars, as long as the Congress of the United States may think proper, to be expended as the President may direct." In the Miami treaty the United States agreed "to appropriate the sum of two thousand dollars annually, as long as Congress may think proper, for the support of poor infirm persons of the Miami tribe, and for the education of the youth of the said tribe; which sum shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States." Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:274, 279.

I had the promise of your appointment before I left the City.
Your friend

RH: M: JOHNSON

GENL. JOHN TIPTON

[On outside of sheet:] this will be forwarded if Genl Tipton should be absent at the treaty—

TIPTON TO ISAAC McCOY, September 8, 1826

[KSHS:Isaac McCoy Papers—ALS]

FORTWAYNE 8 Sep 1826

DR SIR Yours of the 29 ault° by Mr McKeen has been r^cd. I am anxious to obtain an extinguishment of Indian title to the land south of your place to the Lake and remoove the Indians out of reach of British Influence and American whisky. I have heard with regret that the *pet,* lately from *Washington* to your vicinity lacks *nerve* to do his *duty.* If it was proper to seize goods and liquor why let them escape. Such conduct emboldens violates and foils the exertions of other public officers

The Treaty will begin on the 25 Inst on the wabash 47 miles from this, where I hope to see you
yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON

RVEND I McCOY

[Addressed:] Rvnd Isaac McCoy St Joseph M T pol A Burnett

WILLIAM POLKE TO TIPTON, September 14, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

VINCENNES Sept 14th 1826

SIR this will be handed you by Mr Charles H Derome of Vincennes whose wife Maria Christiana is a Half Breed of the Miami Indians of the Family of the Late Chief Jambes Croches her mothers Name Ca ba no kay Mr Derome attends the treaty in Hopes of obtaining a Reservation in behalf of his wife, any advice or assistance you Can Render him not Incompatible with your Duty as Commissioner of the U.S. will be an act of Benevolence, as Mr Derome is in but moderate

Circumstances and has four Helples Children Dependant on his Exertions your attention to his Case will be acknowledged as a Favour by your friend and Humble s-[76]

WM POLKE

GEN[l] JOHN TIPTON

TREATY GUARD: AGREEMENT WITH COMMISSIONERS, September 15, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

We the undersigned who have been imployed by John Tipton one of the commissioners appointed to Treat with the Indians owning Land in Indiana do hereby bind and obligate ourselves to serve as a military guard for said commissioners, during the time that their services may be required at said Treaty, agreeably to the following regulations: to wit.

1st We promise to abstain from intoxication, riots and every kind of disorderly behaviour.

2nd We promise and bind ourselves to stand guard by night or day, to perform scouts marches and such other duties as may be required to preserve order and the police of the camp, strictly military.

3rd We also agree that the commissioners of said Treaty or a majority of them shall have power at any time, for disobedience of orders, drunkenness or other disorderly conduct, to dismiss any man from their employment expel him from the camp and withhold all compensation for the time he may have served

And we further agree to acknowledge and obey as our Officers Frederick R. Kintner William Scott Daniel Bell

The commissioners on their part agreeing to find each and

[76] The children of Maria Christiana De Rome were granted one section of land between the Maumee and St. Joseph rivers by the Miami treaty of 1826. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:280. The family moved to the reserve, which was located in Allen County, in 1829. The father, a native of Canada, was a man of some education and was often employed in a clerical capacity at Fort Wayne. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, 239, 611.

every man a good rifle or musket with powder and Lead, a Tent or house for shelter when in Camp; and to furnish them sufficient rations of good and wholesome Beef & Bread or flour with salt, and one gill of Liquor per day; and to pay them severally for their said services at the expiration of said Term a sum of money not less than fifty cents, nor is it expected to be more than one Dollar per day for each day they may have served faithfully in the capacity and manner above stated[77]

FORT WAYNE Sept[r] 15[th] 1826

7 MASON RUNDEL
8 EDWARD ROCKHILL[78]
9 M H SCOTT
10 FRANCOIS AVELINE
11 JAQUE AVELINE[79]
12 DAVID BUNNEL
ROBERT DOUGLASS 13
STEPHEN COLES 14
H. B. TAYLOR 15
JOEL BRISTOL
CHEVALIER RICHARDSON
W. L. HAWKINS

1 CYRUS TABER
2 WILLIAM SCOTT
3 F. R. KINTNER
4 A. M[c] ALISTER
5 JOHN M[c] GREGOR[80]
6 JA[s] H. KINTNER
SAM[l] BIRD[81]

[77] Among the Tipton Papers of October 26, 1826, are receipts showing that Bird, Bristol, Bunnell, F. R. and J. H. Kintner, Rundel, Moses H. and William Scott received $35 each for forty days' service in the Indian country, September 17–October 26, 1826.

[78] Edward Rockhill emigrated from New Jersey to Allen County in 1826 and settled in Wayne Township. He died in 1848. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, 590.

[79] Jacques or James Aveline was born in France; he was sometimes called St. Jule, after the French village where he had lived. In 1820 he came to Fort Wayne to trade with the Indians. *Ibid.*, 254, 286-87.

[80] John McGregor became a resident of Logansport about 1827 or 1828. He was an officer of the Masonic lodge there. Crain, *Tipton Lodge*, 37-38. He traded with the Miami near Peru from 1827 to 1834. *Indiana Magazine of History*, 2(1906):9.

[81] This may be the Samuel Bird, formerly of Pennsylvania, who died in Allen County in 1867 at the age of seventy-one years. Pension Papers, Genealogy Room, Indiana State Library; Allen County Cemetery Inscriptions, compiled by Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

William Caswell: Account, Work for Le Gros, September 18, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

Wednesday April 26th 1826 we lef Fort Wayne to go to the Salamana to [put in crops] for Mr Lagro and arived there friday Evening the 28th Commenced Ploughing the field by the House on saturday Morning the 29th and finished on Wednesday 3d of May Crossed the River the same Day 4th Choping Logs 5th rooling logs and picking up limbs lost ½ day by Rain Thirs 11 we finished Breaking up Friday 12th layd off the ground for planting 13th Planted the same and crossd the River back again to the North side 14th layed off the other field for Planting two ways 15th Planted the same Thursday 18th arived at Home

18 September 1826 Wm Caswell

for the within mentioned work Lagrow will pay mr Caswell eightyfive dollars at the time the miamie Indians receive thier anuity for the present year

18 September 1826 John Tipton

December 3rd 1826 recd of Gen John Tipton the within acct in full for William Caswell

Joseph Holman

Proceedings, Potawatomi and Miami Treaty Negotiations, September 20–October 23, 1826

[IO:Letters Recd., Indiana—C]

Record of the proceedings of His Excellency, Lewis Cass, His Excellency, James B. Ray, Gen. John Tipton—Commissioners, appointed to treat with the Indians owning lands in the State of Indiana, in the year 1826.

Camp at Paradise Spring— On the Wabash.—
September 20. A.D. 1826.—

Gen. John Tipton, one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians owning lands in the State of Indiana, arrived in camp with John B. Boure, Interpreter and Anthony L. Davis, Secretary pro tempore to the Commissioners.—

September 23. 1826.—

Gov. James B. Ray, another of the Commissioners, arrived in camp with William Conner, Interpreter.—

September 25. 1826

The Commissioners met. Present

Gov. James B. Ray,

Gen. John Tipton.

Ordered, that Col. William Marshall be appointed Secretary to the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, and that the Secretary pro tem. make out the appointment, and lay the same before the Commissioners present for their signature.—

Ordered, that Mr. Kercheval deliver and furnish to Col. Marshall, Secretary to the Commissioners, all such stationary as may be requisite to carry into effect the objects of this negotiation; and that the same be kept by him, and an account thereof exhibited to the commissioners.—

October 2. 1826.—

Gov. Cass, another of the Commissioners, arrived in camp.—

October 3. 1826

The Commissioners met.—Present.—

Gov. Lewis Cass

Gov. James B. Ray

Gen. John Tipton.—

Ordered, that James M. Ray be appointed Assistant Secretary to the Commissioners.—

October 5. 1826.—

A council was opened at the encampment, the chiefs, and principal men of the Pottawattamie and Miami tribes of Indians being present, with a portion of the Wea's and Ottowas.—

His Excellency, Lewis Cass, His Excellency James B. Ray and Gen. John Tipton produce the following Letter of appointment, and take their seats as Commissioners, to wit:—

.....[82]

The council fire was now kindled and the pipe of friendship smoked.—

[82] The letter of appointment is printed *ante*, 536-37.

Gov. Cass, after prefacing to the Indians, that the communication now made to them would be read from a written record, to be preserved for perpetual remembrance, addressed them, as follows:

"My children, Pottawattamies and Miamies.

We thank the Great Spirit, that he has opened the paths to conduct us all here in safety, and that he has given us a clear sky and a cloudless sun to meet together in this Council house.—

"Your Great Father, the President of the United States has sent me, together with the two gentlemen who sit with me, to meet you here upon business highly important to you; and we request, that you would open your ears, and listen attentively to what we have to say to you.—

When the Great Spirit first placed you upon this Island, he gave you plenty of game for food and clothing, and bows and arrows, with which to kill it.—After some time, it became difficult to kill the game, and the Great Spirit sent the white men here, who supplied you with guns, powder and ball, and with blankets and clothes.— We were then a very small poeple, but we have since greatly increased, and we are now spread over the whole face of the country.— You have decreased, and your numbers are now much reduced. You have but little game, and it is difficult for you to support your women and children by hunting.

Your Great Father, whose eyes survey the whole country, sees, that you have a large tract of land here, which is of no service to you.— You do not cultivate it, and there is but little game upon it.— The Buffalo has long since left it, and the deer are going. There are no beaver, and there will soon be no other animals worth hunting upon it. There are a great many of the white children of your Father, who would be glad to live upon this land. They would build houses, and raise corn, and cattle and hogs.— You know, when a family grows up, and becomes large, they must leave their Father's house, and look out for a place for themselves.— So it is with your white brethren.— Their family is increasing, and they must find some new place to move to.— Your Great Father is willing to give for this land much more than it is worth to you.— He is willing to give you

more, than all the game upon it would sell for. He will make you a considerable present now, and he will allow you an annuity hereafter.— You know well, that all he promises, he will perform.— The stipulations, heretofore made to you, are punctually fulfilled.— Large annuities in specie are paid to you, and they are sufficient to make you comfortable.— Much more so, than you were before the Treaty of St. Mary's.—

"Your Great Father is not only anxious to purchase the country of you, but he is desirous, that you should remove far from his white children. You must all see, that you cannot live in the neighborhood of the white poeple.— You have bad men and so have we. Your people will steal our horses, kill our cattle, and hogs and commit other injuries upon our property.— Some of our poeple, who have committed crimes, escape into your country, and it becomes difficult to take them. Besides, when you divide our settlements, we cannot have roads and taverns and ferries, nor can we communicate together, as you know it is necessary we should do.— The game too flies before our improvements, and when that goes you must follow it.— But, above all, your young men are ruining themselves with whiskey.— Even within the recollection of many of you, your numbers have diminished one half, and unless you take some decisive step to check this evil, there will soon not be a red man remaining upon this Island.— We have tried all we could to prevent you from having this poison, but we cannot.— Your bad men will buy, and our bad men will sell. Old and young, among you, will drink.— You sacrifice your property, you abandon your women and children, and you destroy one another. There is but one safety for you, and that is to fly from this mad water.— Your Father owns a large country west of the Mississipi.— He is anxious, that all his red children should remove there, and set down in peace together.— Then they can hunt, and provide well for their women and children, and once more become a happy poeple.— We are authorized to offer you a residence there, equal in extent to your land here, and to pay you an annuity, which will make you comfortable, and to provide the means of your removal.— You will then have a country abound-

ing in game, and you will also have the value of the country you leave.— You will be beyond the reach of whiskey, for it cannot reach you there.— Your Great Father will never suffer any of his white children to reside there, for it is reserved for the red poeple.— It will be yours, as long as the sun shines, and the rain falls.—

You must go before long.— You cannot remain here.— You must remove or perish.— Now is the time for you to make a good bargain for yourselves, which will make you rich and comfortable.— Come forward then, like wise men, and accept the terms we offer.

"We understand there is some difference of opinion between the Potawatamies and Miamies respecting their claim to this land.— This difference we should be glad to have you settle between yourselves.— If you can do this, it will be well.— If not, we shall examine into the circumstances, and decide between you.—"

Gov. Cass further added, on concluding his speech; referring to the Rev. Isaac McCoy (who was present in council) a Baptist Missionary from the St. Josephs.

"I am authorized to state to you, that if you will sell your lands and remove, your friend, M^{r}. McCoy will go and select a suitable situation, will remove and settle with you, and continue to teach your children.— You know him to be a sincere man, that he is your friend, and would advise you nothing but good.— He recommends it to you to remove.— Look around you.— You will soon be left alone.— The Delawares have gone, the Shawnese are going.— *Be wise.* You are now assembled around our council fire. Your young men are imprudent, and will drink. We hope the old men will restrain them.— If blood be spilt at our council fire, we never shall forgive it.— We have the will and the power to punish for it.— Your Great Father has a quick ear, a sharp eye, and a strong arm.—

"If a Pottawattamie strike a Miami, or a Miami a Pottawattamie, they strike us.— we shall feel it here.— No matter where he goes, I promise before all my brethren here, red and white, that we will pursue him, seize and punish him.— We will not

smoke another pipe, nor light another council fire until he is seized and punished.—

"Your young men must listen to what the chiefs tell them—; they must do, as in former times, when the old men had power, and the young men were wise.—

"Clear out your ears, and let the words I have spoken go to your hearts.—

"You know now the propositions we have to make to you.— We wish you to take time, and advise on them, and let us know, and we will again assemble and hear your answer.— We wish you to be as expeditious as possible, as we are all anxious to return to our homes. When you are ready, you will let us know, and we will hoist the flag on the council house, the signal of meeting.—

"If any of you wish to say any thing, we will now hear you.—

Metea, a Pottawattamie chief, arose and addressed the Commissioners, thus:

"My Father, we cannot tell what time it will take for us to make up our mind.— We will consult together. As soon as we are done, we will call on you.— That is all I have to say to you, my Father.—

Legro, a Miami chief, addressing the Commissioners on behalf of his tribe, arose and remarked:—

"My Father, the word you say to us, we will take time to consider; but we hope, you will do as you say, and give us time.— Many of our poeple have not come yet.— We have held no council.— We wish not to be hastened.—

Gov. Cass. "Plenty of time will be given you.—"

And the council was closed.—

October 11. A.D. 1826.—

A Council was opened at the Council House at the Encampment, the Chiefs, warriors and principal men of the Pottawattamie and Miami tribes of Indians, with some of the Weas and Ottowas, being present, and on the part of the United States:

Gov. Lewis Cass,
Gov. James B. Ray,
Gen John Tipton—
Commissioners

Gov. Cass, addressing the tribes present, remarked:—

"Brothers, we have now met to hear what you have to say to us on the subject of our meeting here, if you are prepared; if you are not, we will not hasten you. As I remarked to you before, it is an important subject on which we have assembled, and we repeat it to you, that we do not wish to hasten you.

Au, ba, nau, bee, a Pottawattamie Chief, arose, and addressing the Commissioners, replied:

"Father, what you are going to hear from me now is not from me, as an individual, but it is from my fellow young men, our war chiefs, our peace chiefs and from all, and not from me alone.—

"Brother and Father, I say to you again, that what I am going to say is not from me alone, but from our young men, and our chiefs, the voice of the nation.—

"You have often asked us for land, which we have sold you. The foolish have sold you more than they ought. You now ask us for more land.—The land on which we now live, we require for our subsistence, and our conclusion is of our young men, our chiefs, our warriors and all, not to sell you any more.— That is all we have now to say to you.—

Gov. Cass.— "If there are any more of the Pottawattamies who wish to say any thing, we will now hear them. If not, we will now hear, what our children of the Miamies have to say to us.

Au, ba, nau, bee.— "Father and Brother, I have told you what we have to say; you need not expect any thing more from us.—

Gov. Cass, (addressing the Miamies).—"You have heard what our Pottawattamie children have to say, we will now hear what you have to tell us.—

Legro, a Miami chief, addressing the Commissioners on behalf of his tribe, arose and said:

"Listen to me, Father. I shall repeat to you some of your own words.— When we met here, you lighted your council fire, and smoked the pipe of peace.— You handed it to us to smoke, as an emblem of peace and charity, but we find it was intended for our destruction and misery.—

Father, when you collected us here, you pointed to us a country, which you said would be better for us, where we could live.— you said we could not stay here, we would perish.— but what will destroy us.— it is yourselves destroying us, for you make the spirituous liquor. You speak to us with deceitful lips, and not from your hearts. It seems so to me.— You make mention of the game. You say the game is going away, and we must follow it; who drove it away— You trampled on our soil, and drove it away. Before you came, the game was plenty, but you have drove it away.— The Great Spirit made us with red skins, and the soil he put us on is red, the colour of our skin.— You came from a country where the soil is white, the colour of your skin—. You point to a country for us in the west, where there is game.— We own there is game there, but the Great Spirit has made and put men there, who have a right to that game, and it is not ours—.

The reason you hear our elder brothers, the Pottawattamies, say to you, as they have, is that at the treaty at Greenville, they were the first to open their hands to you, although we advised them not—. We told them, we did not know, what kind of men you were, and not to do any thing until they knew you better.— They sold then, and have continued to do so since, until experience has taught them better, and to give you the answer they now do.

We all have ears to hear, and we have heard all that you have said to us.— Although you say you pity your red children, I believe you do not. I beleive I pity them more.— they are my colour.— Therefore what you have heard them say is the truth.— they will not sell their lands—they are settled on that—

"Therefore I tell you in plain terms, we likewise do not wish to sell our lands—we have little.— I am poor in flesh—my children are poor—the land we have we wish to keep to live on—it was given to us by the Great Spirit for the means of our subsistence—.

"If we should sell our land, what country should we look to for more.— I do not know.— It was told us by our forefathers, that we should stay on the land which the Great Spirit gave us,

from generation to generation, and not leave it.— Therefore, Father, I have two questions to ask you.— — Where we have ever injured you without a cause, and whether you are willing we should live?—. We want you to say yes or no to these questions.— Father, what you have told us before this is in part true; you have told us to think a great deal of our land, and not to dispose of it, and that we should live by each other, like brothers, and sell and exchange our property as we choose. That is what we wish to do—we want to live like neighbours, and barter and trade with each other, if we can agree, if not, to part peacably and each keep his own.— but for this time we do not wish to sell our land. That is all we have to say—

Gov. Ray, addressing the Miamies, replied.—

"Listen, and we will answer your questions. Your talk is ingenious, but will not bear the test.— The Great Spirit placed the white man on this island, as well as the red man.— It was also his will, that the red men should diminish in numbers, but that the white men should greatly increase—. This is the natural result of things, and not the fault of the white men.—

"You ask us, whether we wish you to live or perish: on this subject we have but one answer to give you and that is from the heart, that we wish you and all your posterity to live—To prove this, look at facts—. If we did not wish you to live, and had not a due respect for you, why should we come to you to negociate with you peacably—The numbers of the white men are like the trees in the forest, and our power is equal to our numbers.— We could take possession of your country by force and hold it, if we did not respect your rights.—

Gov. Cass.— " My children, Pottawattamies and Miamies.— The first time your Great Father sent me to speak to his red children, was at the second treaty at Greenville.— I found that our red children had been listening to bad advice—, they had taken up the tomahawk and gone to war with us—, they had joined the red-coats.— We took that man with one arm in the big canoe, and the others, the red-coats, run off, as Tecumseh told them, like a dog with his tail between his legs. We went back and took possession of Detroit again. Your Great Father

then looked around and saw all his red children, poor and distressed, but he beleived they had listened to bad advice, and he sent tobacco and presents to them all, and he assembled them all at Greenville, where they held a great Council. We buried the tomahawk, and made peace with you, and did not ask for an acre of land. We fought with you, and we conquered you.— I do not throw this up, as a reproach to you.— You are brave warriors, all of you—but brave men may be conquered. I have been to war with you myself, and I know you to be brave men, and I would much rather be here talking to you, than fighting with you.— I am going back to these old matters to answer my friend Legro.— At the close of the war you were beaten, the red coats had run off—. What could you do?— We could have taken all your land. But we let you alone—we did not take a foot of it—. We have never taken one acre of land, and we never will take any, without your consent, and without giving you a full consideration for it. If you will sell us the piece of land that your Father asks for, it is well. If not, we will go home. You will keep your land, and we will keep our goods and money—.

I saw my children afterwards at a treaty at the Spring Wells.— I saw them afterwards at a treaty at the foot of the Rapids, and then at a treaty at St. Mary's.—

When your Great Father sent me here to talk to you, with these two gentlemen, I expected to meet my old friends, my children, to whom I had talked before, but when I first came into this Council house, I did not know any of you.— I saw so many hats, so much silver work, so many blankets, and ornaments, and red leggins, that I did not know them at all. I recollect at the council house at St. Mary's, when I looked around, I saw no hats, nor silver works, nor new blankets, but old ragged blankets and leggins. After I looked at you the other day some time, I thought I saw some faces that I knew, and I began to think you were the same poeple, and that the difference was that you were well dressed and had plenty of trinkets.— I began to think first, that you had been over to the red-coats again, and got presents, but I enquired, and found you had

not—I then thought that musk-rats had got up to a dollar, and that game was plenty, but I found that musk-rats were low, and that game was scarce.— I then recollected all at once, that at the treaty at St. Mary's we agreed to give to our Miami children $15,000 annually, which, in addition to the $3000 paid to them before, makes $18000 to them each year, and to our Pottawattamie children, in all, about $12000, and I then began to think, that it must be from this, that they procured all their blankets and trinkets.— And so it is, my children, we give you more in annuities and presents, than all your land it worth.— Your chiefs and wise men know this as well as we do.—

Your Great Father has sent us here to purchase lands, and we have come here to buy some, and I do not beleive we shall go away without buying some.— We beleive you are too wise not to sell it. When you said, no, we are satisfied, the words came from your lips and not from your hearts. Your young men, are like our young men, they are rash, and do not know what is for their good—they must listen to their old men, as our young men do, and must do as they tell them. What is it you have chiefs for?— It is because they are wise men, and can tell the nation what to do, and they should be obeyed. Your chiefs made a good bargain for you at St. Mary's, and they can make a good bargain for you now. My friends, we shall make a bargain with you for the lands. I never told you a lie yet, and I tell you now I have no doubt, but that we will make a bargain with you.— We shall make you such great offers, that, as wise men, you cannot refuse them. We will give you blankets, and cloth, and silver and guns and lead, and make you richer than if you had every musk-rat caught between the Wabash and Lake Michigan.— We advise now, that you should go to your camps, and let the wise men talk the business over among themselves, and conclude what they will ask for the piece of land they have to sell us, and we will assemble again in the council house on tomorrow, and see what we conclude on.— This is all we have to say to you now.— Let the wise men conclude among themselves, and let the young men listen to them and obey them.—"

Gov. Ray. "Your Great Father feels no disposition that you should suffer under any circumstances. If you should sell your country, he would see you provided for.— He loves you too well to see you either hungry or naked."

And the Council was closed.—

October 12. 1826.—

A council was opened at the encampment; the Chiefs, warriors and principal men of the Potawatamie and Miami tribes of Indians, with some of the Weas and Ottowas, being present, and on the part of the United States:—

His Ex. Lewis Cass,
His Ex. James B. Ray
Gen. John Tipton
Commissioners.—

Gov. Cass, addressing the Pottawattamies:—

"We are now ready to hear you, if you have any thing to say to us.—"

Au, ba, nau, bee, (a Potawattamie chief) arose:—

"Brothers and Father.— What I am now going to say to you, is the voice of our war chiefs and our peace chiefs, our young men, our warriors, and our women and children, it is the voice of the nation.— We have listened to your voice, and we have considered what you have said to us, and we have agreed to your request in part.

Gov. Ray, addressing the Pottawattamies:—

"I have a few remarks to make to you. We are glad that your generosity has led you to agree to let us to have a part of your lands.— We asked you for the whole, and you have given us a part.— We will take your offer into consideration, and when we determine what we can give for it, we will again call you into council.—

"Although we respect your liberality and generosity, we would have been better satisfied, if you had given us a larger tract of country than you have offered.— We will give you more for what you have offered us, provided you will consider again before we meet, and enlarge your propositions.— We wish to make a road from Indianapolis, our great village, to Lake Michigan.—

Au, ba, nau, bee, arose:—

"Father, you have heard me already what we have to say.— We have nothing more to say to you. We have considered already your proposition, and we do not wish to hear any more propositions here now.— We did not come here to say much at this time.—

Gov. Ray.—

"We do not wish you to answer any new proposition now.— Our object was simply to make some remarks to you for your consideration, if you are willing to hear them.

Au, ba, nau, bee.—

"When we met here our ears were wide open to hear—our eyes were open to see.— We heard your proposition—we have answered you.— we have said all we have to say. You have listened—. What is the reason you cannot hear?—

Gov. Ray.— If you do not wish to hear us, we do not wish to speak.—

Gov. Cass.— When our children put any thing in your ears, we do not pull it out.— We let you pull it out yourselves.— Go to sleep, and think about these things until tomorrow.— We have nothing more to say to you.—

If our children, the Miamies, have any thing to say to us, we are willing now to hear them.—

Legro, a Miami chief, arose:—

"Father, listen to me—we really wish you to hear.— I am not one of those who turn and change from one side to the other.— You have made a request of us for our land, which we have already refused.— I told you our situation.— We have a right to trade or exchange our property, if we can agree, and if we cannot agree and trade, we can seperate in peace.— But it is not so here, for you ask us after we have refused.— When I was at Washington last winter you told me to take care of our lands, and to think a great deal of them.—You now ask us for our very beds, for the means of our subsistence.—

When you came here, we thought you came to visit us for our benefit, but it appears you have come to procure our lands and bring on our destruction.— Father, the request you have

made of us, we never can agree to—it is impossible.— If you was to give us as many dollars, as would cover our land, we would not sell it you.— We never can sell it.— Therefore that we wish you to understand for all.—that is all we have to say.—

Gov. Cass.— "We have heard what you have said.— we will now go home, and take a sleep upon it.

And the council was closed.—

Oct. 16. 1826.—

A Council was opened at the encampment, the Chiefs, warriors and principal men of the Potawatamie tribe of Indians being present, and on the part of the United States,

Lewis Cass,
James B. Ray
John Tipton,
Commissioners.—

Gov. Cass. "We will now read, and explain fully the treaty which we have prepared according to the conclusion of our red children, the Potawatamies."—

Whereupon a written draft of a treaty was read to the council by its several articles distinctly, and explained, which being fully heard,

Metea, a Potawatamie chief, arose and addressed the Commissioners.—

"Father, we have listened to all you have said to us. We know what you want of your red children, and we understand. I will tell you what the chiefs and the young men want you to do for them. We know, when our Great Father sees that paper, he will examine it, and we are very glad. Father, we have agreed to let you have the land,[83] but we want our price—we wish to have a permanent annuity of one hundred dollars for each man in our tribe and also for each woman and child; and we also want all the goods you have on the ground. The land which we sell you will never be rotten, but will get better, but the goods you

[83] Helm gives Tipton credit for breaking down Potawatomi resistance and bringing treaty negotiations with them to a successful conclusion. *History of Wabash County*, 91.

give us will not last long—in two years they will all be gone. We want you to give each one of us one hundred dollars a year for support—We want you to make the annuity longer.

Father, I hope when the treaty is signed, you will make copies to be kept and show what is the bargain here. We wish one for Ge, bans, one for Au, ba, nau, bee and one for me."

Gov. Cass. "You shall be furnished with copies of the treaty, as you wish. We will add two years to the term of the annuity, making the duration of it twenty two years.

Metea. "That is very good, but we would rather have it forever."

Gov. Cass. "That is too long; we will none of us live that long."

Metea. "You speak truth, my Father, but your children will live and mine may after we are gone."

Gov. Cass. "If you will not require the goods, we will extend the annuity yet more, but we cannot otherwise."

Metea. "The reason, Father, we wished a permanent annuity is, that before the time of the annuities before this given to us has expired you have come to us for more land, and now before the end of this annuity comes, you will ask us for more land. That is the reason.

Father, we do not wish to be too hard with you, nor to say any more, or perhaps we would not agree.—

Therefore, we are willing, as you have said.— We are ready"—

And thereupon the treaty was completed, and signed by the Commissioners aforesaid, on the part of the United States, and by the chiefs, warriors and principal men of the said Potawatamie tribe of Indians in open council, and duly attested.—

And the Council was closed.—

October 16. 1826.

A Council was opened at the encampment, the chiefs and warriors of the Miami tribe of Indians being present, and on the part of the United States,

Lewis Cass,
James B. Ray
John Tipton,
Commissioners.—

Gov. Cass. "We are now ready to hear what our red children, the Miamies, have to say to us.

Lagro, a Miami chief, arose.—

"Father listen to me.—When we met here, you made propositions to us, and told us to study on them—we have studied it out, and we are ready now to give you our answer from our deliberations. Therefore, Father, when you hear what we have concluded on, if it suits you, there is a prospect of something being done—if it does not suit you, there is an end, and there is no harm done—that is all we have now to say—That is all you will hear from me at this time."

Richardville, the principal Miami chief, said,

"We expect, as we have made up our minds, that we will hear your proposition, and if it suits us, we will agree to it. We will then state what we have concluded on."

Gov. Cass. "We gave you our proposition, when we first came. We informed you, that we were sent by your Great Father, to purchase your lands, with a wish that you would receive land in exchange west of the Mississipi.— You have answered, that you will not sell the beds on which you lie, that is to say, the large reservation.— We now wish and propose to purchase your right to the land on the north side of the Wabash, and any other reservations, beside that on which you live, such as Thorntown, or whatever land you may wish to sell."

Lagro.— "Father, it is true, you made your propositions to us.— We do not deny—we know what you said—we also refused them—we do not change—we are of the same opinion still. We say true; when we say a thing, we stand to it.— Therefore, Father you heard us say we did not intend to sell. If our conclusion not to sell any suits you, we are very glad. We will not sell any."

Gov. Cass. "Why counsel for nothing? We tell you, that we do not come here to trifle, and assure you, that we will hold no further council with you, unless you have some distinct proposition to make to us.

"We have this day made and signed a treaty with the Potawatamies for the land, and we shall hold it under that. We do not come here to be trifled with by Lagro's senseless speeches—

Unless you have some distinct proposition to make, we will not meet you again in council.—

And the Council was broken up.—

October 23. 1826

A Council was opened at the Encampment, the Chiefs, principal men and warriors of the Miami tribe of Indians being present, and on the part of the United States

Lewis Cass,
James B. Ray
John Tipton,
Commissioners.

Gov. Cass, addressing the Miamies:—

"We have put down the propositions which have passed between us, as we understand them, and as you have concluded.—They will be read to you distinctly and explained, when we will sign them, and if our Miami brothers agree to them and sign them, it is well; if not, we have nothing more to say.—"

Whereupon written articles of a treaty were read to the Council distinctly, and explained; and the same being now first signed by the Commissioners, was signed by the chiefs, principal men and warriors of the Miami tribe, on the part of their tribe, in full and open council, and was duly attested.—

And thereupon the Council was closed without day.—

Teste

JAMES M. RAY
Asst. Secty to the Commission.

[Endorsed:] 1826 Journal of the Treaty of Wabash Gov. Cass, Gov. Ray and Gen'l Tipton Com'rs.

AMERICAN FUR COMPANY TO MIAMI NATION: ACCOUNT, September 29, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

THE MIAMI NATION (per Order of Gen[l] Tipton)

TO AMERICAN FUR COMPANY FORT WAYNE DEP[t]

p[d]	x	To 2 Rifles per White Raccoon per verbal order @		18. 00	36 00

		" 1 do—per Beaver per order	———	18	00
p[d]	x	" 1 do—per Flat Belly "	20. 00		
p[d]	x	" 1 Barrel Flour per Ditto "	6 00	26	00
		" Bacon (Per chief Legros) verbal order	———	10	10
		" 1 Barrel Flour per Tuck-kee-mang vb. order		6	00
		" 2 Do— Do per Full Moon @ per written Order	6 00	12	00
			Dolls	108.	10

FORT WAYNE Sep. 29, 1826

TIPTON: ORDERS FOR TREATY GUARD, September 30, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

CAMP Sep 30th 1826

ORDERS FOR THE GUARD

Capt Kentner will cause revelee to be beaten at Brake of Day, retreat at sunset and Tattoo at 9 oclock on each day, with the other usuel Beats of Drum and prevent the soldiers from leaveing thier quarters without leave specially given and that not unless on business, keep a sentinell on post before the quarters of the guard and train in squad exercise 3 times each day after the first of octr next

JOHN TIPTON

[Endorsed:] Copied

THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY TO THE UNITED STATES: BOND, September, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we David Stone Agent for the American Fur Compy. and James Barnett and Samuel Hanna, are held and firmly bound unto the United States [for] the penal sum of Four Thousand ninety eig[ht D]ollars and Sixty six Cents, lawful money of the [United S]tates for the payment of which sum we bind ours[elves j]ointly and seperately as above mentioned, firmly [by the]se

presents, sealed with our seals and dat[ed this] day of September 1826.

The Condition of the above obligation is such that whereas on the application of Mr. Astor of the Am: Fur Co. N. York an order was issued by the Hon. James Barbour Secretary of the department of War of the U. States dated the 5 day of July last, directing John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne to have sundry Goods which were under seizure at Fort Wayne for a violation of the law regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes appraised[84] and then to deliver them [to] the Agent for the Am. Fur Compy., which said Goo[ds we]re duly appraised by Hugh B. McKeen, John B. D[uret][85] and G B Walker, amounting to Two thousand two hundred ninety five Dollars & 89/100 and forthwith delivered to an authorized Agent of the Am. fur Company, which said Goods have heretofore on the day of January—in the year 1825 been condemned for confiscation by a judgement of the U. States district Court for the [district] of Indiana, from which said judgement the Attorn[ies of] the Am. Fur Company appealed to the Supreme Court [of t]he U. States.— Now should the case be finally deci[ded a] gainst said Company and said Goods confiscated, then [and in] that case the said David Stone, as Agt. aforesaid James [Barne]tt and Samuel Hanna are bound to pay unto John Tip[ton Indian] Agent or such other persons as may be legally auth[orized to] receive the same, the afore-

[84] The inventory of the property seized is printed, *post,* 667-73.

[85] John B. Duret had been an agent of the American Fur Company and during the early 1820's maintained a trading post on the Wabash River just above the mouth of Rock Creek in what is now Carroll County. Upon abandoning the fur trade he became a resident of Fort Wayne until 1828, when he moved to Logansport and became clerk in the Indian agency. He was elected clerk and recorder of Cass County in 1829, holding the position of clerk until his death in 1855. As secretary to the commissioner, he attended the Potawatomi treaties of 1834 and 1836. Duret was born in Detroit in 1796. He married Elizabeth Bell, daughter of Daniel Bell, and niece of Mrs. Tipton. Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 504-5; *Indiana Magazine of History,* 2(1906):8; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:429, 430, 431, 459, 470, 471, 472; Quaife (ed.), *John Askin Papers,* 2:683n.

said sum of Two Thousand two hundred ninety five Dollars. 89/100. otherwise this obligation to be null and void. —

Given under our hands and Seals the day and date above written. —

DAVID STONE [SEAL]
Agt Am. Fur Co.
JAMES BARNETT (Seal)
SAMl HANNA (Seal)

MATILDA S. TIPTON TO TIPTON, October 12, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CINCINNATI October the 12th 18—

DEAR PAPA I want to see you very much. I received yours of the 28 on the 9th of October, and was very happy to here from you. Dear Papa I hope you will excuse me for not writing before for I new you was not at home, and did not know that you sent in for the mail. Ma and Sarah have not wrote to me but once since I left home. I am a studying Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmatick, Reading, Writing, and Dictionnary, and am doing a very handsome piece of painting it is the shepherdess of the alps I have painted you a watch piece and send it in my letter it is the first I ever painted on silk

Dear Papa Catharine says that as you are at Paradise[86] you sertenley must enjoy Felicity and aught certainly to be envied for there are few permited to enjoy Felicity on this earth.

There is a Negroe ma[n] condembed in this City to be hung on Fryday the 10th of November next Dear Papa write to me often and tell me all the news if you pleas. Mrs Moore and Catharin sends there respects to you and I my love &c Adiew Dear Papa

I remain your affectionate Daughter

MATILDA S TIPTON

JOHN TIPTON

[Endorsed:] Matilda's letter encloseing a painting for my watch

[86] Paradise Springs, the treaty ground.

POTAWATOMI CHIEFS: REQUEST CONCERNING DISPOSITION OF EDUCATION FUND, October 16, 1826[86]

[*House Documents*, 26 Cong., 2 sess., 3:no. 109:37]

The wish of the Pottawatomie nation as to the disposition of the education fund of $2,000 *per annum, reserved in the treaty of this date for the education of a portion of their children.*

First. It is the desire of this nation to have some of their children educated out of their own country; and they select the Choctaw Academy, at the Blue Springs, in Scott county, State of Kentucky, under the direction of the Baptist General Convention.

Second. They adopt the regulations now in the War Department, which govern the said academy, and as they hereafter may be modified.

Third. It is agreed by the nation to send as many boys, between the age of eight and fifteen years, as the aforesaid sum of $2,000 will provide for: each boy to remain from three to five years at said academy.

Fourth. As the Pottawatomie nation have already sent one boy to said Choctaw Academy, and intend sending as many more as their fund will support early next spring, their chiefs request their great Father, the President, to apply such part of the said $2,000 to the support of the academy, as the number of Pottawatomie boys may justify.

TREATY GROUND, October 16, 1826.

CHEBOS,	his x mark,
AUBBENAUBLEE,	his x mark,
METEA,	his x mark,
SENGGAMO,[87]	his x mark,
POCAGON,	his x mark,
TOISA,	his x mark.

Attest:
JOHN TIPTON, *Indian Agent,*
JOSEPH BARRON, *Interpreter.*

[86] A more detailed agreement formulated on the basis of this request is printed *post*, May 4, 1827.

[87] Saugana (Sansgenai, Saukena, Saganah, Senggamo) signed treaties in 1826, 1828, and 1832. He received one section of land at the latter

WABASH AND ELKHART POTAWATOMI TO TIPTON: ANNUITY RECEIPT, October 18, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

INDIAN AGENCY CAMP ON THE WABASH 18 Oct. 1826

RECEIVED of John Tipton Indian Agent, the Sum of one thousand Seven Hundred, Dollars being the Amount of Annuities due the Wabash and Elk Heart Pottawattamie Indians for the year 1826

Witnesses	Signed Triplicates	
JOSEPH BARRON	ME, TE, A	his x mark
Interpreter	TO, Y, SA	his mark
JNO FORSYTH	QUA, KEE	his x mark
	SHWA, GAH	his mark
	SQUO, BUCK	his x mark
	OB, BE, NAU, BE	his x mark
	KEE, WAN, E	his x mark
	KEE, NOW	his mark
	CHE, KOS	his x mark
	St. JOHN	his mark
	MO, TA	his x mark
	WAH, PUCK, A, NO	his x mark
	CHOP, PAS, EH	his x mark
	QUATH, E MAT	his x mark
	WAH, CHO	his mark
	KE, NO, SHE, WE, QUAN	his x mark
	CHE, QUAM, A, GNO	his mark
	SE, NO, SA	his x mark
	PASH, PO	his x mark
	WY, ME, GO	his x mark
	PEIRISH	his x mark
	PENE MO[88]	his x mark

treaty. In 1833 he joined with Pokagon and three other chiefs in asking the President to allow a Catholic priest to occupy the Carey Mission station which had been abandoned by McCoy. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:275, 296, 373, 374; William McNamara, *The Catholic Church on the Northern Indiana Frontier 1789-1844* (Washington, D. C., 1931), 41.

[88] Penemo or Penamo signed the Potawatomi treaty of 1826. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:275.

CHAP POA TEE[89]	his x mark
MOO SOCK	his x mark
CHE QUAM A KAW CO[90]	his x mark
WA CHE O NE[91]	his x mark
KAWK[92]	his x mark
CAW MO GOW	his x mark

CASS, RAY, AND TIPTON TO JAMES BARBOUR, October 23, 1826

[*American State Papers. Indian Affairs,* 2:683-85]

CAMP, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSINEWA,
ON THE WABASH, October 23, 1826.

SIR: Accompanying this, we have the honor to transmit to you the treaty which was concluded with the Pattawatamies on the 16th instant, and that which was concluded with the Miamies on this day.[93]

These treaties have been the result of a long, tedious negotiation, in which every exertion was used to procure a cession upon the most reasonable terms for the United States; and we are confident in the opinion that the object could not be obtained without assenting to the stipulations which are found in these instruments.

[89] The name appears as Shaupatee in the list of signers of the 1826 treaty and as Sopotie in 1832. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:275, 369.

[90] Chequamakawco, probably the Jequaumkogo who signed the 1826 treaty. In 1832 ten sections, to include their village, were ceded to the bands of Chequamkako and Toisa's brother. The reserve was on the Tippecanoe River in the present Fulton County. It was given up in 1836. *Ibid.,* 2:276, 372, 470; Royce, "Indian Land Cessions in the United States," in U. S. Bureau of American Ethnology, *Annual Report,* 1896-97, pt. 2, map 20.

[91] Wahsheonas (Wacheone, Washeone, Washeonause, Weesionas, etc.) signed the Potawatomi treaties of 1826, 1828, and October 27, 1832. The band of Ashkum and Wahsheonas received sixteen sections at their village (in the present Miami County) by the latter treaty. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:276, 296, 372, 375. The Logansport *Telegraph* of March 14, 1835, reported that the young chief "Wawsheonas" had been killed a few days earlier by an Indian named "Ten Hundreds."

[92] Kawk (Kauk) signed the treaties of 1826 and 1832. Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.,* 2:276, 369.

[93] The treaties are printed in *ibid,* 2:273-81, and in U. S. *Statutes at Large,* 7:295-99, 300-3.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise boundary of Indian claims. The lines of demarcation between the different tribes are not distinctly established, and, in fact, their title rests more upon possession than prescription. The tribes are frequently intermingled, and each has sometimes a common interest in the same district of country. North of the Wabash, the Miamies and Pattawattamies are in this condition. At the treaty of Grouseland, in August, 1805, the right of the former tribe to the country upon the Wabash and its tributaries was recognised, but time and subsequent circumstances have materially affected this arrangement. At the treaty of St. Mary's, in 1818, it was considered important to procure a cession from the Pattawatamies of the country south of the Wabash, and the entire cession from the Vermilion to the Tippecanoe was made by that tribe; and it seemed to be generally admitted by both of these tribes that there was a common and undefined interest in the country north of the Wabash. These circumstances rendered it proper to treat with the Miamies and Pattawatamies for the whole tract to be purchased, in order as well to do justice by them, as to prevent a resort to hostilities, the usual arbiter of Indian disputes.

In treating, however, with the Pattawatamies, we were sensible that their title to the most valuable section of the country was not as valid as that of the Miamies, and therefore the consideration paid to them is much less than that paid to the others. The annuity is comparatively small and limited, and the sum appropriated for the purpose of education is determinable at the pleasure of Congress. The amount of the other stipulations (for blacksmith, &c.) is inconsiderable, and the objects themselves are such as are important to the Indians, and cannot be indifferent to the Government.[94]

[94] In the treaty with the Potawatomi the boundaries of the land ceded were specifically set out. The Miami ceded "all their claim to land in the State of Indiana, north and west of the Wabash and Miami rivers, and of the cession made by the said tribe to the United States, by the treaty concluded at St. Mary's October 6, 1818."

The Potawatomi were to receive $2,000 in silver for a period of twenty-two years, the services of a blacksmith, an annual sum of $2,000 for education as long as Congress thought proper, and 160 bushels of salt

Goods have been distributed to them (as will appear by the fourth article of the treaty) to the amount of $30,547 71, and an additional quantity to the amount of $900 has been promised them. Without this provision, no treaty could have been formed. The Indians always arrive at our treaty grounds poor and naked. They expect to receive some part of the consideration at the moment of signing the treaty. This expectation, in fact, furnishes the only motive for their attendance, and much the most powerful motive for their assent to the measures proposed to them. A reduction in the annuity is effected by these payments, much greater in value than the amount distributed. The sum appropriated for these treaties ($15,000) was certainly intended to defray the necessary expenses attending the convocation of the Indians and the general business of the negotiation. It could not have been expected that any part of the consideration given for the land should be met from this fund. It was barely sufficient, with the most rigid economy, to pay the actual claims for services and supplies essential to the subsistence of the multitude assembled here, to the preservation of the necessary police, and to the successful result to which we have ultimately attained.

Under these circumstances, no resource was left us but to purchase goods upon the credit of the negotiation, providing for their payment by the United States, if the treaty should be ratified, and by the Indians, if the ratification should be withheld. Proper invoices and certificates of these purchases have been prepared, and contingent drafts have been drawn on the Department, payable after an appropriation shall be made for that purpose. A schedule of these drafts, dated the 18th instant, accompanies this letter.[95] To them are annexed the invoices, which will fully explain the nature of the supplies which have been furnished.

annually. In addition the Government was to build a mill on the Tippecanoe River for grinding corn, and provide and support a miller. See Tipton to Cass, *post,* 611, for estimates of the sums necessary to carry out these provisions.

[95] Documents accompanying the letter were not printed in the *American State Papers.*

Provision has been made for the payment of certain claims against the Pattawatamies, amounting to $9,573. These claims have been agreed to at the particular request of the tribe; and the claimants are exclusively Indian traders, whose property and services have been scattered through the whole Indian country. Considerable deductions have been made from all of them; and the Pattawatamies are anxious for their payment, as well to be relieved from the pressure of these debts, as to procure such credits hereafter as their necessities may require.[96]

Lands have been granted to various individuals, as will appear by the subjoined schedule, which exhibits the extent and situation of these tracts.[97] Almost all these persons are of Indian descent; and the few who are not so, are connected with them by early associations, by trade, or by other circumstances. And all these grants have been inserted at the particular request of the Indians; and most of the grantees have materially aided us during the negotiation. In order to guard against any imputations, we have inserted a provision that any of these names may be expunged from the treaty; but we trust that it will not be found necessary for the Senate to exercise this power. Confident expectations are indulged by the Indians and the persons interested that these grants will be confirmed, and they, in fact, constitute an integral part of the consideration for the cession.

It was impossible to procure the assent of the Pattawatamies or Miamies to a removal west of the Mississippi. They are not yet prepared for this important change in their situation. Time, the destruction of the game, and the approximation of our settlements, are necessary before this measure can be successfully proposed to them. It was urged as far as prudence permitted,

[96] Similar claims against the Miami amounted to $7,727.47. Among the claimants were: Barnett and Hanna, Thomas Forsith, John P. Hedges, Pierre Langlois, John B. Bouré, W. G. and G. W. Ewing, David Conner, William Conner, Walker and Davis, and George Hunt. The amounts ran from $93.37½ to $8,000, and were in most cases considerably less than the claims. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:279; Tipton Papers, October 13, 1826 ff.

[97] See *ante*, 15-16, 18.

and, in fact, until it became apparent that further persuasion would defeat every object we had in view. It was then important that the Indians should be separated into bands, by the intervention of our settlements. As long as they can roam unmolested through the country, we may in vain expect either to reclaim them from the savage life they lead, or to induce them to seek a residence where their habits and pursuits will be less injurious to us. We could not purchase any particular district near the centre of the Pattawatamie country; but that tribe freely consented to give us land for the road described in the treaty, and for the settlement along it.[98] Such a road may at times be useful to them in travelling, and it will readily furnish them with a market for their game, and the means of procuring their accustomed supplies; but, what is much more important to us, it will sever their possessions, and lead them at no distant day to place their dependance upon agricultural pursuits, or to abandon the country. The eventual importance of this communication to the United States, either in a pecuniary or political view, it is no part of our duty to explain. Such a provision was made for the construction of a road from the rapids of the Miami to the western line of the Connecticut Reserve in Ohio; but, as it has not been frequent in Indian treaties, we thought it proper that the Senate should be enabled

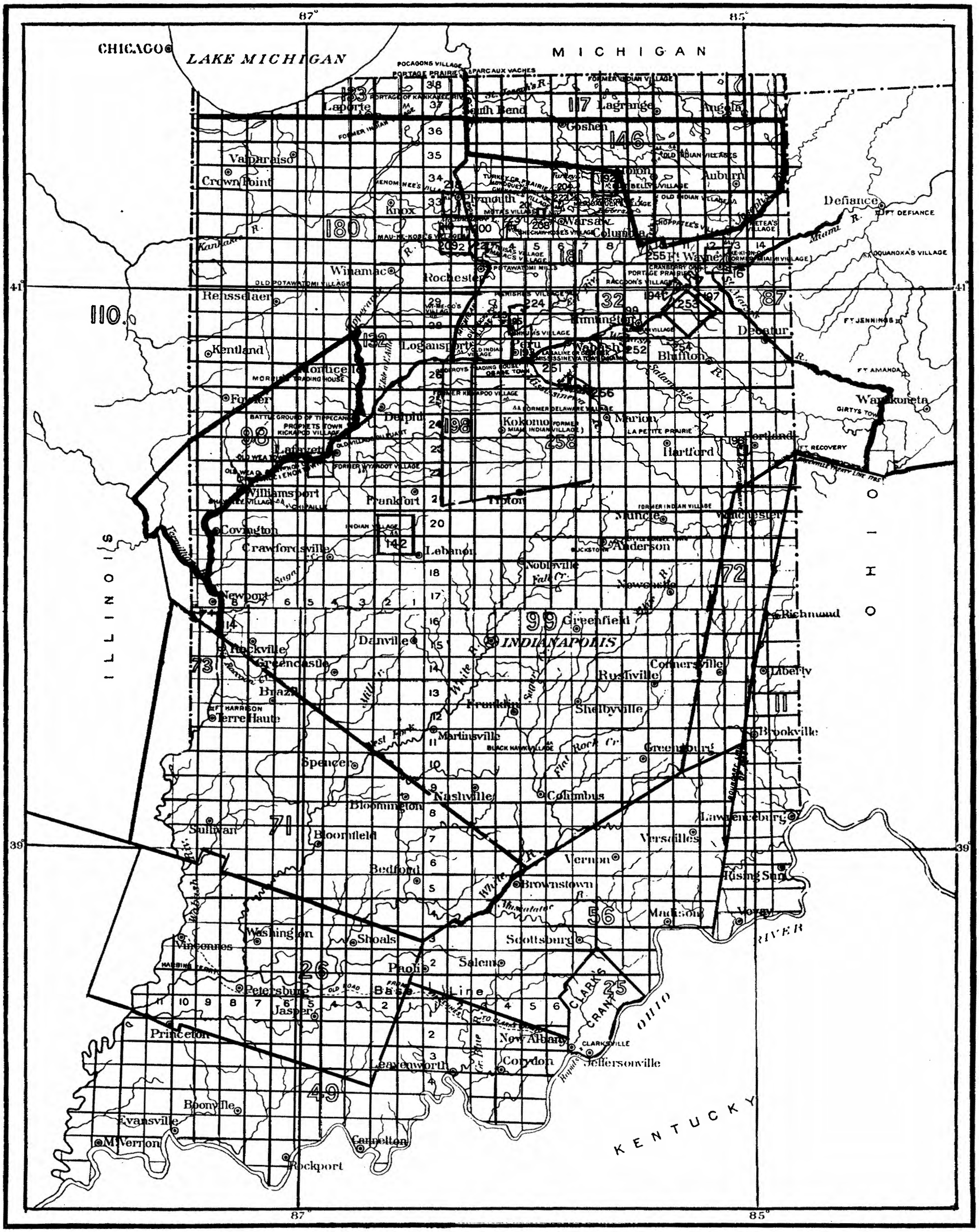
[98] The Potawatomi ceded "a strip of land, commencing at Lake Michigan, and running thence to the Wabash river, one hundred feet wide, for a road, and also, one section of good land contiguous to the said road, for each mile of the same, and also for each mile of a road from the termination thereof, through Indianapolis to the Ohio river, for the purpose of making a road aforesaid from Lake Michigan, by way of Indianapolis, to some convenient point on the Ohio river." The selection from their lands of a section for each mile of road south of the Wabash was later bitterly opposed by the Indians, who claimed they had not understood this provision of the treaty. The road as finally built extended from Michigan City to Madison. See Ethel L. Montgomery, "The Building of the Michigan Road" (mimeograph copy in Indiana State Library, 1902).

The Miami aided the plan for internal improvement by agreeing that a canal might be built through their reservations and appropriating a strip of land 6 chains or 396 feet wide for its use.

KEY TO MAP

11, 25, 26. Delawares *et al.*, Aug. 3, 1795
26. Redefined June 7, 1803
49. Delawares, Aug. 18, 1804
56. Delawares *et al.*, Aug. 21, 1805
71-73. Delawares *et al.*, Sep. 30, 1809
73-74. Kickapoo, Dec. 9, 1809; Wea, Oct. 2, 1818
87. Wyandot *et al.*, Sep. 29, 1817
98. Potawatomi, Oct. 2, 1818; Kickapoo, July 30, 1819
99. Potawatomi and Miami, Oct. 2 and 6, 1818; Delawares, Oct. 3, 1818
114. Wea, Aug. 11, 1820
117. Potawatomi *et al.*, Aug. 29, 1821
132. Potawatomi and Miami, Oct. 16 and 23, 1826
133. Potawatomi, Oct. 16, 1826
142. Eel River, Feb. 11, 1828
146. Potawatomi, Sep. 20, 1828
180. Potawatomi, Oct. 26, 1832
181. Potawatomi, Oct. 27, 1832
196-98. Miami, Oct. 23, 1834
253. Miami, Nov. 6, 1838
258. Miami, Nov. 28, 1840

See also Map of Indian Reservations in Volume II


87°
85°
41°
39°
CHICAGO
LAKE MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN
ILLINOIS
OHIO
KENTUCKY
INDIANAPOLIS
Laporte
South Bend
Lagrange
Angola
Goshen
Valparaiso
Crown Point
Plymouth
Knox
Warsaw
Columbia
Auburn
Defiance
Ft Wayne
Winamac
Rochester
Rensselaer
Huntington
Decatur
Kentland
Logansport
Peru
Wabash
Bluffton
Monticello
Fowler
Delphi
Kokomo
Marion
Wapakoneta
Lafayette
Hartford
Portland
Williamsport
Frankfort
Tipton
Muncie
Anderson
Crawfordsville
Lebanon
Noblesville
Newcastle
Richmond
Newport
Rockville
Greencastle
Danville
Greenfield
Brazil
Terre Haute
Rushville
Connersville
Liberty
Shelbyville
Franklin
Brookville
Martinsville
Spencer
Greensburg
Nashville
Columbus
Bloomington
Lawrenceburg
Sullivan
Bloomfield
Versailles
Vernon
Bedford
Brownstown
Madison
Vincennes
Washington
Shoals
Scottsburg
Paoli
Salem
Petersburg
Jasper
Princeton
New Albany
Corydon
Jeffersonville
Boonville
Evansville
Mt Vernon
Rockport
Carpenton
Base Line
FORT WAYNE
FORT DEFIANCE
FORT JENNINGS
FORT AMANDA
FORT RECOVERY
FORT HARRISON
CLARKSVILLE
CLARK'S GRANT
Wabash R.
White R.
Miami R.
Maumee R.
Kankakee R.
Tippecanoe R.
Sugar Cr.
Flat Rock Cr.
Blue R.
Ohio R.
Muscatatuck R.
Driftwood R.
Whitewater R.
Big Blue R.
Loramie's Creek
Salamonie R.
Mississinewa R.
Eel R.
Deer Creek
Mill Cr.
Fall Cr.
Big Raccoon Cr.
Little Raccoon Cr.
Little Vermillion R.
Big Vermillion R.
Sugar Creek
Indian Creek
Big Walnut Cr.
Little Walnut Cr.
Big Pine Cr.
Little Pine Cr.
Big Blue R.
Little Blue R.
Big Creek
Big Indian Cr.
Little Indian Cr.
Big Graham Cr.
Little Graham Cr.
Big Otter Cr.
Little Otter Cr.
Big Deer Cr.
Little Deer Cr.
Big Buck Cr.
Little Buck Cr.
Big Sugar Cr.
Little Sugar Cr.
Big Flat Rock Cr.
Little Flat Rock

to act upon this, as well as other matters in the treaty, without affecting the validity of the cession; and therefore a stipulation has been inserted which will give to that body the entire control of the subject.

But our principal difficulty has been with the Miamies. The country which they occupy is much more valuable than that occupied by the Pattawatamies. It is immediately upon the Wabash, and commands the great avenue of communication between the Ohio and the lakes. Eel river, the northern boundary of the Pattawatamie cession, is incorrectly represented upon the maps. In its general course, it is much further from the Wabash than it appears to be upon them; and, from the best calculation we can make, the whole extent of the cession is not less than 2,000,000 of acres, and perhaps amounts to 3,000,000. The tract upon Lake Michigan is essential to the interests of Indiana; for, without it, her citizens can have no access to that important outlet. The district embraced in the Miami cession is probably equal in value to any other tract of similar extent in the western country; and its acquisition was highly important to the State of Indiana, as it interrupts the continuity of her settlements, and prevents her from entering upon that system of internal improvements to which she is invited by nature, policy, and interest. The right conveyed by the Miamies is also more extensive than that conveyed by the Pattawatamies. The latter have ceded their right to the country within specific bounds. To the largest and much the most important of the three cessions made by them, the Miami claim is the most valid. But the Miamies have also ceded their whole right to the country north of the Wabash, with the exception of a few small reservations. The United States, by this cession, have acquired a joint interest with the Pattawatamies to an extensive district of country; and although a just regard to public opinion, as well as to the situation of the Indians, will probably prevent them from taking possession of any part of it without the formal consent of the Pattawatamies, still the extinguishment of the Miami claim will enable us to negotiate with more efficiency, when the proper time arrives

for the purchase of the Pattawatamie country, or for the establishment of another boundary between them and the United States. The extent of this Miami claim we do not know, and it must be left to the Government hereafter to ascertain it, when such a measure becomes necessary. The Miamies are also better organized in their government than the Pattawatamies, and their reduced numbers enable them to act with more unanimity. The preceding annuities due to them were considerable, and they were aware that the possession of the country was highly important to us. Under these circumstances, it was necessary to give them much more for the relinquishment they made, than was given to the Pattawatamies; and, without troubling you with the details of a semi-barbarous negotiation, which occupied us many days, it is enough to say that the treaty exhibits the most advantageous arrangement which could be made.

The annuities due by former treaties to the Miamies amount to $18,400; consequently, the permanent annuity given by this treaty will be $6,600: but we have procured the insertion of a provision, applicable to preceding annuities, as well as to this, by which their duration will depend on the existence of the tribe. The Miamies are greatly reduced in numbers, and, like all the tribes in this quarter, they are in a state of rapid declension. A perpetual annuity would be payable as long as an individual of the tribe might remain; but, by the present arrangement, this heavy debt will cease when they become incorporated with some more powerful and kindred tribe, and this event cannot be very remote. The appropriation for the support of their poor, and for the education of their youth, being limited, like that to the Pattawatamies, we do not consider as presenting any difficulty in the way of the ratification of the treaty. The temporary annuity of $10,000, payable in 1827, and of $5,000, payable in 1828, and the provision for the immediate supply of goods, and for the delivery of the remainder in the course of the next summer, and the stipulations for building houses and furnishing various articles to them, consti-

tuted an important portion of the consideration for the cession.[99] Without acceding to them, we should have concluded no treaty. The observations made in the preceding part of this letter, respecting the immediate purchase of goods, will apply to the purchase made to the Miamies. This amounts to $31,040 53, as exhibited in the accompanying schedule; and similar vouchers have been prepared and delivered to the parties interested. The amount yet due, and for which provision must be made, is $26,259 47.

A few reservations have been made, which require no particular explanation; and lands have been granted to certain individuals, under similar circumstances to those already stated. Pecuniary claims have, in like manner, been liquidated and allowed. The necessary schedules, exhibiting a full view of these subjects, are herein enclosed. It is only necessary to add, in relation to them, that, without consenting to this arrangement, all our efforts would have been useless.

We have also agreed (as the accompanying exhibit will show) to purchase from a number of individuals the tracts granted to them by the treaty of St. Mary's. The land amounts to 6,720 acres, and $25,780 are to be paid for it. These are the principal circumstances connected with this negotiation, and with the treaties which have resulted from it, that we deem it important to submit to you. We have never lost sight of the interests of the United States, nor have we forgotten that we were treating with a poor miserable people, the feeble remnant of the former owners of the country—a people who have sustained many injuries from us, and who have many claims upon our justice and humanity. We deemed it no part of our duty to

[99] A payment of $35,000, of which $10,000 should be in goods, was to be made the Miami in 1827, and $30,000, of which $5,000 should be in goods, was to be paid in 1828, after which the annual annuity would be $25,000. In addition, the Government was to supply ten wagons and ten yoke of oxen; houses not exceeding $600 in value for nine chiefs; two hundred head of cattle, four to six years old; two hundred head of hogs; two thousand pounds of tobacco annually; five laborers to work three months in each year for small villages, and three laborers to work three months for the Mississinewa band.

press them to the ground—to procure their country for the least possible price. We have allowed them a consideration more valuable than the cession they have made. The game is nearly exhausted, and there is little else which they derive from it. In doing this, we believed we were consulting the views of our Government, and the feelings and opinions of our country. We shall be happy to find that our conduct has been approved, and that the treaty has been ratified. Certain we are that another or a better one will not be procured, without pursuing a system which we trust will find few advocates.

The sum appropriated for holding these treaties, and which we have drawn for, has been placed in the hands of Major R. A. Forsyth, sub-agent in the Indian Department, and appointed by us special commissary for that purpose. The whole has been properly expended, and the vouchers have been examined and approved by us. He will immediately transmit his accounts to the Treasury for settlement.

Very respectfully, we are, sir, your obedient servants,

LEWIS CASS,
J. B. RAY,
JOHN TIPTON.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

CASS, RAY, AND TIPTON: CERTIFICATE, October 23, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

We do hereby certify, that Fifty Rifles sent to Gen[l] John Tipton, Indian Agent, Fort Wayne, by Henry Deringer of Philadelphia, which cost, including bullet moulds, wipers, covers & Boxes the sum of seven hundred & thirty five dollars and sixty two cents, were delivered to the Indians at the treaty held on the Wabash near the mouth of the Massisinewa in our presence

Oct 23[rd] 1826 (signed) LEW CASS, J BROWN RAY, JNO TIPTON } commissioners

Allen Hamilton to Tipton: Receipt, October 23, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

The United States

To Allen Hamilton Dr

To 489 lbs Tobacco at 14 Cents per pound, furnished to the Indians 68.46

Indian Agency Fort Wayne 23d Oct. 1826

Received of John Tipton Indian Agent the above sum of Sixty Eight Dollars & Forty six Cents in full

Duplicates

(A Copy) Signed Allen Hamilton[1]

Attest

J. B. Duret

Matilda S. Tipton to Mrs. John Tipton, October 25, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Cincinnati Oct. 25, 1826

Dear Ma I am affraid you are sick, for I think nothing else would prevent you from writing so long a time to me. I have intended these two or three weeks to write to you but I never hade time.

[1] Hamilton was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, in 1798 and came to America in 1817 hoping to retrieve the family fortunes. Illness lost him positions at Quebec and Montreal. Wandering on to Philadelphia he worked there for a time, then removed to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to study law in the office of his cousin, James Dill. Offered the post of deputy register in the Fort Wayne Land Office in 1823 he made another move. For some time he continued his law studies, but when he saw that returns would be slow he gave up that profession for merchandising. He was a friend of Jean B. Richardville and had much influence with the Miami. He and Tipton were later partners in purchasing and improving Indian lands. Hamilton held several county offices. He was connected with the Hamilton National Bank, served as delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and as senator from Allen County in 1859 and 1861. He married a daughter of Jesse L. Holman. He died at Saratoga, New York, in 1864. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 259, 266, 301, 319, 326, 336, 414; *Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men,* 2:D12:30-32; Brice, *History of Fort Wayne,* pt. 2:18-22.

I think Sarah has forgot me for she has never wrote to me but once since I left home

I hope you will write to me soon for I want to here from you and all my friends and acquaintances

I here from Papa evry week and am very sory to here that he has been sick

Give my love to all my friends and acquaintainces and Mrs Preston and tell Livinia she mus be shore and write to me soon[2] except of my best love adiew Dear Mamma.

I remain youres affectionately

MATILDA S TIPTON

MATILDA TIPTON

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 27, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DftS]

AGENCY OFFICE FORT WAYNE 27th October 1826

HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS

SIR I have the honour to transmit by C. Carter the abstracts for disbursement at this Agency for the year—with the accounts & vouchers for expenditures within the two months ending 31st Augt last, amounting to $967.65 cts which you will please pay to Mr Carter

Respectfully yours

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] Copied

POTAWATOMI CHIEFS TO TIPTON: RECEIPT FOR SALT, October 28, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE Octr 28th 1826

RECEIVED of John Tipton Indian Agent Three hundred & twenty Bushels of salt, being the amount and arrearages of salt annuity due us for the years 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822,

[2] Mrs. Preston and Lavina were daughters of Alexander Ewing. Sophia Charlotte Ewing married (1) Captain John Preston; (2) William N. Hood; (3) Smallwood Noel. Lavina married George B. Walker. Genealogy of the Ewing Family, compiled by Mrs. Sam R. Taylor, in Indiana Biography Series, 4:99-101.

1823, 1824, 1825, & 1826, agreeable to the Treaty of 7th June, 1803.

In the presence of
JOSEPH BARRON
JOHN FORSYTH

Signed Triplicates
JE BANSE, his x mark
WAW BAN, SEE,[3] his x mark
SAN: GI NAI his x mark
OB IN AW BA x his mark

[Endorsed:] Receipt for Pottawatamie Salt Annuity 1826 Retain this

TIPTON TO HENRY DERINGER, October 28, 1826

[IO:Letters Recd., Indiana—ALS[4]]

INDIAN AGENCY AT
FORTWAYNE 28th of oct 1826

H DERINGER Esqr

DR SIR In september last I recd fifty rifles which you forwarded to me with covers moles &c complete and in good order, without having recd instructions how they were to be paid for, or disposed of. Those rifles have since been delivered to the Indians in time of the Treaty on the wabash in Indiana. a certificate of their delivery will be forwarded to the Secy of war by the commissioners. The fund appropriated to defray the expense of holding the above mentioned Treaty being entirely exhausted I presume you will have to look to the war Dept for your money[5] and not to

yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indn Agt

[3] Waubansee (Waubonsa, Wabansee, Wahponseh, etc.) was a war chief of the Potawatomi. He lived for a time at the present town of Wauponsee in Grundy County, Illinois, and later on the Fox River near Aurora, but spent some time in Chicago. During the War of 1812 he supported the British cause. He signed the treaties of 1826, 1828, 1832, and 1833. About 1836 he went west with the tribe and died at Booneville, Missouri, in 1846. Henry H. Hurlbut, *Chicago Antiquities* . . . (Chicago, 1881), 443-50, 464; Winger, *Potawatomi Indians*, 90-91; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:276, 296, 353, 354, 404.

[4] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[5] Tipton was censured by McKenney for not paying the account. Letter of November 27, 1826, Mereness Calendar, Indian Office, Letter Books, 3:238.

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 28, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

AGENCY OFFICE AT FORTWAYNE 28 Octr 1826

HIS EXCY L CASS

DR SIR Herewith enclosed you will receive recepts of Chauncy Carter for work done at the miami mills. This work was authorized by me in consequence of a conversation between Col McKenney your Excy and myself at the City last winter. you will probibly recollect that the Col directed us to pay the miamies a fair price for the time they had been kept out the gun smith & Black Smith promised them at Stmarys. The miami chiefs will be satisfyed if thier mills are repared and a new damn built. the work is progressing well the amount due this fall is $350 and the ballance is to be paid next year after the completion of the work I have advanced the money to the workmen am in much need and would thank you to pay it to mr Carter

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON

[Endorsed:] Copied

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 30, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIAN AGENCY 30 octr 1826

DR SIR I have the honour to enclose receipts for sundary services rendered in the Indian Country amounting to $665.21. A draft for that sum was forwarded to your Excy by mjr R A Forsythe

I likewise forward an estimate of the probible amount that will be required to carrie the late Treaties into effect

Your most obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS

[Endorsed:] Copied

[Enclosure]

An estimate of the probable amount necessary to carry into

effect the Treaty concluded with the Pottawatamie's and Miamie's near the mouth of the Mississiniway on the 16th and 23rd days of October 1826 vizt

For pay and subsistince of Blacksmith for the Pottawatamies per annum	$500.00
For Striker to the Blacksmith	180.00
Necessary buildings for Blacksmiths dwelling House Shop, Coal House &c	300.00
Blacksmiths Tools	125.00
For Iron & steel for the above shop per annum	300.00
" Erecting Mills for Do on the Tippecanoe river	1500.00
" Pay & subsistence of Miller	350.00
" House for Do	100.00
" 160 Bushels [sal]t	320.00
	$3675 00[6]

Miamis

For Waggon & one yoke of oxen to each person named in the Treaty @ $150	
" 200 Head Cattle from 4 to 6 years old	2000.00
200 Head Hogs	750.00
2,000 pounds Iron @ 10 ¢	200.00
1,000 Do Steel @ 30 ¢	300.00
1,000 Do Tobacco @ 10 ¢	100.00
Labourers each $15 per month	360.00[7]

Will of Chief Le Gros, October 30, 1826

[IO:Letters Recd., Indiana—C]

In the name of God. Amen. I Lagro a miami Indian Chief being aged and infirm of body, but of sound mind memory

[6] Congress appropriated $1,500 for the mill, and a lump sum of $3,820 to cover the salt delivery, the support of a blacksmith and miller, and also a schoolmaster. Act of March 2, 1827, U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 4:232.

[7] Congress appropriated $8,700 to furnish the wagons and oxen (ten persons received them), the cattle and hogs, and to build nine houses which were to cost not more than $600 each. It provided $1,100 to cover the purchase of steel, iron, and tobacco, and to pay eight laborers who were to work at the Indian villages for three months each. *Ibid.*

and understanding, considering the Certainty of death and uncertainty of the time thereof and being desirous to settle my worldly affairs and thereby be the better prepared to Leave this world, when it shall please God to Call me hence. Do therefore make and publish this my last will and Testament in manner following that is to say first and principally I Commit my soul to the hands of Almighty God, and my Body to the Earth to be decently burried at the direction of my friends.—

After my Just debts and funeral expences are paid, I divise and bequeath to my beloved friend John Tipton, Four Sections of Land, Granted to me at the treaty held with the miami Nation, of Indians on the Wabash in October, 1826 by Lewis Cass John Tipton, and James B. Ray Commissioners appointed to Negotiate said Treaty, Three Sections Lying on the Northwest side of the Wabash River opposite the Mouth of the Salamonie River, and to include the place on which I, (said Lagro) now live, the other Lying on the north side of the Portage Prairie, in the County of Allen, in the state of Indiana and also all my personal property monies and effects, which I may possess hereby revoking all former Wills ratifying and Confirming this and none other to be my last will and Testament. In Witness Whereof I Lagro to this my will set my hand and seal the thirtieth day of October Eighteen hundred and twenty six[8]

LAGRO x mark (seal)

Signed sealed published and declared by Lagro, the above named Testator as for his Last Will an Testament in the

[8] Le Gros died December 22, 1826. The validity of the conveyance of the land by will remained in doubt and was the subject of charges against Tipton until, in March 1834, Attorney General Butler gave his opinion that the President might properly give his consent and approval. Tipton, probably to silence any complaints on the part of the Indians, then paid $4,000 for the land to Chinquahquah, Wahwahsahmoi, and Chinquahquomoquah, named as heirs and legal representatives of Le Gros. In the following month, on November 10, 1834, Tipton sold to Jean B. Richardville for $2,000 the section in Allen County and one section of the reserve along the Wabash. *Opinions of the Attorneys General of the United*

presence of us and at his request and in his presence have subscribed our names as witness thereto the 30th day of October 1826—

JOSEPH BARRON
ANTHONY L. DAVIS
CHANCY CARTER

STATE OF INDIANA } SS
ALLEN COUNTY }

Personally Came on the 27th day of March 1827, before me Anthony L. Davis, Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, Joseph Barron and Chancy Carter two of the Subscribing witnesses to the within last will and Testament of Lagro Deceasd and after being duly sworn saith that they saw Lagro sign seal publish and declare the within writing as his last will and Testament and that they believe he was of perfect sense and memory at the Execution thereof and that they signed their Names thereto as witnesses in his presence and at his request—

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
[SEAL] as Clerk aforesaid and affixed the seal of the same Court at Fort-Wayne the 27th day of March 1827.—

ANTHONY L. DAVIS

STATE OF INDIANA } Sct
ALLEN COUNTY }

I Robert Hood Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court Certify that the within and foregoing is a True Copy of the Last Will and Testament of Lagros a Miami Indian Deceased

In Testimony whereof I have here unto set my hand
[SEAL] and affixed the Seal of the Allen Circuit Court at Fort Wayne this 15th day January A.D 1831

ROBERT HOOD Clerk

States, 1789-1841 (*House Documents,* 26 Congress, 2 session, 6:no. 123), pp. 1406-10; Allen County Deed Records, A:376-77, 403. The town of Lagro was laid out in 1834 on that part of the reserve that remained in Tipton's name.

TIPTON: MEMORANDUM OF INDIANS DRAWING RATIONS, October, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

Pottawattamies Bands

Che, bass 28
Waw, ban see..... 17
Saw, crant[9] 30
Pash, po 13
Po, ka, gin..... 20
Muc, case[10] 14
Muc, kock, quock..... 10
Che, ba, nass (Ottawa). 4
Ne waw ka, to..... 30
Che, co[11] 33
Che, 'case 25
Shaw, ka to[12]..... 32
Ob, ba, naw, ba..... 16
To, wa, za..... 17
Wawp, sie[13] 6
Me, no, mi, ne[14]..... 20
O saw, waw, shuck..... 7

[9] Possibly Sawgrets, son of Pierre Moran. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:373.

[10] Muccase (Mukkose, Muckkose, etc.) lived on the St. Joseph's. He signed the 1826 treaty. *Ibid,* 2:276.

[11] Checo signed one of the 1832 treaties. *Ibid.,* 2:355.

[12] The name appears as Shawkoto on the 1821 treaty and as Shokto on the 1826 treaty. *Ibid.,* 2:201, 275.

[13] Wawpsie (Waupsee) signed the 1826 treaty. *Ibid.,* 2:276.

[14] Menominee's village was a few miles southwest of the present Plymouth, Marshall County. The chief had come under the influence of the Catholic missionaries and, in 1821, McCoy found him exhorting the Indians to forsake drunkenness, theft, and murder. McCoy was invited to begin a mission at Menominee's village, but he had already made other plans. When the Catholics resumed their missionary work among the Potawatomi in the thirties, a chapel was built there. Father Louis Deseille and Father Benjamin Petit visited the village regularly. When the Potawatomi sold their land in 1832, twenty-two sections were reserved for Menominee and three other chiefs; in 1836 the others ceded the land to the Government and promised to move to the West. Menominee

Saw, waw trep..... 6
Muck, case[15] 40
Saw, puck 6
Me, tea 82
Mo, nease[16] 9
Me, no, quet[17]..... 16
Ash, come[18] 33

refused to sign the treaty or to leave his land. In September, 1838, he was forcibly removed with some eight hundred other Potawatomi. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:169, 275, 368, 430; McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions,* 95-96, 100, 102-6; McDonald, *History of Marshall County,* 1:12-18, 20-37; McKee, *Trail of Death, passim.*

[15] Maukekose (Muckcase, Mukkose, Muckkose, Muck Rose) lived near Aubbeenaubbee on the Tippecanoe. He was a signer of the 1826 treaty, received a grant of six sections in 1832, and ceded them in 1834. He also signed treaties of March 26, 1836, and February 11, 1837. When he died on the way to the West in 1838, his remarkable honesty and integrity were commented upon by the whites of the party. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:276, 368, 429, 450, 488-89; "Journal of an Emigrating Party of Pottawattomie Indians . . .," in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 21(1925):322.

[16] The name appears as Maunis in the 1826 treaty, Monis in 1832, and Monase in 1833. Kappler (ed.), *op cit.,* 2:276, 374, 411.

[17] Menoquet (Menauquet, Menonquet, Menukquet, etc.) and his band lived in what is now Kosciusko County. In 1836 he was sixty years of age, "a rather spare man above the medium height, of a dark color, high forehead, small bright eyes, aqualine nose and stern countenance." According to his own statement he fought at Tippecanoe. He signed the treaties of 1826, 1828, 1832, and 1833. A reserve of four sections to include his village was granted him in 1832. The chief died at his home in the spring of 1836. Royse, *History of Kosciusko County,* 1:51-52, 56-57; Winger, *Potawatomi Indians,* 68-70; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:275, 296, 372, 404, 430, 472.

[18] Ashkum's (Ashcome, Ashcum, Ashkom) village was on the north side of Eel River near the present Denver, Miami County He signed all the principal treaties made with the Indiana Potawatomi between 1821 and 1837. By the 1832 treaty his band and that of Wahsheonas received a reserve of sixteen sections; this was given up in 1836. He went west in 1838. Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.,* 2:201, 275, 296, 369, 372, 375, 430, 472, 488-89; Hodge (ed.), *Handbook of American Indians,* 1:101. George Winter describes him as an orator, a chief, and a counselor of distinction, and noted that he had escaped the common vice of drunkenness. Sketch bound with Journal of a Trip to Deaf Man's Village, in Tippecanoe County Historical Association Museum.

Con, gee[19]	17
Pe ne. mo	10
Ah, no waw way say[20]	3
Wee son[21]	40
Kawk	16
Say kaw way[22]	32
Peirish	15
To, pa, na, bee	16
Peirish Wife	6
Me, she, ke, no[23]	13
No, ne[24]	8

[19] Conge (Kongee), or Bear's Foot, signed the treaties of 1814, 1818, and 1821. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:107, 169, 201.

[20] The name appears as Ahnowawausa in the 1826 treaty. *Ibid.*, 2:276.

[21] The two Weesons or Louisons mentioned in this list are probably the same two who signed the treaty of 1826; one belonged to the Wabash Potawatomi and the other to the St. Joseph band. The former, a half-blooded Potawatomi, received two sections in 1826, which were subsequently located in Cass County in sections 19 and 20, town 27 north, range 2 east. In 1828 he received one section on Eel River to include his house and cornfield. In the treaty of October 27, 1832, as Wee-sau, he received five sections for his band, including the one granted in 1828, and as Wee-saw, received three sections for himself. The latter was a floating reserve and was subsequently located in Porter County in section 20, town 36 north, range 7 west, section 31, town 36 north, range 5 west, and section 32 in town 36 north, range 6 west. These three sections were deeded to Hyacinthe Lasselle, Sr., October 27, 1835. Four of the sections belonging to his band were ceded to the United States in 1836. "Old We-saw" of the St. Joseph Potawatomi received one-half section in 1832. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:276, 277, 295, 296, 368, 369, 372, 373, 374, 375, 472, 488-89; Cass County Deed Records, 1:15-17; A:336-37. Edward V. Cicott made a sworn statement in 1835 as to the identity of the two Indians for whom the above reserves were made; Tipton certified that Cicott's statements were true. *Ibid.*, A:307-8.

[22] A Psakauwa signed the 1826 treaty. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:276.

[23] Probably Mesheketeno, signer of the 1826 treaty. *Ibid.*, 2:276.

[24] None (Nonee, Nonai) signed the treaties of 1826, 1828, 1832, and 1833. *Ibid.*, 2:276, 296, 355, 404.

Che, kaw, kose[25]	20
Wee, son	10
Motiel[26]	50
Bories	11
Wy, me, go	8
Geo. Cicott	65
Mon, go, quen, mo	17
Pe, nash, she	16
Lagro. Son. (Ottowa)	12
Pe che, co[27]	33
Ben, nack[28]	12

[25] The village of Chechaukkose (Chechawkose), or Little Crane, was on the Tippecanoe River near the present Tippecanoe, Marshall County, and possibly extended into Kosciusko County. A reserve of ten sections granted in 1832 was given up in 1836. The Catholics had a mission there which was visited by Bishop Bruté in 1835. Dunn, *True Indian Stories,* 257; Winger, *Potawatomi Indians,* 71; Sister Mary Salesia Godecker, *Simon Brute de Remur* . . . (St. Meinrad, Ind., 1931), 247-48, 310-11, 313; McNamara, *Catholic Church on the Northern Indiana Frontier,* 64-67; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:276, 296, 368, 372, 375, 472, 488-89; Hodge (ed.), *Handbook of American Indians,* 1:240.

[26] Motiel (Moteille) signed the treaties of 1826 and 1828. Kappler (ed.), *op. cit.,* 2:276, 296.

[27] Pecheco (Pcheeko, Peecheeco, Peecheeko, etc.) signed the treaties of 1821, 1826, 1828, 1832, and 1833. McCoy describes a visit to his village, which was near that of Menominee, in 1821 and refers to him as the "principal chief" of that party of Potawatomi. *Ibid.,* 2:201, 275, 296, 374, 411; McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions,* 102-5.

[28] Benack's village was near the present Clunette, Kosciusko County. He received one section of land by the 1828 treaty (subsequently located in section 4, town 32 north, range 10 east and sold to Francois Comparet and Alexis Coquillard for $800) and eight sections in 1832. He died in Indiana in the early 1850's. Royse, *History of Kosciusko County,* 1:52-53; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:295, 373; Winger, *Potawatomi Indians,* 70-71; Allen County Deed Records, A:342-43. George Winter describes him as a man of great loquacity, social and genial in manner, and states that he was a "head man" but without claim to the title of chief. Sketch bound with Journal of a Trip to Deaf Man's Village, in Tippecanoe County Historical Association Museum.

A list of Miamies
Name of Band
Paw po, kee, chaw..... 40
Metto, sena 17
Lan, quaw 56
La, gro 18
Richardville Joseph ... 12
Little Beaver 16
Little Charlie 17
Francis Godfroy 35
Black Loon 64
Waw, we assee..... 68
Francis Lafontain 12
Osage 306
Naw, caw, ta, caw paw.. 40
Seek 76
White Raccoon 74
Notta wen sa..... 98
Jo, quo (Weaw)[29]..... 88
an wou see 10 miles below the fork of Erroqois Tradeing house 54 souls
No of Indians who drew rations under their chief at the Treaty on the wabash in 1826 there was allso about 50 that drew on special orders who are conected with white men and allso betwen 50 and 100 Frenchmen who were trying to get land that drew rations most of the time

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

TIPTON: MEMORANDUM OF SUMS PAID AT TREATY, October, 1826
[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD[30]]
of messa party
paid J B Richervills family 15 persons..... $300

[29] Most of the Wea had moved to the West, following cessions of 1818 and 1820. Jacco's nephew, Christmas Dashnay, and niece, Mary Shields, each received a reserve of one section. Jacco signed the Wea treaties of 1809, 1816, and 1818. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:104, 131, 170.

[30] Filed with the Tipton Papers at the end of 1826.

F Godfrys 24 persons..... 432 paid
F Lafontain 12 Fork party..... 216 paid
Charleys family, 15 persons Thorntown..... $275 paid
Fish head of Meto sanios party..... 18 paid
Lagrow ..... 100 paid
[Endorsed:] memo for Richerville & others in 1826 as paid at Treaty ground

TIPTON TO ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, JR., November 12, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORTWAYNE 12 nov 1826

DOCTR WOLCOTT

DR SIR A Licen has been granted by myself, to James Wymon to trade with the Indians at the fork of the river Iroquois in your Agency.[31]

very respectfully yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] Copied

TIPTON TO EDITORS OF INDIANAPOLIS GAZETTE, November 17, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORTWAYNE 17 nov 1826

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS GAZETTE

GENT I have heard with surprise That a letter from the Commissioners of the late Treaty on the Wabash to the Secy of War has been published in your paper. although I am one of your subscribers I have not yet seen the paper containing it I deem it my duty to inform you and through your paper the people that a letter from the commissioners with other important documents were sent to Indianapolis with directions to be forwarded to the Hon James Barbour Secy of War AND NOT FOR PUBLICATION. I would thank you to inform

[31] Wymon's license and bond are among the Tipton Papers of November 9, 1826. On the same date he was licensed to trade at the English Lake on the Kankakee River.

us how you became possessed of, by what authority you gave pubblicity to that letter and whether you are in possession of the other documents mentioned above[32]

your obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON

PS Editors who have published the above mentioned letter to the Secy of War will confer a favour by givein this a place in theier papers

[Endorsed:] Copy to Edtrs Journal by David Bunnel to Richmond 17 Nov 1826 Copied

BENJAMIN ARCHER: CLAIM AGAINST THE MIAMI INDIANS, November 24, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

THE MIAMI NATION OF INDIANS OF THE MISSINAWAY PARTY

TO BENJAMIN ARCHER[33] Dr

To Burning rails & Destroying Apple trees $30.00

STATE OF INDIANA }
ALLEN COUNTY } SS

Be it Remembered that on this 24th day of November 1826 Francis Comparet of said county of lawful age came personally

[32] The letter of October 26, 1826, printed *ante,* 598-606, was published in the Indianapolis *Gazette* of November 7, and in other papers of the state. The Lawrenceburg *Indiana Palladium,* December 16, 1826, reprinted from the *Indiana Journal* Tipton's letter of November 17, and an editorial note explaining that the letter of October 26 had been printed with the consent of Governor Ray, and that Ray had stated that he had no recollection of any request or instruction made by the commissioners against having it printed; he had said also that he saw no impropriety in publishing it, since it contained only facts that were known to all who attended the treaty.

[33] Benjamin Archer, Sr., and his three sons and two daughters came to Allen County about 1824. The elder Archer lived in Fort Wayne, but bought farms in the region for his sons. Benjamin, Jr., probably the claimant against the Miami, had a farm about three miles northwest of the fort. He and his brother David were both interested in apple culture. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne,* 603-6; *Valley of the Upper Maumee River,* 1:209.

before me the undersigned an acting Justice of the peace for the county aforesaid who beeing duly sworn according to law deposeth and saith that on the day aforesaid a squaw of the Miami Nation of the Mississinaway party told this deponant that she had taken and burnt some of the Rails off the fence around the nursery of Benjamin Archer afs^{d}. and that the apple trees in s^{d}. nursery were destroyed on account of the fence being taken down by the Indians and that he believes the above to be a moderate charge for the damages sustained by the s^{d} Archer and further saith not

sworn to and subscribed before me FRANCOIS COMPARET
this day & year above written
W^{m}. N. HOOD J.P (Seal)

.....[34]

[Endorsed:] The miamies of osage or mississinaway party acct $30.00 to B Archer This claim was demanded from the miamie Indians & payment refused, and satisfactory evidence was produced that the person committing the depredation was a wee, aa, who does not receve annuity from —

26 octr 1827 JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

MATILDA S. TIPTON TO TIPTON, November 26, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CINCINNATI Nov 26th 1826

MY DEAR PAPA I want to see you and ma and all my acquaintances very much. I have not been to Church to day for I have very sore feete.

Catharine and Mrs Moore are tolerable well. Mrs. Moore received your lletter with $20 in it by Dr Thompson.

There was as maney people come to see that blackman hung as there was to see Lafayette when he was [here].

Miss Catharine Vance is to be Married next Tusday.

Dear papa pleas to send me some more money as soon as you can.

[34] The deposition of Francis Sunderland is omitted.

Dear Papa except of my best love for your self and ma
I remain your most obedient, affectionate and dutifull Daughter

MATILDA S TIPTON

JOHN TIPTON

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, November 27, 1826

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[35]]

FORTWAYNE 27 nov 1826

GOV CASS

DR SIR When the first lot of goods for delivery this fall came to hand, to gard as much as possible against imputations I employd Mr John Forsyth to take charge of them procure a store room and deliver them to the persons entitled, on order drawn by myself. Upward of $6000. have been delivered the original orders drawn by me will remain in Mr Forsyths hand and an abstract will be forwarded to you as soon as we compleete the delivery—

I am more than ever anxious to have this Agency removed and must beg it as a favour that you will aid me with your friendly advice and if you think best assist me—[36]

Nothing keeps me in this office now, but to enable me to Educate my children. 4 years will compleet that and unless I can get away from this village I cannot, will not, remain in the office that long—

I hope the Treaty will be ratified before the midle of Jany,[37] in the mean time I will await your answer to this before I take any step. every chief in the Agency will Join in asking the removal, but I think a representation from yr Ex^cy will do more good for if I ask the chiefs it will get to the ears of the rabble here that can do no good and may be injurious—

I enclose two papers contain^g a publication of our letter &c and a copy of my note to the Editor writen befor I had

[35] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[36] See Tipton to McKenney, *post*, 651-53, for a statement of his reasons for desiring the removal of the agency.

[37] See Richard M. Johnson to Tipton, *post*, 638-39, and note.

seen the publication.[38] let me here from you on this subject what course we had better pursue

Your obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON

P S for the managment &c here permit me to refer you to mr Kercheval[39] there is none that know this place better

J T

TIPTON TO JAMES B. RAY, November 27, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORTWAYNE 27 nov 1826

GOV RAY

DR SIR I have the honour to enclose to your Excy invoices of the goods bought and delivered to the chiefs agreeably to the wish of the commissioners and a certificate for the ballance of the horses for your signature

I have the honour to be yr ob^{t} serv^{t}

JOHN TIPTON

[Endorsed:] Copied

MIAMI INDIANS TO TIPTON: ANNUITY RECEIPT, December 4, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

TREATY GROUND 4th December 1826

RECEIVED from John Tipton Indian Agent eighteen thousand four hundred dollars in silver and one hundred and ninety bushels of salt being the full amount of anuity due the miamie Nation of Indians for the year 1826, agreably to the Treaties of 1795, 1803, 1805, 1809 & 1818.

Witness	(Signed Triplikets)	
JOSEPH BARRON Interpreter	PAPPE KE CHAH	his x mark
JOSEPH HOLMAN	PING GUAH WHAH	his x mark

[38] See *ante*, 619-20.

[39] Kercheval had offered his resignation as Indian subagent at Fort Wayne in a letter of November 1, 1826, to the Secretary of War. Mereness Calendar, Indian Office, Letters Received, Fort Wayne.

GEO. B. WALKER

KEEL SON SAW[40] for
WAPPAS SEEPIN his x mark
MA CAT MONG QUEH his x mark
LITTLE BEAVER his x mark
ME TO SIN NAH his x mark
NA GO TA CUP WAH his x mark
NOT, E, WIN SAW
or LITTLE HURON his x mark
PECH E WAH or
RICHARDVILLE his x mark
MA CHICK ELA OUT A
or BIG BODY his x mark
OSAGE his x mark
BLACK RACCOON[41] his x mark

We do hereby certify that we were present at the payment mentioned in the within receipt and assisted in counting the money and saw Gen[l]. John Tipton the agent deliver it to the Chiefs of the Miami Nation in Council and in the presence of their young men

Dec[r]. 4[th] 1826

JOSEPH HOLMAN
JOSEPH BARRON
GEO. B. WALKER

[Endorsed:] Rec[pt]. for miamie Anuity for 1826 $18,400

NICHOLAS MCCARTY TO TIPTON, December 7, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

INDIANAPOLIS, December 7, 1826

GEN[l] JOHN TIPTON

DEAR SIR haveing understood from several Individuals who attended the late Treaty on the Wabash that you in behalf of the Merchants of this place have So arranged it that in

[40] Keelsonsaw signed the amended treaty of 1840. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:534.

[41] Black Raccoon or Allolah was scheduled to receive a wagon and yoke of oxen by the terms of the 1826 treaty. His village lay on the bluff south of Wabash. *Ibid.*, 2:279; Helm, *History of Wabash County*, 117, 119-20.

case the Treaty is rattified there will be a considerable quantity of Goods to be deliver[d] To the Indians at or near this place next Spring and as I have been inform[d] the Merchants here were to have an oppurtunity of supplying As I have not as an extensive acquaintance as many others to obtain Friends to Intercede for me, I trust you Will pardon me for thus troubling you and permitt me to ask as a favour of you to inform me if practicable and consistant with your feelings, whether the goods if the[y] are to be furnished will be contracted for by yourself or not. if so, I would Esteem myself much favoured to have a reasonable share of the contract and feel myself Competent to give sattisfactory Refferance or security If necessary for the performance of any contract I might be favoured with, and also to have such selections made of Goods as would Give sattisfaction. if the Contract is not to be let out by yourself (in case it is let at all) I will feel much oblidg[d] by your informing me who will probably let it out as also the proper Manner of application your Immediate attention will confer a favour which will be acknowlag[d] by yours

Respectfully

NICHOLAS M[c]CARTY[42]

P.S. at an early part of this Weeks Session of our Ledgis Lature a Resolution was Introduc[d] by Mr. Craig in the H of R the tenor of which was that the Govner by his acceptance and acting as Commissioner to treat with the Indians had vacated

[42] McCarty had opened a general store in Indianapolis in 1823. In the Indianapolis *Gazette* of January 17, 1826, he advertised dry goods, groceries, hardware, queen's ware, and tinware, also a large assortment of Spanish and country sole leather. It was noted that beeswax and furs would be taken in trade as usual. McCarty soon established stores elsewhere. One phase of his business was the collection of ginseng for the Chinese market. He was a partner in the erection of the first steam flour mill near Indianapolis, was interested in hemp growing, and invested extensively in real estate. He was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for Congress in 1847, and for governor in 1852. He served three sessions in the General Assembly, 1849-52. McCarty was born September 26, 1795, at Moorefield, in what is now West Virginia, and died at Indianapolis on May 17, 1854. Dunn, *Greater Indianapolis,* 2:668-73; Woollen, *Biographical and Historical Sketches,* 457-63; Smith, *Early Indiana Trials and Sketches,* 352.

his office and could not be now recognized as Govner It has been a subject of much argument and has Excited considerable warmth of feeling and the parties are now known by the name of Friends & Enemies to the Govner—(which for myself I think a verry improper name for them to be known by by). it however was this Evening decided in the Lower House—31 for Recognizing him as Govner & 27 against. I am told an attempt will be made to reconsider to morrow. the senate had previous to the resolution of the Lower House s[ent] Down one—to Call upon J. B. Ray Esqr. Govner &c the senate have been all this time idle. I rather think It is all over and that the Govner will deliver a Message shortly.[43] What to morrow may bring forth I know not

NICHOLAS M^{c}CARTY

[Postmarked:] Dec 16
[Endorsed:] Answd 27 Jany 1827

[43] This was the second time a governor had got into difficulty by acting as a treaty commissioner in the face of a constitutional provision that "No . . . person holding any office under the United States . . . shall exercise the office of Governor." An attempt had been made to declare Governor Jennings' office vacant after the treaties of 1818. In 1826 Ray tried unsuccessfully to avoid such a contretemps by asking that a letter of authority be sent him before the treaty, instead of a formal commission. The Assembly met December 4. The Senate, after organizing, on December 5 sent to the House the customary resolution calling for a joint committee to notify the Governor that the Assembly was ready to receive his message. When this communication was read in the House, Merit S. Craig, of Ripley County, presented the resolution mentioned by McCarty. The next day, with this resolution still before the House, Governor Ray was informed of the situation, with "leave, should he judge proper, to . . . appear before this House, and defend himself." Ray answered with what Woollen characterizes as an "exceedingly diffuse and muddy communication." Craig's resolution was then brought to the vote and failed, 28 to 30, and by a vote of 31 to 27 the House voted to receive the Governor's message. But on the morning of December 8, a resolution was introduced in the Senate to the effect that the Governor had vacated his office. This was defeated, however, 15 to 5, and Ray delivered his message that afternoon. Indiana *Senate Journal*, 1826-27, pp. 6, 16-17; *House Journal*, 1826-27, pp. 9-10, 13-14, 15-16, 28-31; Woollen, *Biographical and Historical Sketches*, 58-60. A more detailed account of the debate in the House appears in the Indianapolis *Gazette*, December 7, 14, 22, 1826.

TIPTON TO RAMSAY D. POTTS, December 15, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORTWAYNE Decr 15 1826

(Copy)

MR POTTS[44]

SIR I have undoubted evidence that there is a man on the Kankikee river with a quantity of whisky. is selling to the Indians and keeps them constantly drunk—

Believeing that you are equally anxious with myself to prevent violations of the intercourse law and on account of your contiguity to the scene of action I have thought best to inform you and to urge its suppression, for if the officers of the Indian Department shrink from their duty and suffer ofenders to go unpunished they are unworthy the trust reposed in them—

I have my information from James Wyman and Washington Ewing traders at the English Lake who offer evidence of the fact and tender their service to accompany and assist any officer who will go and direct the seizeure of of the property of the offender—

Should you find the facts as stated and cause the goods to be seized I would recommend to you to report the case to the U S District in Indiana[45] I know the at[to] Gen and will render you all the assistance in my power

[44] Potts was an Indian subagent sent to St. Joseph in the spring of 1826. On June 7, 1827, he married Miss Purchase, one of the missionaries. For a time they lived at Fort Wayne, then went to the mission on the Grand River, Michigan, where Mr. Potts taught in the school. Later he was a teacher among the Choctaw in Indian Territory. Lewis Cass to Potts, May 22, 1826, Mereness Calendar, Indian Office, Letters Received, Michigan; McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions,* 280, 308-9, 485. Potts wrote to Cass on January 19, 1827, concerning "high wines" in possession of a Mr. Laslie on the Kankakee River and the seizure of his property. Mereness Calendar, Indian Office, Michigan Superintendency, Letters Received.

[45] Goods were seized by Potts from Edward Biddle and William Mitchell, and the seizure reported to the district attorney, Charles Dewey. The case came to trial at the May Term, 1827. The goods being perishable, they were ordered exposed to public sale at Lafayette before a decision was given. The case was continued from session to session until the May Term, 1829, when it was dismissed, and the sum realized from

I enclose a letter to mr Wyman that you please deliver to him respectfully yr ob^{t} Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] Copied

TIPTON TO ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, JR., December 16, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORTWAYNE 16 Decr 1826

DOCTR WOLCOTT

DR SIR I have been writen to by two traders at the English Lake who state that there is a trader at Tay see a nong seling whisky and they think has no licen to trade. I would enquire have you authorized any person to trade there or is it a place of Trade—

The Indians so far as I am informed are perfectly tranquil no disturbance concerning the late Treaty

of the news of the world I have but little nothing from the City since Congress met

yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

P S The barer a Se nee ca Indian is mooving from Sandusky to Greenbay says that mr Johnson promised that provision would be furnishd at every Agency and work done, he wanted his horses shod and axes repaird. I could not shoe his horses for want of Iron, and he wanted me to write and ask you to have it done—

J T

[Endorsed:] Copy to Doctr Wolcott by an Indian Dec. 16. 1826 Copied

the sale of goods, $450.53, was ordered paid in to the court. United States District Court of Indiana, Order Book, 1817-31, pp. 309, 313, 314, 315, 324, 328, 339, 343, 346, 355, 366. Other letters concerning the case appear *post* 650, 653, and 703.

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, December 17, 1826

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[46]]

FORT WAYNE 17 Decr 1826

SIR I have rec[d] yours of the 28 of last month respecting the promise made Chandernay at the Treaty. Immediately on his arrival here he called on me and would not be satisfyed with the Ind[n] goods on hand and urged me to buy goods from the Ewings. believeing he was influenced by others to effect a sale of their goods, I very reluctantly gave him an order to Ewings store for $50, an account for which must be paid shortly. When I received the goods sent by Mr Hunt I gave C $100 worth and in 2 or 3 days Mr John Forsyth informed me that he understood C had been gambling and gave it as his opinion that he had not $5 worth left. under these circumstances I did refuse the other $50 but still intended when he became sober and in want of clothes to give him a suit worth $50. Thus Sir I feel confident that I gave him more than your Exc[y] would have done under similar circumstances. I am told he does not write and the letter writer I presume was actuated more by a desire of obtaining an order from you to compell me to buy his goods than by any laudible desire of serveing the individull in question—

The Chief Richerville would not recieve the horse offered him in lieu of the one given up at the request of the Commissioners nor will not accept the $50 dollars promised him as the differance between them.

your obt servt

JOHN TIPTON

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS Detroit

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. McKENNEY, December 17, 1826

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[47]]

FORT WAYNE 17 Decr 1826

SIR I have the honour to enclose receipts for the anuity paid the miamie and puttowatomie Indians for the present year, and to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 27th of last

[46] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[47] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

month. I regret that we could not pay for the rifles out of the Treaty fund. mr Deringer wrote me that the rifles were ordered on a conversation between Gov Cass and yourself. as before stated I had no instruction, but expected when the Gov would arive to recieve more information about this mater. The negotiation continued 10 to 15 days longer than we expected and the whole of the appropriation was expended for services and supplys no alternative was left me but to refer mr D to the Department for his pay.

yr most obt servt

Receipts sent to 2. Audr.

COL McKENNEY

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, December 19, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 19 Decr 1826

SIR I have the honour to enclose to you copies of recepts for the anuity paid to the Indians of this Agency for the present year, an extract from a letter recd from Col McKenney and a copy of my letter to him of the 17 Inst

yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS Detroit

[Endorsed:] Copied

TIPTON TO ISAAC McCOY, December 20, 1826

[KSHS:Isaac McCoy Papers—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 20 Dcer 1826

DR SIR The principle chief have been together here on the subjict of addressing the presedent concerning their education fund. yesterday they directed mr Carter to draw a letter for them to sign to day. he drew it in the usuel form and seting out that they wanted a school in their own country. they refused signing any letter that had school in it, and seperated

so, but they said they would Join in a letter tomorrow but the word school must not be in it on the whole I fear little is to be expected from the miamis. Richervill has such an influance and as you know a dislike to schools[48] will write by the first opertunity whether they do anything in health &c

yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON

RVND I McCOY

[Addressed:] Rvnd Isaac McCoy Grand river M Territory pol of Mr R McCoy

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. McKENNEY, December 23, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 23d Decr 1826

COL McKENNEY

SIR Lagrow the principle speaker of the miamie Indians to whome we promised an anuity at the late Treaty on the Wabash of $300 pr year dureing his life, departed this life, at this place, yesterday evening at ½ past 1 oclock

yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON

[Endorsed:] Copied

ROBERT HOOD TO JAMES BARBOUR, December 29, 1826

[IO:Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—ALS[49]]

FORT WAYNE December 29th 1826

HONOURABLE SIR Enclosed herewith are charges I have been

[48] It is said that Richardville was opposed to education because his son Joseph, who had been sent to school in Detroit, became a drunkard and almost worthless. Winger, *Last of the Miamis,* 14-15; Helm, *History of Wabash County,* 118. His grandson was later sent to Colonel Johnson's Choctaw Academy, but Richardville continued to urge that the education fund be used for a school in the Miami Reserve. See Colonel A. C. Pepper to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, September 10, 1836, and March 28, 1837, and Samuel Milroy to Richard M. Johnson, August 24, 1839, in *House Documents,* 26 Congress, 2 session, 3:no. 109:100-101, 106, 132.

[49] A copy of this letter is among the Tipton Papers.

compelled to prefer against John Tipton, Indian Agent of the United States at this place for the Gross violation of the Laws of the United States, and for different public wrongs, by him committed, and for injuries which I have sustained in common with my fellow Citizens, Confiding that I am making these complaints to a Tribunal where ample Justice is administered and public Greivances are heard, I therefore present the following charges—

Charge, 1st

That the said John Tipton in the year of of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twentyfive, did propose to Elisha B. Harris that if he (Harris) would get secretly all the Indian horses he could from the Indians in any way he could, and would give him (Tipton) two thirds of the proceeds of the sales of said Horses; That he as Agent of Indian affairs would Indemnify him[50]

Charge 2nd

That the aforesaid John Tipton in the year one thousand Eight hundred and twentyfive persuaded Cyrus Taber to sign a Receipt for payment for work done for the United States in the public Blacksmith shop at This place which work has never been done and thereby defrauded the United States of a Large sum of money.

Charge 3d

That the said Tipton did retain for for one year and upwards from 700$ to 1000$ of the anual annuity due to the Potawatomie nation of Indians for the purpose of applying the same to his own use which sum was due to said Indians in the year one thousand eight hundred and twentyfive

Charge 4th

That the said John Tipton has at divers times in the years one thousand eight hundred and twentyfive & six unlawfully gave

[50] Harris occupied Hugh Barnett's farm in Marion Township, Allen County, from 1826 to 1830. At one time he was indicted in the Allen County Circuit Court for horse stealing. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, 278, 617-18.

permits to Indian Traders to carry Spiritous Liquors into the Indian Country which was afterwards sold by said Indian Traders

Charge 5th

That the aforesaid John Tipton did in the year one thousand eight hundred and twentyfive by using corrupt and unlawfull means suborn William N. Hood to compound charges for mal-conduct in office, That were made by said Hood against him (Tipton) previous to that time which are now on file at the Department of War

SIR I hope on the receipt of the foregoing charges against Genl John Tipton that you will be pleased to take such measures as you may deem necessary for having Genl Tipton's conduct Investigated. I do assure you that I can procure the most positive evedence of the charges.[51] Your strict attention to those charges will oblige—

Your Obt Servt

ROBERT HOOD

HONOURABLE JAMES BARBOUR Secretary at War Washington City

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, December 31, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORTWAY[NE] 31 Decr 1826

SIR I have the honour to enclose by Mr C Carter my accounts and vouchers for expenditure in this Agency for four month, eanding on this day. You will please pay the amount due to him

Yr obt servant

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY GOV CASS

[Endorsed:] Copied

[51] See Tipton's answers to these charges, *post*, 648-50 and 661-64.

Miami Indians: Apportionment of Cattle and Hogs, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD]

	Cattle & Hogs		
Thorntown	30	Thorntown.....	30
Osage	70		
Met to sini ah..	7	(Osage 2 lotts of 50).....	97
Not to wen saw.	20		
	97		
Seek	14		
White Raccoon.	14	(Flat Belly 1 l[ot] 50.....	50
Flat Belly	22		
	50		
Blk Loon	14		
Beaver	3	Forks of the Wabash.....	23
Charley	3		
Lagros	3		
	23		

Moses Scott: Claim against Potawatomi Indians, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

The puttowatomie Nation of Indians Dr

To Moses Scott[52]

For corn potatoes & pumpkins stoled from his Scotts) field in october and november 1826..... $15.00

Che,bas, Wau,bon,see, Mo,ta and sang ga na puttowotomie chiefs with their parties were encamped near mr Scott field for several days in the months above mentioned

John Tipton
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] M Scotts act $15 against puttowatomie Indians paid

[52] Moses Scott was one of the first buyers of town lots at Fort Wayne when the sale opened September 18, 1824. He served as a town trustee. Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, 271, 288.

TIPTON: DISTRIBUTION, MIAMI SALT ANNUITY, 1826

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD]

ANNUITY SALT FOR 1826.

		30 Barrels—. date of Deliviry	delivered
Massissiniwa party	12 Bbls		
deliver to J. B. Richardville	1	22 Feby '27	
do " Lewis Godfrey..	1	16 June 27	
do " Francis Godfrey	1	" " "	
do to J B Richardville	9	19 " 27	12 Bbls
due Not to wen saw.....	4	26 aug 1827	4
White Raccoon	2.		
deliv^{d} D^{o} D^{o} Brother.....		Jany 8. 27	1—
Forks Party	2.	26 augus 1827	1
Flat Belly	3.		
Thorntown	3.		
delivered to Capt Flour...	2	Novr 26	2 Bbls
Lagros	1.	" "	1.
Turtle town	2.	aug 27 1827	2
Little Beaver	1.		
	30 Bbls		

TIPTON: MEMORANDUM, DISTRIBUTION OF MIAMI ANNUITY, 1826 (?)

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD]

THE FOLLOWING CHIEFS of the Miami Nation with their parties wish to draw their annuity seperate

Chee, Chaw, quah; or the Crane, formerly of the Thorntown party, wants to settle near the Massiniway and draw his annuity seperate.....	x 40 persons
Fran^{s} Godfrey	x 15. do
F. Lafountaine	x 13. do
Mrs Hackley aunt.....	x 3. do

old Mrs Charley (from thorntown ..... x 15. Do
Old Fox the Chief[53] ..... 18 do
Beavers family ..... x 10. Do
13 persons to be changed from Metto sa ne ah's
party and added to Osages to draw annuities...
Lewis Godfrey ..... x 15. pers
pong gee shee naah ..... x 57.00
[Endorsed:] No of persons in the Chiefs family

TIPTON TO SAMUEL MCGEORGE, 1826 (?)

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

SAMUEL McGEORGE[54]

The Barer hereof is sent into the Indian Country for the purpose of preventing violations of the intercourse law, and having heard that Sundary persons are now hunting and traping and selling whisky to the Indians and that Licensed traders are roving through the Country he is derected to order them out of the Country and to seize and take possission of all property found with said violators and report to me no person having a wright to hunt nor trap nor to trade except under a licen from the Superintendant or some lawfully authorised Indian Agent and when licend must reman at some place of trade established by law

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] Copy of McGeorges order Copied

[53] A Wea chief, Wako or Fox, signed the 1818 treaty. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:170.

[54] McGeorge had been granted a license to trade at English Lake on November 9, 1826. His bond is among the Tipton Papers. In 1813 he had served in an Indiana Militia company commanded by Captain John Farlow. Later he bought the Richardville reserve in Tippecanoe County and became a resident of that county. At the time of the Black Hawk War he was captain of a volunteer company. Muster, Pay and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812, pp. 589, 590, 591; De Hart (ed.), *Past and Present of Tippecanoe County*, 1:186, 207. In connection with this order, see Tipton to Cass, *post*, 658.

BENJAMIN B. KERCHEVAL TO TIPTON, January 8, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

MAUMEE Jany 8 1827

SIR, I have been favoured with yours of the 4th Decr. from Treaty ground, & by M^{r}. Carter, the former did not reach here until the evening after M^{r}. C. left this.

I mentioned the subject of the Thorn Town business to the Govr. but requested him to say nothing, until after you would see the chief at the payment. I shall go to Detroit tomorrow at which time I will converse with him freely on the subject.

I mentioned the subject of Carters appointment to the Govr. he thinks there is not the least doubt[1]

By a reference to our last settlement you will find that I gave you credit for $15. for John Millers services this I supposed was enough, if you should not think with me, I will settle the balance before he shall plague you about the matter. I sincerely regret to hear of the death of our old friend Les Gro. I think he was an acception to most Indians, and the nation will feel the want of his council.

I am Dear Sir Your ob^{t}. Servt.

BENJ^{n} B KERCHEVAL

GEN^{l} JOHN TIPTON Fort Wayne Ind^{a}

GENERAL WASHINGTON JOHNSTON TO TIPTON, January 9, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jany. 9th 1827

GEN^{l}. JOHN TIPTON,

DEAR SIR, To-day a Bill came before the Ho: of Rep: in committee of the whole, respecting Crimes & punishments, to which I offered, as an amendment, two sections embracing the subject, (agreeably to your request), of preventing the sale of liquor to Indians, upon the Lands to which their title has been

[1] Carter was an applicant for the position of subagent, formerly held by Kercheval. Although recommended by Tipton, he did not receive the position. Samuel Lewis was appointed. See *post*, 655.

extinguished; It was opposed by Mr. Hanna and altho' adopted in committee of the whole, yet finally failed before the House. Many things happen between the Cup & the lip!

We are *hammering* away—tho' not effecting much: Indeed I can say with truth, that I never witnessed a greater contrariety of Opinion in a Legislative body, than there exists in our Legislature at the present session.

It is hoped that our labours will terminate in the course of three weeks.

Accept the assurances of my unabated friendship and believe me to be, With sincerity Your's

G.W. JOHNSTON[2]

[Postmarked:] Indis. In. Jan 20

RICHARD M. JOHNSON TO TIPTON, January 12, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

SENATE CHAMBER 12th Jan 1827

MY DEAR FRIEND, I have received your favour of the 16th and the written wishes of the chiefs of the Pottawattamies as to the appropriation of the 2000 Ds reserved as an education fund by Sending their children to the Choctaw accademy at the Blue Spring.[3]

We have had the two treaties before the Senate almost a month but we have been prevented from acting upon it by the opposition to the ratifycation of the treaty made on Lake Superior which was taken up first—[4] I hope in a few days to write you that the

[2] General Washington Johnston was born in Virginia and came to Vincennes in 1793. He practiced law, held various offices under the territorial and state government, and was active in Masonic affairs. See sketch by George R. Wilson in *Indiana Magazine of History*, 20(1924): 123-53.

[3] The statement of the Potawatomi chiefs is printed *ante*, 596.

[4] Three treaties (with the Chippewa, the Potawatomi, and the Miami) were transmitted to the Senate on December 12, 1826. The Chippewa treaty was under consideration from December 19 to January 16, when the Potawatomi treaty was taken up. It was agreed to on January 22, with one exception and one emendation: (1) the part of Article 2 which gave to the Indiana General Assembly the right to dispose of the grant for a road from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River was stricken out, as a provision beyond the competence of the commissioners; (2) Article 5

two treaties formed by you & your Colleagues have been acted upon & if ratifyed, the Boy you Speake of & all the rest can be Sent as Soon as you please if the next hour as we are prepared to recieve them you will hear from Gov Barbour & Col Mc-Kinney as well as myself the very moment the treaty is acted upon—for Col McKinney informed me that he was preparing a communication to you on this very subject by order of the Sec of War. I will see the Sec of War as to that part of your letter which speakes of the publication of the letter of the commissioners. I had understood you had no hand in it I presume it will do no injury. I can assure you my friend that the compensation of 200$ per annum for all we do for the Indian Boys is too Small as we treat them in elegant Style; but the department is very economical with this fund—I am glad however of that part of your letter as it may in some contingent expences make the Sec of War more liberal—you will see the propriety of saying nothing about what I communicate about the treaties before the Senate

I shall always be ready to Serve you at this or any other place your frend in haste

RH: M: JOHNSON

John Payne, the Indian Boy brought by general Payne[5] is doing very well indeed & is smart—

[Addressed:] Genl John Tipton Indian agent Fort Wayne Ina.

was incomplete. It read: "The Potawatomi tribe being anxious to pay certain claims . . . it is agreed, as a part of the consideration for the cessions . . . that these claims, which are stated in a schedule . . . and transmitted to the War Department, and amounting to the sum of nine thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars." The Senate ratified this article with the understanding that it meant that the claims were to be paid by the United States to the persons listed in the schedule.

The Miami treaty was approved without change on January 23. A motion was defeated that proposed to expunge from Article 2 the words, "and, for the use of a canal, six chains along the same are hereby appropriated." *Senate Journal,* 19 Congress, 2 session, 305-17.

[5] Johnson's brother-in-law, General John Payne, was in command of Kentucky troops during the War of 1812. Article by J. Stoddard Johnston, in Kentucky State Historical Society *Register,* 26(1928):319. A Potawatomi Indian, John Payne, or Chopytuck, was granted a section of land in 1832. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:374.

TIPTON TO EDITORS OF DETROIT GAZETTE, January 13, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIAN AGENCY AT Ft WAYNE 13 Jany 1827

(Copy by mail)

Seald proposials will be recd at this office until 12 ocloct of the 5 day of march next for the delivery of 230 bushels of merchentable salt at this place within the month of may next the under taker will be required to enter into bond with approoved security for the performance of his contract

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

The Editors of the Detroit Gazette will give the above 3 insertions and forward their account for payment to

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

[Endorsed:] Copied

BENJAMIN B. KERCHEVAL TO TIPTON, January 19, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

MAUMEE Jany 19. 1827

SIR, I have ascertained to a certainty that there is a plan on foot to defeat the whole of our arrangements in relation to furnishing goods next Spring, on a/c of the late Treaty. The plan is to create all the distrust that can be in relation to the purchase of the goods by the proper Agent (and in the usual way) and appoint a special Agent for this purpose. You will readily percieve the bearing this arrangement will have on you. As this is a matter of importance to us both we must use our united efforts to defeat it. with this view I have come to the determination to leave here for Washington tomorrow. I shall urge the continuation of the long established practice of goods &c being purchased by the immediate Agent. if this course should fail, and the proposed plan be adopted, I shall then urge my own appointment, and the Knowledge of the discription of goods necessary for the people to whom they are due. if I should succeed our arrangements yet, can be effected though not in the same way. It will be necessary for you to write your

friends at Washington, and to enable me more fully to illustrate the subject and explain to them, you had better refer them to me. any communications to me, address to the care of Gen[l]. Hendricks or Noble. *This is a confidential matter and not to be devulged.*

I shall, if no bad luck befalls me [arrive] in Washington about the 2[d] Feby.

I have written the Gov[r]. he will send me such letters as he may think best

I am, Sir Y[r]. ob[t]. serv[t].

B B KERCHEVA[L]

GEN[l] JOHN TIPTON

TIPTON TO JOHN DOUGLASS, January 19, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 19 Jany 1827

SIR The Barer of this, P Corville is sent to reclaim some horsebeasts that was stolen some time ago from Lagrow a miamie Chief. He knows the horses that the Indian lost, but is not acquainted with the necessary steps to be taken. I have therefore to request you to go with him in search of the horses and if found to take such legal steps as are required by the statue law of your state.[6] all expenses incured by you, or that you find necessary for attorneys fees &c shall be paid

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

JOHN DOUGLASS Eqs
[Endorsed:] Copied

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, January 20, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 20 Jany 1827

COL M[c]KENNEY

SIR Having understood that Gov Cass had recommended mr Chauncey Carter for the appointment of Sub Agent vice mr Kercheval resigned I had not intended to trouble the Secy or

[6] At least one of the horses was found and returned. See *post*, 648-49.

yourself with a word on that subject, but many persons are now about to apply (some perhaps for a recommendation by the Legislature) that in my humble opinion are no way qualifyd. I hope I may be permited to Join in recommending mr Carter. He is acquaintd with the Indians Speaks the miamie language and well qualifyed for the ap^{t}. will Suit me better and render as genl satisfaction as any other aplicant—

Y^{r} ob^{t} Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Ind Agt

[Endorsed:] To Col McKenney by mr McKeen 20 Jany 1827
Copied

RICHARD M. JOHNSON TO TIPTON, January 23, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

SENATE CHAMBER CITY OF WASHINGTON
23^{d}. Jan 1827

MY DEAR FRIEND, I have the pleasure to inform you that we have at length ratifyed the Pottawattimie treaty & will to day or to morrow ratify the Miamie treaty—of course you can without delay & as soon as you please send the Indian Boy you speak of in you[r] letter you had perhaps better wait a few days, in which time you will receive letters &c from the war department, as to the precise arrangement which will be made to send the whole number without any delay. I would be very happy if the whole number which may be authorised to be sent may get to the School by the 1st of March or as soon after as you can send them—my friend it is important to send them as early as you can & I shall depend on your energy of action to effect the object without delay—My friend I wish you to select young students & promising from 8 to 19 years old. It is the only chance to give them a liberal education & a few distinguished men are worth more *than 100 half taught*

Mr McCoy has written wishing one half of the funds. Whether the Gov^{t}. will think it proper to devide the fund after getting your communication I know not nor shall I take any agencey in giving a bias to their proceedings

I love McCoy & would oblige him as far as any man on earth. I have inclined to believe, that the fund was intended for the Choctaw academy—but that I leave to you & to the Gov^t. and I shall be pleased with any thing they may do.

We are now taking the final vote upon the miamie treaty & it is ratifyed. both treaties are now ratifyed we have had great difficulty in keeping in the reservations & grants to the students at Mr McCoys Station & others The popularity of these students & the missionary Station there, saved the whole of the grants—I hope you will at all times let me know how I can serve you here

I estimate your merit highly & if I can do any thing for you or friends in the way of business or other wise please command me freely

Your friend

RH: M: JOHNSON

I shall be at home about the 7th or 10th of March R M J

[Addressed:] Genl John Tipton Indian agent Fort Wayne In^d.

JOSIAH F. POLK TO TIPTON, January 24, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

RAPIDS OF GRAND RIVER MICH TER.
Jany. 24th 1827

DEAR SIR Our express is just on the wing—your favour came safe & I did not intend to write in reply until our next Express—supposing I should then be better able to give you something interesting in relation to my progress in the information I seek—But just now being informed by M^r McCoy that after a month or two my services will not be required in consequence of the shortness of funds & as a *missionary* from Carey will be on to take charge of the school—I thought I would just mention it to you, & enquire whether in any tolerable time (if at all) you can furnish me any thing to do amoung the Miamies—If not I shall make my arrangements to go to the City of Washington. I shall remain here perhaps a few months to acquire the in-

formation I am so desirous of—But I can not long afford to be on expences.—

your respectful & obdt sevt

J. F. POLK[7]

GEN. J. TIPTON—

[Endorsed:] From J F Polk Answd 8 Feby 1827

FRANCIS BARROW TO TIPTON, January 25, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CAREY ST JOSEPH Jan 25th 1827

SIR I take my pen in my heand to let you know that I am well and I hope you are in the same situation I want ask you about my horses and I want you to tell the Indian to pay them tow horses I will tell you [w]ho had them horses his nam is Matchkanaw Flatbalys Town and Matchkanaw sold him away and we went tri to git that horse we give way sixteen dollars worth of goods and he dint give us the horse and all the goods what we give him that man his name is Cawkamag that horse cost sixty dollars and the other hors that man came in our house he said I come get you horse I dint say nothing I was fred to say sumthing to him so he took him Pechecos town

[7] McCoy speaks of Polk as "a gentleman from Washington, engaged in collecting materials for a history of the Indians, and who proposed to teach our school for a short time." He left Carey Mission for Grand River with members of McCoy's family on November 28, 1826. McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions,* 293. Polk came to Indiana about 1822. He engaged in surveying and in 1823, with William Conner, platted the town of Noblesville. The following year he opened law offices in Indianapolis and Noblesville. During the next two years he was a candidate for the General Assembly. Why he abandoned what seemed to be a promising career is not known. He apparently returned to Washington in 1827. Two years later he spoke in Indianapolis as agent of the national colonization society. In 1831 he was listed as a clerk in the office of the second auditor; later he became a clerk in the State Department. Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness,* 129, 135-36, 145, 228; *Indiana Magazine of History,* 23(1927):382, 383; Indianapolis *Gazette,* July 8, 1824 ff., June 21, 1825, February 14–July 25, 1826, *passim; Polk Family and Kinsmen* [Louisville, 1912], xxi-xxii; U. S. *Official Register,* 1831.

I din tri to get him because I know he ont give me because he came git him that is vary strong horse cost sixty Five dollars because my Father his dead and Indians thay dont fred of me and so thay took them Tow horses I hope you will tri to git mony from the Indians I dont like them to take them horses for nothing thay must pay them little mony

FRANCIS BARROW[8]

[Addressed:] Mr John Tipton Fort Wayne
[Endorsed:] Answd 8 Feby 1827

JONATHAN McCARTY TO TIPTON, January 25, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CONNERSVILLE 25th January 1827

GENL TIPTON

DEAR SIR Your favor of the 30th *ultimo* has been received In which you sudjist a willingness to accommodate my wishes in regard to furnishing a part of the supplies in fulfillment of the stipulations of the late Treaty as far as may comport with public duty, (I could not ask more) It would be an object of some consequence to me to get the furnishing of part of the supplies engaged to be furnished the Indians by the stipulations of the Treaty as I have but little on hand by which to imploy myself the insueing Summer & fall, It is said there are to be furnished the miamis yet in consideration of their lands $20- or $30000 in goods If this be true and should You not intend to make the purchase in person previous to their being brought on to this State, I would be glad to furnish a part say $5- or $10000- worth, or the waggons stock & work cattle or both I am aware that the same kind of goods used by the whites will not suit the Indians But being somewhat accustomed to indian trade from my early settlement in this country and haveing spent a part of

[8] Francis Barrow was one of two Indian boys selected by Isaac McCoy to enter a medical school at Castleton, Vermont. The boys left Carey Mission on January 25, the date of the letter. Both died of pulmonary tuberculosis before completing their education. McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions*, 300, 301-2; Indianapolis *Gazette*, May 15, 1827. Barrow wrote again to Tipton about the horses on May 14, 1827. Tipton Papers.

my life in the mercantile business I feel confident I could make a good selection for the Indian market

But if you should not incline to give me an opportunity of furnishing part of the goods and should authorize me to furnish the stock waggons &c I will attend to it at any time stated by you upon the earliest reasonable notice

Any part you assign me shall be attended to with proptitude & fidelity

Your friend

JONa. McCARTY[9]

p s Excuse my scrall as the mail is wating I should have answerd your letter sooner but for the fact of my absence J M

THOMAS L. MCKENNEY TO TIPTON, January 27, 1827

[IO:Letter Books, 3:341-42]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, OFF: IND: AFFAIRS,
27th January, 1827

TO GENERAL JOHN TIPTON, Ind: Agent &c.

SIR, To His Excellency Governor Cass, instructions will be issued for carrying into effect the Miami and Potawatimie Treaties—Meanwhile it is esteemed proper to enclose to you a set of *Regulations to be signed (if approved) by the Potawatimie Chiefs, and returned to this office, a copy of which you will keep and the provisions of which you will execute.[10]

The Miami appropriation for like objects will be placed at the disposal of Mr. McCoy on instructions to be issued to the Revd. Doctr. Bolles the Corresponding Secretary.[11]

[9] McCarty was clerk and recorder of Fayette County. He was born in Virginia, August 3, 1795, and removed to what is now Franklin County, Indiana, in 1804. He represented that county in the legislature of 1818-19, and in 1819 removed to Connersville. Ten years later he was appointed receiver of the Fort Wayne Land Office. From 1831 to 1837 he was a representative in Congress. He later removed to Iowa, and died there in 1852. Barrows (ed.), *History of Fayette County*, 588-90; Reifel, *History of Franklin County*, 638-39.

[10] The regulations are printed *post*, 709-10.

[11] Lucius Bolles, corresponding secretary of the Baptist board of missions.

In selecting the Children for the Great Crossings, you will be careful to show no partiality, but take them from different parts of the Potawatimie Country. Send boys of the finest promise.

I enclose an application of Mr. Southard for building a Mill.[12] But steps in regard to this will be taken by Governor Cass, to whom you will, after reading the letter transmit it for his information

I am &c. &c.

Thos. L. McKenney.

P.S. The expenses of the boys in going to the Academy will be paid by the Superintendent The Revd. Thos. Henderson.

Richard M. Johnson to Tipton, February 1, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

City of Washington

My Friend, The Sec of War has now made out his communication to you respecting the 2000$ per annum reserved in the Treaty as an education fund and the letter of Col McKinney & the final arrangement will go by this mail to you—you will see that you are authorised to keep 9 students at the school, of course you will send 8 besides John Payne, now at the school—I have already requested you to send the Boys as soon as you can, & you would oblige me very much.

I wish to ask your attention to one subject which is of some importance to the school: upon my return home I shall have to build a new dining room &c which will incur expense; besides this, other additional expences will accrue, in a greater degree than after preparations have been made.

The Creeks to meet these inconveniences authorised & requested the Sec of War to make such advance as he might think prudent of the first years appropriation to be deduced out of

[12] George Southard of Terre Haute wrote to his cousin, Samuel L. Southard, secretary of the navy, on December 2, 1826, asking his aid in securing the contract for building the Potawatomi mill. Secretary Southard informed McKenney of his cousin's desire for the contract. Mereness Calendar, Indian Office, Michigan Superintendency, Letters Received. See also McKenney to Southard, January 11, 1827, Indian Office, Letter Books, 3:309.

future payments. The regular payments are by quarters. Instead of being confined to this mode the 1st year, the Sec of War will make to the School the advance of the 1st year if you request him to do it in a letter directed to him as soon you get this, as he did in the case of the Creeks. 1st because it is no disadvantage to the nation as the money is in the treasury 2ly. It keeps the school above embarisment 3dly It enables the superintendant to make more comfortable provision to receive the children this advance my frend will be a great benefit to the School. I will therefore thank you to request the Sec of War to make it & send me a copy of your letter directed to "the Choctaw academy, Scott County Kentucky" as we have a Post office at the School—In case of any future Treaty I hope you will again act as a commissioner & particularly attend to the increase of the literary fund, that we may do something to rescue at least a part of these people from barbarism & annehilation

I shall leave here the 3d of March & shall be at home by the 10th of March.

With every desire to serve you I remain as ever sincerely Your frend

RH: M: JOHNSON

[Addressed:] Genl. John Tipton Fort Wayne Indiana
[Postmarked:] Feb 1

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, February 3, 1827

[IO:Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—ALS[13]]

AGENCY OFFICE 3d Feby 1827

SIR I have the honour to acknowledge the recpt of your letter of the 17 last month and to employ the few minutes allowed me before the mail closes to give the explainations required—[14] 1st The first charge is untrue. Harris has been for years accused of stealing hogs, horses and other property, in evidence of which I enclose a certifyed copy of an indictment found against him for stealing three horses from the chief Lagrow (lately Desed) one of the same horses is this day brought to

[13] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[14] See Robert Hood's charges against Tipton, *ante*, 631-33.

me from ohio where I sent and proved him, and is the same that Lagrow mentioned to you last winter, I hope soon after our next Court to see mr Harris take up the line of march under the sheriff, to the state prison he is an individuel that I never spoke to if I met him in the street

2d The 2d is equally untru mr Taber is an honourable young man and will not say such a word. but he is four miles from Town. your letter arrived 45 past 7 and the mail closes at nine or his affidavit would have accompanyed this—

3d To the 3d I answer that at the time appointed for the payment in 1825, only 4 chiefs out of near twenty that should [have] signd receipts were present, and I learnt from undoubted authority that an arrangement was made between *three* white men and *one Indian* (principle chief present) to devide the money paid among *themselves,* I paid the chiefs presant the amount due their own partys, kept the money due those that were absent, reported my doings to Gov Cass, he approved it, and the receipts since sent you will tell that I have paid the money—

4. I never granted a licen, or permit, contrary to law nor was such grevence complained of here, or elsewhere—

5 It never was necessary for me to compound with Wm N Hood about charges he is ignorant. was led into difficulty with me, prefered his charges and on finding he could not proove them did retrograrde, but not by my request—

Robt Hood is the same person mentioned in a former letter that I employed To work for the Indians in 1824 when I was a stranger to every person here. he took whisky into the Indian villages boath himself and them were drunk and quareling and I was compelled to expell him from the Indian Country. He is the brother of william N Hood and is one of the three last associates that Benj Cushman has in this Country. If there can be two honble men found here that will say that Hood, Harris or Cushman are entitled to strong claims for truth and varicaty I will give up all claim to office, or existance—

To your decision I will yeald with the most perfect submition but hope I may be permitted to say that for 12 months past I have had peace no complaints except from 3 or 4 uneasy spirits.

would it not be a degridation to the office I hold to try me like a criminal upon the request of such men—

Gen Hendricks of the U S Senate was here last fall he knows my standing with good men here and elsewhere, he will do his Country Justice I appeal to him, let Justice *stern* Justice be done—

Yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

COL T L McKENNEY

TIPTON TO RAMSAY D. POTTS, February 3, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

(Copy) FORT WAYNE 3d Feby 1827

SIR Your letter and accompanying documents of the 24 last month came to hand yesterday I forward the letter and invoice by this days mail and have wrote to the District attº to inform us of the day on which court begins. It will be necessary for McCartney and yourself to go down to Indianapolis about the first monday in may which I think is the day the court begins. You will have to attend without waiting to be spnd as the Marshall from Indiana cannot Sumon you in the M T—

There is no doubt of succeding in confiscation.[15] It will not be necessary for you to come here before you start to Court, it will be proper for you to take your letter of appointment and perhaps my letter of the 15 Decr and all the instructions in your possession from the Secy of War or Superintendant of Indian affairs

Should anything else occur necessary for you to know will write you would be glad of a line when convenient

I am Sir with much respect yrs

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

R D POTTS

[Endorsed:] Copied

[15] For the decision on the case, see *ante*, 627n-28n.

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. McKENNEY, February 7, 1827

[IO:Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—ALS[16]]

INDIAN AGENCY AT FT WAYNE 7th Feby 1827

SIR Long experience has convinced me that it is boath necessary and proper, at this time, to transfer the site of this Agency from this place to the wabash, for the following reasons (to wit)

1st Because the Indians whose business I superintend principly lives, south west, west, and north west, from 15 to 140 miles distance from the Fort—

2d Because the Agency is situate on forty acres of land reserved for that purpose adjoining the seat of Justice of a County, which is inhabited by 50 to 100 families. 7 out of 10 of whome depend on Indian trade for their living, and all the traders sell whisky—

3d Because the United States provides a Blacksmith at the Agency to work for the Indians to which they come daily and while the smith is doing their work they very frequently go to the shops where whisky is sold become intoxticated and are cheated out of the clothing

4th Because the salt paid to the Indians here is invariably bought from them for little or nothing, few of the merchants here find it their interest to keep salt to sell in their stores the principle one that does told me this day that he had not made any proffit by selling salt last year—

5th Because the traders in Town are constantly coaxing the Indians to buy goods on credit, several suits have been commensed, Judgement in every case rendered, is against the Indians, in one case this winter I was compelled to enter myself bail to save one of the chiefs from being committed to Jail for goods bought principly by his young men

[16] A signed autograph draft of the letter is among the Tipton Papers. With Tipton's later letters concerning the removal of the agency, and with recommendations for and remonstrances against the removal, it was printed in U. S. *Senate Documents,* 20 Congress, 1 session, 5:no 189. The Secretary of War authorized the removal of the agency to the site of the present Logansport on March 14, 1828.

6th Because whenever it is known in Town that a family of Indians are encamped near it one or more traders go to their camp with whisky and the Indians are frequently cheated out of all their property—

7th And because many persons here are in the habit of buying from the Indians their clothes, Blankits, kettles and hatchets. More than 50 suits could now be brought for violateing the intercourse law in buying articles which though smal in themselves are of grate importance to an Indian. I will here mention one case that hapned last week (to wit) a female, wife of a civil officer of this County shewed her friend a shawl that she had bought from a drunk squaw for seven apples and 12 ½ cents, about 25 cents, for the article that had cost the squaw $3.50 cts—

If this Agency was situate in the Indian Country or on a large reservation say one or two miles square the Indians could visit their Agent and Blacksmith get their plows, traps &c mended without being compelled to mingle with those misrable white persons that live by this dishonourable traffick, no argument of mine it is presumed can be wanting to convince you of the propriety of the removal. I am authorized to say that Gov Cass coincides with me in opinion and before this time I have no doubt he has addressed a letter to yourself or some of the Indiana Delligation in Congress on this subject, should the late Treaty be ratified the vally of the upper wabash will settle rapidly and the presence of an Agent will be indespensible to prevent the difficulties that would otherwise arrise between the Indians and setlers of the new country. The person charged with the selection of the new site would have an eye to a central position. 60 or 70 miles from this place the land owned by the miamies and pottowatomies approximates very near each other, on or near, the Indian land the location will doubtless be made. should it be necessary to place it on the Indian land, either nation I have no doubt will give the U S a sufficent quantity of land for that purpose and a sale of the reservation here as an addition to the Town plat (which is much wanted by the Citizens) will yeald

a sufficent sum to errect the buildings on the new site so that the Treasury cannot suffer by the measur proposed

yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

COL T L M^{c}KENNEY Indian office

TIPTON TO RAMSAY D. POTTS, February 8, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 8 Feby 1827

SIR Three days ago I addressed you on the subject of yr goods case, which letter you will doubtless receive shortly. I have nothing to add on that subject—

I send you part of the laws you wanted the act of 1802 I loaned to mr McGeorge. You would do well to write to Col McKenney for a copy of laws and regulations published by the War Dep^{t}. last year wholy relateing to Indian affairs—

In relation to the case you mention between the ottawa and puttowatomies the course I pursue in such cases is this, if one nation demands of me to settle with another for injury done, I tell them to find and deliver me the murderor and I will try him in our own way, they fear hanging so much that it always has succeded. but if this does not settle your case call the chiefs into council, and tell them that our Govr^{t}. is bound to interpose its authority and prevent retaliation. Should that fail send an express for me and I will go out and assist you

Francis Barrow addressed me concerning two horses that he has lost I have refered him to you for assistance will you assertain the facts of the case and if his claim is Just make out his account and assertain what proof and all other facts connected with the theft—

Hope we shall have the pleasure of a personal interview ere its long

very respectfully Sir yr ob^{t} Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Ag^{t}

R D POTTS Sub Agt

[Endorsed:] (Copied) Relative to a murder between the Ot-ta-ways and Putawatamie Indians—

Benjamin B. Kercheval to Tipton, February 9, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Washington Feby 9, 1827

Sir, I had a conversation with Gen[l]. Hendricks yesterday on the subject of Carters appointment he will not consent. Hendricks & Boon are urging the app[t]. of a Gen[l]. Grover of Madison,[17] Noble & Test are pushing the appointment of Lewis of Brookville. I am inclined to believe from what I learn from McKenney that Lewis will be the man.[18] I believe the matter of procuring the goods, will rest where it was when I left you.

There is letters from all quarters on this subject, say Cin[a] Dayton, Piqua & many places in Indiana. The Canal Bill, after considerable opposition yesterday was laid upon the table. Hendricks will get it up again this morning. He has strong doubts as to the final passage.[19]

[17] The appointment of a subagent at Fort Wayne was under consideration. Nicholas D. Grover was a saddler at Madison, where he had established himself in 1815, and where he began a long period of service in the Indiana Militia. He did not receive an appointment as subagent under Tipton until 1829, when he succeeded Samuel Lewis. The remainder of his life was spent in Cass County. Besides carrying on a mercantile business at Logansport, he represented the county in the state legislature, 1841-42, and was city clerk of Logansport, 1850-60. Grover was born in Maryland in 1793, and died at Logansport in 1875. Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 510; McDonald, *Freemasonry in Indiana*, 52-54; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[18] Samuel Lewis had represented Franklin County in the last two sessions of the legislature. He was born in Mason County, Virginia, removed to Cincinnati in 1811, and then to Brookville. Upon his appointment as subagent he removed to Fort Wayne. In the winter of 1829-30 he was appointed a commissioner of the Wabash and Erie Canal and after ten years of service for the canal, served from 1841 until his death in 1843 as receiver of public moneys at the Fort Wayne Land Office. He was commissioned a major in the state militia in 1821. *Valley of the Upper Maumee River*, 1:201; Griswold, *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne*, 286, 306; Helm, *History of Allen County*, 89, 109, 122; Executive Proceedings, 1816-23, Index.

[19] The Canal Bill passed the Senate on February 14, the House on March 2, and was signed on the latter date. It granted to the state, as an aid in building a canal to unite the Wabash River with Lake Erie, a "quantity of land equal to one half of five sections in width, on each

I have not called to see Mr. Jennings yet but will call & see him tomorrow, There is a Bill now pending before the Senate to authorize the state of Indiana to make the road contemplated by the Treaty, and which was stricken out.[20] The strongest objections raised by the opposition to the Treaty was the many grants, to Mr. McCoys pupils—I shall not leave before the last of the month & in the mean time expect to hear from you

Very Respectfully & Yr obt Servt

BENJ B KERCHEVAL

GEN[l] J TIPTON

P.S. I have just been to see Colo. McKenney he informs me that Lewis was appointed yesterday to the office I resigned—He further informs me that some late charges had been made against you as Indian agent, but that they are viewed in the same light as the others—

Yrs. K

TIPTON TO EDWARD TIFFIN, February 9, 1827

[GLO:SG, Letters Recd., 12:443—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 9th Feby. 1827

SIR Dureing the Treaty last fall with the Indians owning land in Indiana, one strong objection on their part to the sale was a fear that they would be cheated in laying off the boundary-line and reservations. to quiet their fears I promised to recommend and (if in my power) to procure the appointment of Mr

side of said canal," reserving "each alternate section to the United States." *Congressional Debates,* 19 Congress, 2 session, 310-18, 337, 338, 1496, and Appendix, xix; *Senate Journal,* 19 Congress, 2 session, 39, 111, 168, 184; *House Journal,* 19 Congress, 2 session, 57, 299, 300, 369, 376; *Senate Documents,* 19 Congress, 2 session, 2:no. 29.

[20] The bill, which became an act on March 2, 1827, gave the Indiana General Assembly precisely the same authority to locate the road and dispose of the ceded sections as had been given by the rejected clause of the treaty. The treaty clause had been rejected only because the Senate held that Congress alone could delegate such authority to the state. See Hendricks' report on the bill, *Senate Documents,* 19 Congress, 2 session, 2:no.31. For action on the bill, see *Senate Journal,* 19 Congress, 2 session, 118, 184, 191; *House Journal,* 19 Congress, 2 session, 206-7, 305, 353, 356; U. S. *Statutes at Large,* 4:234-35.

C Carter who resides here is surveyor of the County and well known to the Indians to perform that work. I have notified our Deligation in Con^{g}. of that agreement. at the proper time some of them will doubtless write on this subject. to what they may write permit me respectfully to request his appointment. Should you see proper to appoint him you will relieve me very much. He will on being notifyed repair to your office to receive your instructions—

I am Dr Sir very respectfully yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

EDWARD TIFFIN Surveyor Gen

SAMUEL MILROY TO TIPTON, February 14, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

DEER CREEK Febr 14th 1827

DR SIR M^{r}. McGeorge calling this moment I take the opertunity of dressing you a line it is the first opertunity I have had of answering your letter from Ele-River—And I must express my thanks for your expressions of Friendship to me in relation to mooveing to Ele-river it would in a good degree depend on circumstances not at this time under my controle—if you wish a mill built at that place any Service I can render you in that case you have but [to] let me know it and if in my p[ow]er it shall be done—the winter has been so severe and have been labouring every moment posible to git an improvement, that it has not been in my power to go to Ele as you request—you can let me know by the barer what is your views in relation to that buisiness as M^{r}. McGeorge informs me he expects to return imediately—it is probable that I may be at F^{t}. Wayne in the course of the Spring—as from information received from M^{r}. Hendricks it is posible that I may receive the appointed to examine the Land-offices in in Indiana or Michigan in either case I will be at your place—I have no information as yet of the ratification of the Treaty and if you have not it would be impracticable for you to infor[m] me in relation to the buisiness on which I wrote to you at Ele river—I have written to M^{r}.

Hendricks relative to being imployed in Surveying the new purches any service you could render me in such case would be thankfully appreciated—

the barrer wates Excuse hast—

Respectfully you[r] obd[t]. Serv[t]. &c

SAM[l]. MILROY

GEN[l]. JOHN TIPTON

TIPTON TO EDWARD TIFFIN, February 17, 1827

[GLO:SG, Letters Recd., 12:457—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 17 Feby 1827

SIR I have the honour to enclose to you recommendation of Mr Carter signed by the receiver in the land office here, the representative in the State Legislature and the Clerk and Sheriff of this County—

The only apology I have to offer for again obtrudeing myself on your notice on this subject is a complyance with my promise to the Indians and an anxiety to avoid the trouble and expense that attended the seting off reservations after the Treaty of Stmarys, some of which, for want of being properly surveyed cost the U States 2 and some 3 dollars pr acre and some are not yet setled. Should you appoint Mr. Carter I will pledge myself that he will render satisfaction to the parties concerned and Justice to the Govr[t].

Would thank you to inform me whither he may expect employ as I have prevented his embarking in other business until I here from you

very respectfully Yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON

EDW[d] TIFFIN

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, February 18, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 18 Feby 1827

SIR I have heard nothing yet with regard to the appointment of Sub Agent at this place and have doubts whether any will be appointed.

The numerous complaints of violations of the intercourse law induced me to send a confidential man through the Kankikee & Iroquois Country. he was out dureing the last and forepart of the present month, returned this week and informs me that the Country is literally filled with persons tradeing whisky and traping whose outfit generly consist of a few barrels & kegs of whisky and a small quantity of flour, some corn & corn meal. the Indians at most camps were drinking their children starveing and the trader selling flour to the Indians at one pint or pint and half for a muskrat skin. Such persons have not sufficent property to Justify a siezure, and although liable to a suit some of them are public officers in ohio Indiana and Illinois and on being notifyed left their camps with a promise to leave the Indian Country.

Would you advise me to let them escape this year or to enforce the law. Should mr Carter or any other person be appointed sub Agent here what would you think of stationing him on the river Iroquois to prevent the setlers from the upper Counties of the Wabash and Spoon river in Illinois entering the Indian Country as they have done this year By Continuing the Sub Agent on St Joseph and one where I propose and transfer[ring] this Agency into the Indian Country would in some degree prevent a recurance of like offences and protect the Indians. If no Sub Agent is appointed to this place is there none in your Superintendancy that could be transferd to that point

The last mail Brought me a letter from a member of Cong from Indiana requesting me to assigne reasons if any existed why this Agency should be remooved and allso to know whether you would sign with me and approbate the removal. there not being time for the mail to convey a letter to you and thence to the City, before Congress must adjourn I forward[ed] a statement of facts that in my opinion will Justify the removal, and said, that your Excy coincided with me in opinion concerning the removal

I have Just been informed that new charges have been exhibbited to the Dep^{t}. against me as Indian Agent, emminateing from the same source and embraceing the same facts of which you were informed at this place last fall and signed by the Br

of the person who signed the former complaints. But I am induced to belive from the tone of the letter conveying the information that they will be harmless to me as the others were

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS
[Endorsed:] (Copied)

HUGH B. McKEEN TO TIPTON, February 19, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

WASHINGTON CITY 19th Feby 1827.

DEAR GENl I arived in this place last evening have seen and conversed with Gov Genings B. B. Kercheval and handed Your letter to Mr. R. Boon who has invited me to call and see him at any time I think proper our members are all very busyly employd each for their several interests

Govr Jenings was not very communicative all I learnd. of him was that more charges had been preferd against You that he had a conversation withe the Secretary on the subject and thought they would avail nothing Mr Kercheval has told me R. Hood was the author of them and altho he speaks lightly of them thinks it would be better for You to have the matter investigated Mr Kercheval evinces a great deal of friendship toward You and informs me that he used his utmost endeavours to prevent the apointment of an agent to suply the Goods required for the Indians next summer in which they have succeeded

Mr Genings, Test & Boon I will see to morrow, and should I learn any thing worth communicating You shall be duly informd thereof—

An appropriation for Indian affairs has not Yet been made and probably will not for 5 or 6 days You can therefore Judge how long I will be in the City Mr Kercheval showd me Your letter to him and in my opinion has mentaly subscribd a truce time however will bring these things to light—

I am Sir Yours &c

H.B. McKEEN

GENl JNo. TIPTON

SAMUEL LEWIS TO TIPTON, February 22, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—C]

BROOKFIELD [BROOKVILLE] Feby 22nd 1827

SIR I have been commissioned as Sub Agent for Indian affairs at Fort Wayne—and instructed to report my self to you who will give mè directions with regard to the duties of of my office—you will please to state at what time it will be necessary for me to be at Fort Wayne. It will probably take me some months to arrange my business in this place so as to enable me to remove my family, and should you stand in need of my services before I can move you will give me directions and I will immediately proceed to your place.

My pay commences from the date of the acceptance of my commission or the date of my communication to the War Department advising them of my acceptance of the office which is dated the same as this communication to you the 22nd Feby

I am very respectfully Your Obt Servt

(Signed) SAMl LEWIS

GENl JOHN TIPTON Indian Agent Fort Wayne Indiana

BENJAMIN B. KERCHEVAL TO TIPTON, February 23, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

WASHINGTON Feby 23. 1827

SIR, Previous to the rect. of your letter of the 27. ult. I had informed you that I was here. The Secy of War has decided that so soon as the appropriation bill passes to carry into effect the Treaty, that the amt will be transmitted to Gov. Cass with the necessary instructions to cause the purchases to be made. I met with Gov. Hendricks this afternoon at the Indn. office he informed me, that he recieived a letter enclosed for me this morning. I will go up in the morning and get it, he told me he supposed it was on the subject of the charges made by Robert Hood. These charges were the subject of a conversation. my opinion was asked as to the credibility of Hood & Harris. I informed Colo. McKenney that they were men without standing; where they lived, and that no reliance could be placed in

what either of them should say. I called on Mr. Jennings after I received your letter, and informed him that you had said to me in your letter that you had refered him to me, and that I was at his service at any time; he appointed his time to meet or call on me at Capt Hunts. he failed to do so. I saw him since, he made a kind of half way apology for not coming. I told him that I had made the necessary explanations at the Indian office. he said then he would go up at his leisure and attend to your request. I know not whether he has been, but think not. I have seen him several time since, but had no conversation with him, he was distant,— I felt no disposition to be intimate with him.—

Gov Hendricks feels extremely anxious that I [a] friend of his Genl. Grover should have som agency or contract in the stock to be furnished. I went so far as to say that I was satisfied that you would do anything in your power to serve him; it is policy that he should be accomodated for he is worth all the rest of your friends here, when it comes to the test. I expect to leave here about the 5th of March, direct for Detroit where I will be about the 20th.

McKeen has been here several days is anxiously waiting for his money. I proposed to go with him to the War office—he declined.

I will write you again in a few days.

I am, Sir Very Respectfully Yrs.

B B. Kercheval

P.S. I have just recd. your letter from Gov Hendricks, the matter will all be explained to your satysfaction.

Yr.

K

Genl. Jno. Tipton

Tipton to James Barbour, February 24, 1827

[IO:Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—ALS[21]]

Fort Wayne 24 Feby 1827

Sir When I forwarded to you my hasty reply to the charges

[21] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

of mr Robert Hood on the 3d Inst I did not intend to trouble you with another word on the subject. but on reflection, and having occasion to write you to day on other business, I have thought it due to you, and to myself, to add some additional remarks in further explanation of the reason why I am thus persicuted and you constantly harassed about my conduct.

I will here premise that part of the Deligation in Congress from this State are my friends and part are otherwise (from political causes) I am a stranger to you except what you learn of me from charges on one side and members of Congress on the other and that my persicutors have went beyond the bounds of this State to create opposition to me in Congress boath from vermont and Ohio.

Although it is improper for a man to speake of his neighbours faults and follies, yet boath self defence and truth Justifies the assertion that a majority of the Citizens of this villag are of the lowest order of society, such as discharged soldiers and dishonourable men. of this latter class is Robert Hood, Ben Cushman and Elisha B Harris, who have fled from the offended laws of their Country elsewhere and have stoped here on account of the quantity of money anually disbursed at this place. their constant practice is to get money from the Indians by every artifice in their power. my duty compels me to defend the Indians. this brings me in contact with the interest of my neighbours. the miamies have applyed to me to hire hands to labour for them every year, and on account of my refuseing to permit some of the applicants [to] go into the Indian Country and because I do not allow others the exorbitant sums demanded for contracts, but partially complied with, they censure me. there has scarsely been a week, surely not a month, for two years passt that some restless person has not applyed to the Blacksmith striker or any hired hands, *even to my gardener,* to know whether they cannot give a statement or affidavit against me. a few weeks ago Cushman offered the Blacksmith a sum of money to sware that I had refused to find him a labouror (striker) to assist in the shop, stateing that he (Cushman) had began two years ago to drive me from this office and before another two

years he would succede. he paid a clown, who calls himself a lawyer, ten dollars to write the charges signed by Robert Hood and applyed to two other men (of better charactor) to sign them, saying that he had been told his own standing was so bad that no attention would be paid to him at the City, because Gen Noble was his enimy, all he wanted to ensure success was a man of good charactor to sign the charges.

The word nor the oath of Hood or Harris cannot injure where they are known. for *stealing, counterfeiting,* and *lying* they are proverbial. no man believes what either of them will say, write, or sware. the document forwarded will convince you of Harris' *standing* here, his resentment is arroused at this time on account of my exertion to bring him to Justice. Hood is one of his associates and has no better reputation than H. and sir we know that some men who appear to have claims to respectabillity care not how, or by whome, an office becomes vacant so that they can fill the vacancy. my accusors are are stimulated by a man who stands by to proffit by what may happen. I regret the necessity of thus troubling you, but must beg that this paper may be received as a further explanation of the charges refered to. Although it has more the appearance of a harsh expression of felling than a modest reply addressed to a superior, such is the state of my feelings at this time that I may have been more harsh than I intended but I do aver that the facts stated are litterally true. we should not be surprised at the unexampled exertion made to oust me, when we reflect on the fate of all my predecessors that wells and Turner, were dismissed, Stikney put out by address and mr Hays allmost compelled, by the society here to resign. Indeed the most unworthy wretch at this place thinks that there is nothing more to do than (as it is termed here) prefer charges to the Secy of war and in a few days a new Agent must come.

The superintendant knows me and is not wholy unacquainted with the character of part of the inhabitants of this village, should there be a doubt remaining of my inocence he can satisfy you what kind of people I have to deal with, and I have no

other wish than that you should know them and myself as we are.

Hopeing that I will ere long be permitted to to transfer this Agency to the Indian Country

I am sir yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
U S Agent

HON JAMES BARBOUR Scy war

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, February 24, 1827

[IO: Letters Recd, Fort Wayne—ALS[22]]

FORT WAYNE 24 Feby 1827

SIR I have this moment received your instruction of the 27 January respecting the puttowatomie buoys. we are prepareing to send to the school eight buoys beside the one carried there last fall by Gen Payne. we have good information, that in prepareing to receive our scholars, and provideing for their accomadation a considerable part of the expense of the year will fall upon the first quarter. To meet such a state of things we consider that an advance of the allowance to the school for the present year would be mutually benificial to the school and to the Indians. you will therefore be so obligeing as to make the advance to the superintendant of the scoll or such other Agent as may be appointed to receive it.

I have frequently urged the miamie chiefs to send scholars to mr McCoy's school. They would not agree to do so and have addressed a letter to the President, to give their education fund a differant direction. I hope on finding that their money will be applyed to mr McCoys school that they will send their buoys there allso. I will use all the means in my power to procure such a result

yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
U. S. Agent

COL T L M^{c}KENNEY Indian Dep^{t}

[22] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

Richard M. Johnson to Tipton, February 26, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

City of Washington 26th Feb 1827

Genl. John Tipton,

Dear Sir, I have rcd. your favour respecting the fund set apart by the Miami Treaty & from your explanation & the confidence which they must have in you it is much to be regretted that we had not received your letter in due time to place it for consideration before the Sec of War. For it will be most unfortunate if they should be dessatisfyed with the arrangement which has been made some 3 or 4 weeks ago & more I do not know the exact arrangement but I presume you will have received the correct information. If you have not I will send the information by requesting Col. McKinney to write you on the Subject

It would give me great pleasure to see our school increase gradually & particularly to have one or two at least of Miami Children in it—at some future time or when they please—But I must leave this wholy to the Chiefs &c of the several nations & their agents as I do not wish to come into contact & excite the jealousy of any other misionary station I more than rejoice at the idea of your coming with the Boys to my house—It will not take you long & I should be more than happy to see & converse with you on many matters

I am afraid our Worthy friend Mr McCoy may be hurt because he did not get a part of the Pottawattimie appropriation —I hope however that he may not when he knows that I left it to the Sec of War & your communications from your agency—In my situation I do not wish to do any thing that will excite Mr McCoy or any others who may desire a part of that which is vested in the School at the Blue Spring

My friend I have had a long talk with your friend Govr. Hendricks upon your other letter which speaks of the Charges made against you. He has agreed to go to day to See the Sec of War & I will see him in the morning & you may sleep sound that justice shall be done against these infamous charges. I advise you not to be the least excited. It has done you no

harm & it will do you no harm. I presume the charges will not be considered worthy of any Father notice—(In haste)

Sincerely your friend

RH: M: JOHNSON

WILLIAM ANDERSON TO MIAMI INDIANS: ADDRESS, February 28, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

William Anderson the principal Chief of the Dellewares Speach to the Miamies

My Grand Children the Miamies I want you to listen to me well what I am a going to say to you—

You Miamies twice have I spoken to you about the injury you have done to my people, and it appears that you have stopt your ears and are determined not to hear what I say to you, I am now a going to speak to you for the last time[23]

You Miamies you no that you killed one of our chiefs daughters and took from her two good horses besides a great deal of other property, and you promised to pay for it a long time ago which you have not done I now ask you again. You must pay it to our friend Co[l]. Menard who will send it to us

You Miamies you no that you killed six more of our people and you have not covered the dead I spoke to you last year and told you that you must pay us five hundredred dollars for each one that you killed. I now speak to you again and tell you that I throw away two. We now demand of you for the fore Dellewares you killed five hundred dollars each, you no that these people you killed have relations liveing here amongst us. I have kept those people for two or three years and still hold them

You Miamies we will now give you fore months more and see what you will doe. if you pay us in that time you will then make our hearts glad We will then hold you faster by

[23] See the addresses of Delaware chiefs to the Miami, January 15 and October 3, 1825, *ante*, 437-38, 500-501.

the hand than ever If you doe not settle in that time, I shall then let my people goe and they must doe as they please

his
WILLIAM x ANDERSON
mark

February 28th 1827
Test
JOHN CAMPBELL Indian agt for the Dellewares

JOHN B. DURET AND GEORGE B. WALKER: INVENTORY OF GOODS SEIZED FROM AMERICAN FUR COMPANY, February, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

INVENTORY OF SUNDRY GOODS THE PROPERTY OF THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY SEIZd FROM MESSrs WALLACE & DAVIS IN 1824[24]

2 Oil Clothes	@	$6.00		12.00
24 Bale Clothes & Ropes				4 00
2 prs 4 point Blankets	@	6.50		13.00
52½ prs 3 point do	@	5.00		262 50
39½ prs 2½ point do	@	4.00		158.00
8 prs 1½ point do	@	3.00		24 00
16 prs 1 point do	@	2 50		40.00
1 ps. Scarlet	No.	605	=19¼ Yds	2.00	38.50
1 ps Do	"	850	=16¾ "	2.00	33.50
1 ps Grey List Cloth	"	681	=19 "	2.00	38 00
1 ps " " "	"	847	=21½ "	2.00	43 00
Remnants "			=14¼ "	2.00	28.50
1 ps Green Cloth		50	=23 "	2 00	46 00
1 ps Grey Mixt "		11	=19¾ "	2.25	44 44
1 ps Striped List "			=20½ "	2 25	46.12½
1 ps Grey List "		1685	=27 "	1 87½	50.62½
1 " White List "		271	=36½ "	" 77	28.10
1 " " " "		937	=36½ "	" 77	28 10
1 " " " "		855	=29¾ "	1.00	29.75
1 " " " "		853	=17¾ "	1.12½	19.96

[24] The bond given by the Fur Company for the release of these goods is printed *ante*, 593-95.

4 " Blue Strouds	" "	@	25.50		102.00
1 " White Molton	857 30	Yds	——		15.50
1 " Blue do	858 —	—	——		14.25
1 " Red Flannel	14 —	—	——		17.33
1 " " " "	1 —	—	——		8.74
1 " " " "	2 —	—	——		9 00
				Carried Over	$1154 92

				Amt. Brot. forward	$1154.92
2 ps 5/4 English Stripes					13.88
2 " 5/4 do do					13.70
1 " Turkey do do	28 Yds..				6 22
1 " " do do	27 " ..				6 49
5 Blue Capots			@	6 00	30.00
12 ps Blue Stripes	23½				
	20½				
	26				
	40				
	34				
	41				
	26				
	19½				
	42¼				
	37½				
	43½				
	26	379¾ yds	"	13¢	49.36¾
4 ps Bleached Shirting	31¼				
	30¾				
	31¼				
	31	124 "	"	13¢	16.15¼
7 ps Bleach[d] Sheeting	30				
	28				
	32				
	30				

		26				
		28½				
		30½	205	"	" 12	24.60
4 ps	Bleach[d] Sheeting	30 ea	..120	"	" 10	12 00
1 "	¾ Bleach[d] Shirtg		33	"	" 12½	4 12½
1 "	Russia Sheeting			——		9 00
2 "	Black Silk Hdkfs.....			@	6 00	12.00
9 "	Blue Calico	28 ea	..252	"	" 18	46 36
14 "	Blue B[d] Do.....	28 ea	..448	"	" 20	99 60
2 "	Light fancy prints	28.28½ = 56½		"	" 21	11.86
2 "	Green do do	28.28½ = 56½		"	" 22	12 43
					Carr[d] Over	$1522.70½
					amt Brot. forward	$1522.70½
5 ps	fancy Calico	28½				
		28				
		28½				
		28½				
		28	141½	yds	" 18	25.47
2 ps	do do	28				
		28	56	"	" 20	11.20
2 ps	Blue do	24¾				
		28	52¾	"	" 18	9.49
	Remnants do		10	"	" 18	1.80
	Ditto furniture "		34	"	" 25	8 50
	10 Bunches Cod-lines.....				" 50	5.00
	5 11/12 doz 5/4 Shawls.....				" 60	42 60
	11/12 " 6/4 do				" 80	8.80
	9/12 " 4/4 do				3.12½	2.34½
	2 7/12 " 8/4 do				1.00	31 00
	18 Cotton flag Hdkfs.....				2 00	3.00
	15 Turkey red do				2.50	3.12½

½ doz Red Maddrass do	1.50	" 75
2 ps Blue Bernagow do	2.50	5.00
11 Tin Cups	" 06	" 66
12 Fire Steels	" 75	" 75
6 Hoes	4 50	2 25
20 Small Tomahawks	" 40	8 00
20 Large Do	" 25	5 00
1 Adze		1 00
11 doz Scalping Knives.....	1.00	11 00
3 " Brass-Inlaid Do	2.00	6 00
Carr[d] Over		$1715 44¼
Amt Brot forward		$1715.44¼
2 doz Cartouch Knives.....	1 00	2 00
1 Chissel	——	12½
2 doz playing Cards.....	2.50	5 00
1 Gro. plain Rings.....	——	1 00
300 Stone Do	1.12½	2 27
7 Bunches Garnets	60	4 20
59 Masses Barley Corn.....	18¾	10.43
2 ~~M~~ Black Wampun.....	2.12½	4.25
1 Small Jar Glauber Salts.....	——	" 08
3 [lb] Chocolate	10	" 30
2 " pepper	22	" 44
4 " Young Hyson Tea.....	80	3.20
4 " Hyson Skin Tea.....	25	1 00
2 Oz. Cloves	6	" 12
1600 Gun flints.....	3.00	4.80
½ doz Red Worsted Caps.....	4.00	2 00
½ doz Large Scissors.....	" 78	" 39
1 doz Small Do	1.25	1.25
4 [lb] Nails	" 12½	" 50
6 Large Tin pans.....	" 28	1 68
6 2[d] Size Do	" 21	1 21
3 Smaller Do	" 18¾	" 56¼
5½ [lb] Vermillion	" 75	4 12½

11	" Thread	" 75	8 25
1 doz	dressing Combs	" 33	" 33
4 "	Horn do	" 10	" 40
1 "	Ivory do	——	" 75
		Carried Over	$1776.10½

		Amt Brot. forward..	$1776.10½
1	paper Ink powder	" 12½	" 12½
3	Phials Essence peppermint	12½	" 37½
3	Nutmegs	3	" 09
1	oz Cinnamon	3¢	" 03
¼	lb Black Sewing Silk	4.50	1.12½
21	Surcingles	7.00	12 25
½	doz Belts	3.50	1 75
20	Snaffle Bridles	6/ & 4/–	12 50
11	Cock feathers	2.00	1 82
4	lbs Worsted	1.50	6.00
17	fox Tail feathers	4.50	6.37½
2	Groce Pipes	" 50	1.00
2	Stacks Hawk Bills	75	1 50
3	oz Sugar Lead	12½	" 37½
1	ps N°. 6. Ribbon	80	" 80
7 "	N°. 4 Do	70	4.90
2 "	" "	70	1 40
1	Gro. Gilt Buttons	—	" 70
1	do pewter Do	—	" 40
1	lb Candle-Wick	—	" 40
12	Head Bands	1.50	18.00
3	prs Large Arm Bands	4.50	13.50
5	prs 2d Size Do	4.00	20.00
2	prs 3d Size Do	3.50	7 00
3	prs Large Wrist do	1.25	3.75
3	prs Small do do	1.00	3 00
2	Setts Gorgetts	6.00	12.00
		Carried Over	$1907.27

	Amt. Brot. forward	$1907.27.
5 Setts 1st Size Broaches.....	5.00	25 00
3 Do 2d " "	4.00	12 00
420 fish-eye Broaches	2.00	8 40
400 Small Com. Broaches.....	1.75	7.00
900 prs Small Earbobs.....	6.00	54.00
100 prs Large Do	8 00	8 00
½ Gro. Brass Jews-Harps.....	2 00	1.75
1 ps Green flannel.....	—	15 00
500 Common Needles	1.50	" 75
100 White Chapel do	.16	" 16
		$2039.33
1 pair damaged 3 point Blankets		2 00
1 Tent Do		8 00
		Dlls —2049.33

also

The following property deposited at Mr Peter Langlois as pr Recpt. viz

4 Kegs powder	@ 27½
3 do. sugar	@ 8¢
3 do. Salt	@ 4¢
5 do. Whiskey	@ 31¢
1 Hand Saw	2.00

The above included in the following —

			Amt Bro. forward		
1 Auger.....			1/ qr	"	" 50
1 Cleaning Knife.....			6/	"	" 75
2 Axes.....			@ 1.50	"	3 00
1 Nest Trunks.....			7 50	"	7.50
1 Box pipes 15 Dozs.....			@ 4/6 gro	"	" 70
9 do Soap.....	75 lbs	@.....	10¢	"	7.50
50 do Balls & Lead	440	.....	9¢	"	39.60
1 do Shot.....	80	.....	10½	"	8.40
1 do Gum.....	10	.....	5¢	"	" 50
1 Nest Tin Kettles.....			$16.00	"	16.00
3 Kegs Tobacco	375 lbs	.....	8½¢	"	31 87½

1 Bag Peas	1½ Bs	6/ Bs	"	1 12½
1 doz M. Spears		@ 33¢	"	3 96
4 Bags Corn, (Hulled)	10 Bs	5/	"	6 23¾
1 Kettle		12/	"	1 50
2 Oil Cloths		1.00		2 00
2 Empty Bags		@ 4/		1 00
1 do Keg		4/		" 50
part of a Keg Shrub	(wine)	10/ qr		" "
1 Bunch Lead	300 lb	9¢		27 00
1 Pirogue	7.50 (if good)			" "
14 Pack Saddles		@ 25¢		3.50
14 Surcingles		@ 10¢		1 40

$164.54¾

The aforementioned articles (That is to say those at Mr. Langlois) have been appraised as of the best quality, if not, they are subject to a deduction of whatever the damage is

		Carrd over	
		amt Bro. forward	$164.54¾
1½ B. peas		@ 6/	1 12½
200 lbs powder	4 kegs @ 27½¢		55 00
2 Rifles			25 89½

Dlls. 246.56¾

We the undersigned being called upon by John Tipton Esq. Indian Agent at Fort Wayne Indiana to appraise certain Goods under seizure (the property of the American Fur Company) for a violation of the law regulating the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true statement of prices according to their real value at this place, and that the damage on said Goods is what would unavoidably accrue from packing and carrying the same on horse back.— Except One pair 3 pt Blankets which appeared to be moth eaten.

Given under our hands this day of February A.D. 1827.—

J. B. Duret

Geo. B. Walker

[Endorsed:] Appraisement of Davis & Wallace's property on the Wabash Copy

William Conner to Tipton, March 1, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

White River 1st March 1827

Deare Sir I have not heerd from you Since the Treatey the Treatey being ratified will you be so good as to inform me when the ballance of the goodes will be payed to the Indeins those goods which was promised to be payed at Indeinapolis it was my impresion at the Treatey that you made that arangement for the benefit of the merchants of Indeinapolis I was speaking to his exelancay not long since & he plead ignorance reletive to the case but it apeered to me that it was a speacial promise of the commissioners be so good as to inform me on the Subject & write me by the bearor Mr Orre I am in good helth & hope this may reach you & famley engoying alsoe good helth I am youre Obt Sert

William Conner

John Tipton Esqr

Benjamin B. Kercheval to Tipton, March 1, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Washington March 1st 1827

Dear Sir, After a good of deal of trouble, the bill making appropriation for carrying into effect our Treaties, It will be reported to the senate today and will pass without any objections. The city has been convulsed for some days since by the difficulty between McDuffie and Genl Metcalf, you will perceive by this days paper the course the matter has taken.[25] McKeen is here and is getting very uneasy, he complains much of the attention of Mr Jennings. we will probably leave here about Tuesday next. McK. will stop in Baltimore.

The Indiana delegation appear to be divided on the subject of the apptment of examiner of the Land offices. I believe

[25]George McDuffie, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, had challenged Thomas Metcalfe, of Kentucky, to a duel. The latter chose rifles for the encounter, and McDuffie's second, horrified at this breach of the code, refused to let his friend appear, stating that McDuffie, wounded in an earlier duel, could not fire a rifle. See sketch of McDuffie in *Dictionary of American Biography*, 12:35.

it is nearly settled that two appointments from the state will be made. If there is Gen[l] S. Millroy & Genl Dill will be the persons, if only one Gen[l]. Dill will be the man[26] · Report says that Gov. Jennings is to be married in the city. I observe that he has laid of[f] his badge of mourning within a few days.[27] Make respects to M[rs]. T. and believe me

Very Respectfully Sir Y[r]. ob[t]. serv[t]

B. B. KERCHEVAL

P.S. It will probably be gratifying to you to Know that Lt Spencers[28] a/c has been settled by which he will probably receive $1000 or $1500 more than he expected—Please say to Mrs Hackley that Wayne[29] is at Old Point & was very well a few days ago.

[Addressed:] Genl. John Tipton Indian Agent Fort Wayne Ind[a]

THOMAS L. McKENNEY TO JAMES BARBOUR, March 1, 1827

[IO:Letters Recd., Menominee—LS]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, OFF: IND: AFFAIRS,
1. March, 1827

TO THE HON[ble]. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War

SIR, I have received General Tipton's answer to the charges preferr'd against him, by Robert Hood—in which he enclosed proof that one of his accusers (Harris) is a horse-thief, or

[26] Under an act of March 26, 1804, it was made the duty of the secretary of the treasury to cause the books of the land offices to be examined at least once every year. U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 2:282. Milroy was appointed to examine land offices in Illinois. See *post*, 707.

[27] Jennings' wife, Ann Gilmore Hay, died March 15, 1826. Indianapolis *Gazette*, April 11, 1826. On October 19, 1827, Jennings married Clarissa Barbour at Charlestown. Clark County Marriage Records, B(1820-28): 104. The name is usually given as Barbee, but appears as Barbour in the record.

[28] James Spencer, Mrs. Tipton's brother.

[29] William Wayne Wells, brother of Mrs. Hackley, graduated from West Point in 1821 and was commissioned first lieutenant in April 11, 1825. He resigned from the army in 1831 and died the following year. Griswold (ed.), *Fort Wayne, Gateway of the West*, 31n; Heitman (comp.), *Historical Register*, 1:1018.

is so considered by the Grand Jury of Allen County, as is shewn by a copy of the records for Novr. 1825. In addition to what Genl. Tipton says in his own defence, I have ascertained in conversation with M^r. Kercheval, and Governor Hendricks, enough to satisfy me that this attack upon Genl. Tipton is malignant; and part of it is proved to be false by the state of Genl. Tipton's accounts as they are settled on the books of the Treasury.

Whilst I esteem it proper to investigate upon serious and well authenticated charges implicating the character of public agents, as well on their own, as the public's account, the conduct of agents of the Government; I consider it a persecution to arraign an officer upon charges, when made by a man who depends in part upon an indicted horse-thief for testimony, and who will make other charges which are known from the public records here, to be groundless.

In my opinion this second attack upon General Tipton is entitled to no more respect than the former, which was by a Brother, it is believed, of the present prosecutor, who himself admitted, and under his own hand that he was capable of prefering slanderous accusations.

I recommend that no further steps be taken believing as I do that the charges are made to gratify personal hostility; and to annoy Genl. Tipton, whose conduct as an officer so far as this can be judged of, by his manner of conducting his trust, entitles him to the confidence of the Government.—

I have the honor to be, very Respectfully, Your Obed^t. S^t.

T L M^cKENNEY

HUGH B. MCKEEN TO TIPTON, March 2, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

WASHINGTON CITY 2nd March 1827

DEAR GEN^l The scene will be closed to night You will see who have been the best actors on the stage Gov Hendricks Noble Boon & Test deserve in my opinion the applause of their Constituents but I am Sory to Say that I think Your friend Gov Jenings has not acquitted himself with Equal

Credit his disapointment in a reapointment may probably be the cause You however being personaly acquainted with him can account for it upon more rational principles than I But Gen I cannot Justify Him in not as a particular friend attending to Your Interest I mean in the case of the Charges preferd by R Hood and his worthy Coadjutor Haris I have just returnd from Mr McKineys Office where he (Gov Jenings) *broachd the subject for the first time* and altho he manifested the strongest friendship I thought it ill timed for Mr McKiney told us the Case was setled that Mr Barbour and himself upon consideration found it unworthy attention

Your friend Johnston of Kentucky has in this buisiness by Mr McKineys declaration proved a friend in whom You will never find a better

Mr McCorkle left here this morning all that passt between us was a french Salute as I had heard previous to seeing him that his buisiness was to Injure You

Appropriations for Canals Indian Treaties Roads & Everything askd. for have been obaind Huza for Indiana her fortune is made I fear I shall not leave this before Teusday the 6th

With Esteem Yours

H. B. McKeen

Genl. J Tipton

Tipton to Noah Wheeler et al., March 2, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—CS]

Agency Office 2nd March 1827

To.

N Wheeler
A L Davis
W G & G W Ewing
G B Walker
Henry Ossem
Peter Bonaventure
Richd Chabert
Charles Minny

A Burnett
John B Godfrey
F Comparet
& T E Phelps,

Gentlemen Your Communication of the 21st of last month respecting the Interpreter of this Agency being engaged in Indian Trade has been received, and refered to the proper Department for its decision of which you will in due time be notified[30]

I am Gent. very respectfully Your obt servt

John Tipton
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

Tipton to Lewis Cass, March 3, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[31]]

Fort Wayne 3d March 1827.

Sir I have the honour to enclose to you an application of a Mr Southard to build a mill for the Puttowatomie Indians which I was directed by Col McKenney, after reading to send to you.

I allso transmit a complaint of the traders here respecting the Interpretor being allowed to trade with the Indians.[32] would thank you to instruct me in this case.

very respectfully Yr obt Servt

John Tipton
Indian Agent

His Excy Lewis Cass Detroit

[30] The addressees complained that Joseph Barron was "actively engaged in trading & Trafacking, Whiskey, Merchandize and different kinds of produce" to the Indians, and that his position as interpreter gave him an influence over the Indians that promoted "his own private views and speculations, to the exclusion and injury of other persons." Anthony L. Davis *et al.* to Tipton, February 21, 1827, Indian Office, Michigan Superintendency, Letters Received (photostat in Tipton Papers).

[31] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[32] See Tipton to Noah Wheeler *et al.*, *ante*, 677-78.

TIPTON TO ISAAC McCOY, March 3, 1827

[KSHS:Isaac McCoy Papers—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 3d march 1827

SIR I am Just informed from the war Department that the Education fund for the miami Indians will be placed under your direction would be glad to see you this spring as early as may be convenient to know what way you expect to employ it

Mrs T and myself sets out tomorrow to Corydon I expect to return in about 18 days

present our respects to Mrs McCoy

yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON

RVND I McCOY

[Addressed:] Rvnd Isaac McCoy Carey St Joseph M T

JOSIAH F. POLK TO TIPTON, March 3, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

RAPIDS OF GRAND RIVER MICH. TER.

March 3rd 1827

DEAR SIR I have to apologize for not sending your books during winter—The traveling was so bad that the express could scarcely go with such articles as were absolutely necessary to be sent—& now I fear Mr McCoys sons will have so much baggage that they will not be able to take them—but if they can, they will accompany this letter—I am very much obliged to you for the loan of them—The perusal of Mr Schoolcrafts book & Doct Morse's which I found here—& a slight peep into Maj. Longs narrative—shows me that a good deal of the investigation which I had intended, will be unnecessary—yet I see a field sufficiently spacious for me to range in—In as much as Mr McCoy has no further service for me here (in consequence of want of funds, & an accession of missionaries) I have concluded to go in the fall to the City of Washington, probably there to make my residence for life—Yet had I any thing to do in the west worthy of my attention, with emoluments any way proportioned to the requisite attentions, I would prefer it to a residence in the East; although I have

every earthly reason to be assured in my mind that I could do much better there than here, yet I wish to hear from you before I make a definite decision—I would be much pleased to have an opportunity of making some researches among the Miamies—& to make an effort at arranging their language—but I could not afford it without some station that would *afford* pecuniary aid—

I have been informed (but perhaps it is not true) that Gov. Cass intends to take another trip up the Lake in a few months—I am anxious for such an expedition—few things would be more gratifying to me, than to form one of his party. I have therefore prepared a letter to the Gov. on the subject—

I have as yet made but little progress in my enquiries into the peculiarities of these Indians, for want of an interpreter—Except that I have collected considerable of the Language—not only of the Ottawas but Potawatomies also—In a short time I shall pay Mr Robinson (a trader up this river) a visit who will aid me very much—being a man of intelligence & some science, & of 4 or 5 years trading with these Indians.[33]

I would be very much pleased to hear from you should it be convenient for you to write—

With much respect I am sir your obedt sevt—

JOSIAH F POLK

GEN. J. TIPTON

RICHARD M. JOHNSON TO TIPTON, March 9, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

GREAT CROSSING 9th March 1827

DEAR SIR, I arrived at home yesterday. I find the school

[33] Alexander Robinson (Cheecheebingway), son of a Scotch trader and an Ottawa woman, was a chief of the United Potąwatomi, Chippewa, and Ottawa. He had tried to prevent the Fort Dearborn massacre and helped the survivors; he probably prevented the Potawatomi from attacking Fort Dearborn in 1827; and he opposed the Black Hawk War in 1832. In 1829 he was granted two sections of land; in 1832 he was promised a life annuity of $200, and, in 1833, an additional annuity of $300. Winger, *Potawatomi Indians,* 110; Andreas, *History of Chicago,* 1:108; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:298, 354, 403, 405; Hodge (ed.), *Handbook of American Indians,* 2:393.

in excellent order—We are all prepared to receve you & the 8 Pottawattomies—According to my promise I saw the Sec of War several times on the charges brought against you—He consideres them without even probability & of course they will be treated as frivolous &c

In haste your friend

RH: M: JOHNSON

GENL. JOHN TIPTON

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, March 27, 1827

[IO: Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 27 march 1827

DEAR SIR Being compell[d] to add to the grate number of letters which business producess I must premise that this and the answer, which I hope you will favour me with, is private and confidential.

In last month I was requested by a member of Cong. to forward my reasons for wishing this Agency remooved I immediately forward a letter seting out the reasons,[34] and by the last mail I rec[d] from that member a very laconic letter, one paragraph of which was,— Look to Cass to further your views of the removal of your Agency.

I have conversed with two of the Indiana Delagation and find that 3 are in favour, one against, and one doubtfull as to the removal. But the Senator oposed has wrote to a friend here saying he was the peoples man &c &c. In the next Cong. 3 will be decidedly in favour and one opposed,[35] the other is very friendly to me and I have no doubt would favour the removal, If I would ask him, But I view him as a *short lived polititian.* his joining me would injure him and I am not

[34] The draft of Tipton's letter to McKenney, February 7, 1827, is endorsed: "Cop of reasons sent to mr Jenings 7 Feby 1827."

[35] On March 4, 1827, Thomas H. Blake and Oliver H. Smith succeeded Ratliff Boon and John Test as representatives in Congress; Jennings, in the House, and Hendricks and Noble, in the Senate, continued to serve. Smith and Noble opposed the removal of the agency. See their letters in U. S. *Senate Documents,* 20 Congress, 1 session, 5:no. 189:6-7, 26-27.

willing to Ask what would bring on him the opposition of this place. The results of last winter has left me with two friends less than I have heretofore had in Congress. they came in contact for a high office and because I did not prevent one from offering the other is dissatisfied, and he because I would not take sides for either, each seem bent on doing the other all the harm in his power. I have no fears of any of them injureing me, but view it as a misfortune to the State that they do not harmonize their feelings.

I have to request that you give me your advise as to the removal of the Agency. If you think proper to unite with me you can make such a statement as to satisfy the president of its propriety. But if I am wrong in your Judgment, tell me so. I think I am right but persicution may have overballanced my Judgement. on the removal, or no removal, depends my remaining in office. I cannot stay here longer than the sale of land on the wabash, if so long. my peace is gone, my reputation going. compared with them, of what vallue is office, or money, to him that has no father nor never had a Brother and looks upon friendship, from most men, an emty name, a mere phanton.

what course would you advise me to pursue in the purchase of goods for the Indians. our colleague seems bent on furnishing his $20,000 and writes that you have consented &c. my only wish is for you to advise me of the usuel and safe course to get through, as I have got thus far, with the Treaty, without much censure. with regard to the mill I have promised the building of it to Gen Saml Millroy, if I had the letting. He is one of our most distinguished citizens has been speaker of the house of Rep^{s}, but if you, either order, or advise another I can easily satisfy the Genl. I have no objection to mr Southard he is a stranger the other is not. I have been very carefull in giveing promises, but have been allmost compelled to promise 2 or 3 persons to furnish small lots of goods on the urgency of members of Congress mr Kercheval can inform how one has applyed—

your advise on the above and every othe points that your experience may suggest will be most gratefully reced by

Your obt servt

JOHN TIPTON

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, March 28, 1827

[IO: Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS[36]]

FORT WAYNE 28th March 1827

SIR I forward by Mr Carter my acts & vouchers for the present Quarter, please pay the amount of my drafts for the same to him.

I also forward to you a Copy of reasons for the removal of this agency, the original was transmitted some time since to the City but I have reason to fear they have never been filed in the Dept. The President has the power to designate a place where the Agent shall keep his office which is to be in or near the Indian Country. I hope you will forward the Copy to him with such remarks as you think your Knowledge of the Country & the facts stated will justify.[37]

By the Copy of Mr Lewis' letter you will see an appointment of Sub Agent has been made. please send me such orders for his station and our government as you deem necessary. the seliction of the station which I took the liberty to suggest is in Dr Wolcott's Agency I could not feel willing to go or send a sub Agent there Myself

Your Obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS

[36] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[37] Cass recommended to McKenney, in a letter of March 28, 1827, that the question of removing the agency be deferred until the next session of Congress. Mereness Calendar, Indian Office, Letters Received, Fort Wayne.

TIPTON TO BENJAMIN B. KERCHEVAL, March 28, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 28 march 1827

B B KERCHEVALL

SIR In a late visit of mr James Wollcott to Robert Turner of Ken^{y} it seems that W informed T that charges were exhibitted against me as Indian Agt for imbezeling public money and that you were the principle witness. that your resignation (as sub Age^{t}.) was not accpt^{d} by the Scy of War when tendered and that you were ordered to the City as an evidence &c &c

Will you Answer the following queries in a maner that I may communicate to my securities (one of whome is much alarmed) the facts known to yourself after serveing upward of 3 years with me as an officer.[38]

first Was your resignation refused

2 were you ordered to the City for a witness against me

3 While in the War, or Indian, office did you learn whether I am a public defaulter if so how much

4 Do you not know that many charges at diffirent times have been preferd against me the whole of which are dismissed as frivilous or unture

5 do you not believe I have been persecuted

6 do you know that I have been guilty of mal phessence or imbezelment of public mone

7 have you not reeson to believe that J Wolcott is offended at me because a reservetion was not made for his family in the late Treaty with the miamie Indians wherein I was a Comr

your ob Ser

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agt

B B KERCHEVAL late S A

[Endorsed:] (copied)

[38] Kercheval's answer to the queries was not found.

Josiah F. Polk to Tipton, April 2, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Rapids of Grand River Mich. Ter.
April 2nd 1827

Dear Sir I fear you will be wearied with my scribling, but I take courage from the friendly notice with which you have been pleased to regard me—If I should be intrusive or too importunate, I hope you will attribute it to my anxiety to accomplish my purpose, & not to a disposition to give trouble—My circumstances will not admit of my making that personal investigation amoung the Miamies which I contemplated—I cannot do according to your suggestion (see you before I go East ward) because I should thereby be prevented for want of funds, to make my journey—as I wold be obliged to make some expenditure of money. In regard to my dismissal from service here, I do not blame the Missionaries by any means because I am aware that their funds will not admit of my continuance—especially as they have one who is perfectly capable of teaching—I am anxious to go up the Lakes with Gov. Cass & probably shall—The subjoined vocabulary I do not wish to impose on you—I think if you will request Mr. Davis he will attend to it for me—I flatter myself he would oblige me so far at my own request, but I address it to you & solicit your interference, because you can, more than any other person obtain the necessary assistance from the Indians & the interpreter—I have not heared who is sub agent, but I have been hoping it is Mr Davis (I do not know that he was an applicant,) though it may be *Arthur Vance,* as Gen Noble seems to be all powerful in Indiana—Would you be so kind as to send me something of the the Miamie history & traits of character such as you might think interesting, it will be a kindness which shall not be forgotten by me.—For spelling Indian words I have adopted the following system of orthography —to wit—

a, sounds as a in far or father—when it should have the sound of a in man or glass, I put a mark over it thus ā—I allow it no other sounds. When I wish the sound of a in fate & hate I put, ay—e, has the sound of e in met, pen, &c—ee, as in meet or as e in me,—i, but one sound as i in pin,

sensibility &c—ó, as o in no, note, boat, &c—o, as in not, got &c—oo as in book & as u in bull—u, as in tub, trumpet, &c ū as u in tube, pure &c—y, as in my, & as i in pine fine &c except when begining a syllable, then as in english au as in auger, august &c—aw, same sound—ou as in round, sound &c—ow, same—oy, as in boy &c—C, never to be used unless followed by h ch may be used for tsh—never as k—g, always hard as in go, give &c never as in ginger—ginseng &c those sounds to be mad by J, S always hard as in sister, suffer &c—never as in measure, treasure &c such sounds, to be expressed with z,—ngk, used at the end of words as occasion may require—N, M, Ms, P, O, &c prefixed when necessary &c—I would be glad to have the vocabulary sent on to me at the City of Washington about the 1st of September, if it can be prepared by that time—as also such other information as you may be good enough to furnish me with. I wish great caution to be used in seperating the words where more than one is expressed, & the syllables divided & the accent marked in this manner—N' guk'-ken-dow'. This verb, *to know,* I have taken through the moods & tenses in Potawatomie, but have not yet marked all the destinctions when spoken of an *animate* & when of an *inanimate* object.—N guk'-ken-dow' I know it—N guk'-ken-mah' I know him, & so on—Should there be any words in the following vocabulary that have more than one mode of expression in the miamie, I would be glad to have them—I shall put the words down *higgle de piggledy* —as they come in my head—I do not care about their being arranged—I can do that hereafter.—

. . . . . [40]

This is a terific vocabulary I do acknowledge—but I do not know how I can do well with less—* I wish to be informed if the name of thunder is that which they give the great Grey Eagle, & if they think like the Delewares that it is that bird (or one like it) which is a deity, that thunders—

I have put some words which are too vulgar indeed, but I wish to try the similarity of Languages, & those words are little liable to change as any others, & perhaps less—

[40] The list of approximately six hundred English words and phrases is omitted.

With my respects to your Lady—& begging your Kind indulgeance, I am Sir very respectfully Your friend & obdt Sevt

JOSIAH F POLK

GEN. J TIPTON

WILLIAM LEE TO LEWIS CASS, JAMES BROWN RAY, AND TIPTON, April 3, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE
3d. April 1827

GENTLEMEN Your account for disbursements in relation to the treaty with the Miamis & Pottawatomies within the State of Indiana, has been examined, and a balance of Drs 6025. 97 found due to the United States.—this balance arises out of Suspended vouchers to that amount, the causes of which Suspensions are explained in the within Statement, to which I beg reference.—

I have the honor to remain with respect Your most obedt Servant

Wm LEE

MESSrs. LEWIS CASS, J. B. RAY
& JNo TIPTON—Commrs.
to the care of his Excy Lewis Cass. &c. &c.[41]

Statement of differences on the account rendered by Lewis Cass, J. B. Ray & Jno Tipton, Commissioners to treat with Indians within the State of Indiana.

Balance due the United States pr official Statement.. 6025.97
arising thus

Amount Suspended on voucher No. 40—being the deficiency of 4639lbs. on 53,592lbs Beef received— a copy of the abstract of Beef received and issued herewith furnished will explain the cause of the Suspension..... 115.97

Suspended voucher 61—

Gov. Cass charges 46 days as commissioner, and Mr. James B. Ray 55 days as ditto—Mr

[41]Cass replied in two letters written April 19, 1827, printed *post*, 694-701.

John Tipton charges 95 days making 40 days difference with the latter and 49 with the former—Information is required how this difference arises ..... 1128.
Suspended voucher 64—
being Benjamin B. Kercheval's bill, for boarding the Commissioners &c. from 22d Sept 1826 to 23d October a bill of particulars is required ..... 4782.
Difference accounted for 6025.97

TIPTON TO CALVIN FLETCHER, April 9, 1827

[ISL: Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 9 Aprile 1827

SIR presumeing that mjr Dewey is not at Indianapolis I have to employ you as U S Atto and require the proper proprocess to issue against Elisha B Harris (now of Allen County, for purchaseing or procureing to be purchased 2 or more horse beast, towit a brown, or bay mare, with some white in her face, head and an Iron Grey colt in violation of the act entitled an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers apd march 20 1802—and send s[ub] p[en]as for Wm G Ewing Wm Suttenfield P Corville and leave some blank—

If Col vawters comes, Harris lives at the first house up the Stmarys on Robinsons road and knows the Col and will most probibly escape[42]

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

C FLETCHER
[Endorsed:] (copied)

[42] Suit was brought against Harris at the May Term, 1827, and continued to the November Term, when Harris gave bond of $100 for his appearance at the next term of court. At the May Term, 1828, Harris failed to appear and the bond was forfeited; the case was dismissed at the November Term, 1828. United States District Court of Indiana, Order Book, 1817-31, pp. 308 ff., 336, 344, 355.

Calvin Fletcher to Tipton, April 11, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Indianapolis April 11th 1827.

Dear Sir, Your letter wrote in answer to the one I addressed to you on the behalf of Mr McCarty has been long since recd—but expecting that you would shortly visit us I neglectd to answer the same—yours also by the hand of Mr Kerchaval was recd in my absence and opend by our frind Mr Ray (J M) who immediatly had an information filed against Harris and process issued thereon from D.C. in pursuence of your wishes—

Your attention to Mr McCartys letter on the subject of the Treaty goods deserves my thanks—he (Mr Mc) is a gentleman in whom the greatest relience can be placed—He now has a capital imployd in merchandizing far surpassing any other merchant in this place or in this section of the country—He has now $15000" in goods on hand and the best assortment that ever was in our place—and is surely responsible for any ingagement into which he would enter—

As it has been confidently expected that part of those treaty goods were to be furnishd by mercts at this place—He has hoped to furnish a portion Could a favor of this kind be extended to him I should deem it worthy of lasting and long remembrance in the friend that has it in his power to grant—Mr McCarty says that he will furnish any part of these goods at just such a *per centage* as the disposers of this contract may see proper to fix, leaving it to their own honor and discretion—This I am authorizd by him to state—and your immediate answer to him on the subject would be conferring an additional favor on your unworthy friend therefore I hope you will not fail to write him without delay—

There has been but little business done in either the Supreme or District Courts—Nothing new stiring—Jennings is on the ground—some few are complaing of his vote aganst the Woolen bill[43] however he is explaing the matter—Leut.Govr.

[43] The Mallary bill retained the existing duty of 33 1/3 per cent ad valorem on woolen imports, but proposed changes in the "minimum" principle of valuation which would have decreased importation of low-

Thompson[44] with his usual electionearing phiz is also present—It is said he will be a candidate for Gov[r]. unless Jenings should run against Ray—in that event *Thompson must* go to Congress—if he can

Write me—your friend Very Respectfully

CALVIN FLETCHER

GEN[l]. J TIPTON

N B Please to inform friend A L Davis that I rec[d] one remittence of money towards discharging the taxes due from Allen County to the State for the last year—& I h[d] the same over to the Treasurer & have his re[c]. In that letter he informd me the balance would be forwarded—of [it] I have never learnt any thing whether it has ben forward[d] or not

TIPTON TO JAMES BARBOUR, April 14, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—CS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 14[th] April 1827

$312.80 cts.

SIR At sight please pay to Lewis Cass Esquire Governor of Michigan Territory or order the sum of Three hundred & twelve Dollars Eighty Cents, being the amount due John E

priced fabrics. The bill passed the House but was tabled in the Senate by the vote of Vice-President Calhoun. *Congressional Debates*, 19 Congress, 2 session, 496, 1099; William MacDonald, *Jacksonian Democracy 1829-1837* (*The American Nation: A History*, vol. 15, New York and London, 1906), 67-68.

[44] John H. Thompson, of Clark County, served as lieutenant governor from 1825 to 1828. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1782, and came to Indiana Territory from Kentucky in 1808. He served three terms in the Indiana House and three in the Senate before his election as lieutenant governor. In 1826, 1828, and 1831, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. From 1834 to 1844 he was president judge of the Second Judicial Circuit. The next year he became secretary of state; at the end of four years he was appointed receiver of public moneys at the Indianapolis Land Office and served until 1853. Monks (ed.), *Courts and Lawyers*, 1:600; biographical material compiled by Carolyn Strange Thompson, in Genealogy Room, Indiana State Library; *Indiana Magazine of History*, 19(1923):249, 263, 264; Indianapolis *Gazette*, June 19, August 8, 1828.

Hunt for 230 Bushels of salt furnished the Indian Department at this place in conformity with the Treaties of 1803 & 1818

Signed Triplicates
JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HON: JAMES BARBOUR Secretary of War

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, April 14, 1827

[IO: Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[45]]

FORT WAYNE 14 Apl 1827

SIR I have the honour to acknowledge the recept of your letters of the 2d & 3d Inst.

The allowance of $2500 for contingenceis is small indeed when you reflect that $1964 is already promised on contracts to the Artizens in services leaveing me no more than $536 to meet every unforeseen expense dureing the year. I have determined to station the Sub Agent in the west how am I to errect the buildings necessary for his accomodation.

I will not say that silver to pay the annuity can be delivered here cheaper from Cincinnati than New York, but am of opinion that it will not cost half as much. cast your eye on my accounts for transporting the annuity last year you will see that for Boxes, drayage and cooperage I paid $10.87½, expense of two men for a guard $36 and the wagnors bill for halling to this place was $46.57 whole amt $93.44½ the guard got no pay for their services

I have advertised for proposials to build the Blacksmiths house and shop. all the Blacksmiths in this Agency for a year past has furnished their own coal and have made their bargains to do so hereafter,

I have bought 230 bushels of salt the quantity due the miamie and Puttowatomies Indians under the former Treaties. The original contract entered into with Mr John E Hunt on the lowest bid after being advertised in the public prints for some weeks is here with enclosed, and a draft on your Excy has been forwarded to him for $312.80 the amount due. 160 bushels of salt due to the puttowatomies by the treaty on the wabash

[45] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

last fall was not included in the above contract. Information of the ratifycation of said Treaty and the appropriation of the money not having reached me when the contract was made. It will however be done shortly and a draft drawn for the amount.

would thank you for a copy of the late Treaties as ratified I never have been able to procure one.

yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

TIPTON TO JOHN E. HUNT, April 14, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 14th April 1827

SIR Herewith enclosed you will receive a draft on Govr Cass for the payment of your salt Contract, also duplicates accts for the same which you will please sign have them witnessed. You will forward one of the accts to the Govr with the draft and the other enclose back to me, in consequince of a wish to have the salt now due (the Potawatomie Indians by the late Treaty) delivered at the mouth of Eel River distance 90 miles from this place I have written to a Gentleman on the ohio River, to furnish the same, and in case of failure on his part, of which I shall receive information in a few days; you shall have the earliest possible notice to furnish that quantity at this post, on the same conditions of the old Contract

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

J E HUNT
[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, April 14, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 14 Apl 1827

SIR I have the honour to enclose to you the accounts of messrs Scott Rockhill & Conner for horses furnished the

Commissioners at the late Treaty on the wabash and to request that you enclose me a draft for the amount due to those gentlemen[46]

Would thank you for a copy of the Treaties of last year as ratifyed

Yr most ob^{t} Servt

JOHN TIPTON

COL T L M^{c}KENNEY

[Endorsed:] (copied)

LEWIS CASS TO THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, April 19, 1827

[IO: Letters Recd., Michigan—LS]

DETROIT, April 19, 1827.

SIR, I have the honour to enclose herewith the copy of an explanatory statement this day transmitted to the 2^{d} auditor, in consequence of the suspension of certain items in the accounts of the expenditures for the treaties, held with the Indians in October last in the State of Indiana.[47] I do this in the hope, that the allowance of these charges will be directed by the Secretary of War, should the explanation not be deemed satisfactory by the accounting officers, and I do it for an other & more important reason, that I may know distinctly the principle of settling these accounts.

I have been engaged at different intervals for thirteen years in the negociation of Indian treaties, and during that time I have concluded & signed seventeen treaties, and never before was an account returned from the auditor's office, except to rectify some arithmetical calculation. The allowance of the Commissioners has until now been considered final.

Formerly when the expenses of Indian treaties were defrayed from the general funds of the department, and recently since the practice has been introduced of making specific appropri-

[46] On May 1, 1827, a warrant for $940 was issued by the Treasury Department for twelve horses delivered to the Miami and Potawatomi Indians. Richard Rush to Tipton, Land Office Papers, Indiana State Library.

[47] See William Lee to Cass, Ray, and Tipton, *ante*, 688-89.

ations for each treaty, the sum assigned has been considered a contingent fund, whose application is vested solely in the Commissioners. Their own pay & that of their Secretary is wisely fixed by law, and in this they have no discretion. But in all else they have the utmost latitude of determination. And how can it be otherwise? The appropriation is for the purpose of attaining a definite object, but the law neither does nor can prescribe the means or the mode, by which that object shall be attained. This is the duty of the Commissioners, & it is a duty, which can only be determined by an intimate knowledge of all the circumstances, which arise during the tedious & complicated process of Indian negociation. If the principle, now for the first time introduced, is to be permanently established, any man who would serve as a Commissioner, ought to have a straight waist-coat.

Arrangements preparatory to a treaty are made by the Commissioners, persons are selected for specifick duties & objects, promises are necessarily made and expenses incurred, and at the termination of the affair, on a full view of all the circumstances, the Commissioners allow to the claimants such sums, as appear to be just. The various persons disperse in every direction, and the facts, which constitute the ground of decision in each case are lost, or so scattered, that they never can be again collected, and the money, which had p[r]eviously been placed in the hands of the Commissioners is paid.

When these accounts are transmitted for settlement, the Commissioners are called upon for the reasons of their decision in particular cases. The right to call presupposes the right to reject, whenever the reasons are not satisfactory. What then is the situation of the Commissioners? The money placed in their hands has been expended, but the accounting officers, not satisfied with the reasons given, overule their decision, reject the claim, & charge to their private account money actually paid by them to others. And every one knows, that for them to endeavour to recover the money from the parties would be a hopeless task. They are not generally persons able to refund, and if they were, they might justly say, I have furnished the

articles or rendered the service you required, and there is an end of the transaction on my part. Undoubtedly I have signed my last treaty with the Indians, if this principle is to be established. and is any thing gained for the Government by this transfer of discretion? Are the accounting officers more competent, than the Commissioners to examine & decide on the circumstances, which lead to the allowance of each particular claim? Circumstances, which in their very nature, depend upon facts, that can only be fully known and appreciated by those, who direct the general operations of the treaty. Commissioners are selected (or at any rate ought to be selected) for their character & integrity & experience, & if they possess these qualifications, a revising power in the accounting offices will only embarass their proceedings & increase their responsibility, without adding to the publick security, by passing their acts in review, where there are no means of investigating the circumstances.

In all this I do not mean to intimate, that a superintending & revising power is not vested in the head of the department. It is so vested & ought to be. It ought to be, to prevent abuses, & restrain the Commissioners within proper limits. But this is a very different question from the exercise of such a power by the accounting officers.

In one of the very cases objected to in the Auditor's office, the manner of stating the claim was the subject of deliberation with the Commissioners. A person is previously employed to provide a publick table for the treaty, & to furnish the necessary articles required for the comfort of those who attend it. He goes into the woods, builds houses, transports whatever is required at great expense, furnishes beds, bedding &c, servants, provisions, forage, and in short every thing, which circumstances render necessary. His claim is examined by the Commissioners, allowed & paid. It is absolutely impossible in such an account to state, how much beef and pork & flour & bread & tea & coffee, & sugar & wine & spirits & cider &c &c &c were furnished & how much was allowed for each. How much for the use of furniture, for transportation, for personal services, & for the various other

items, which were embodied in the account. Any such analysis would present a very unsatisfactory result, because the relative value of each article could not be investigated.

I must also request, when the funds for holding a treaty are placed by the Commissioners in the hands of a special Commissary, that the account may be stated against him at the Treasury.

The fact is that during an Indian negociation, the minds of the Commissioners are sufficiently harrassed, without subjecting them to the duty of keeping all the accounts, & of entering into all the detail connected with them. It is impossible they should do it.

Very respectfully, Sir, Yo. obt. Servt.

LEW CASS.

COL. THOMAS L. McKENNEY.

[Enclosure]

There are three items suspended in the account of expenditures for the treaties held in October last in the State of Indiana.

1st The sum of $115.97 is suspended being the difference of 4639 pounds of beef between the whole amount purchased and the quantity appearing to be issued by the daily abstract of issues.

The abstract of receipts & issues is compared, and on it is endorsed at the Auditor's office, that some "negligence has chiefly occasioned this loss." It is also stated, that the quantity required by the contract is 46000 pounds, "which was to be left daily as it was called for, & this being the case, [you?] ask for more than is necessary for the daily consumption." The examination then proceeds, & because just proportion was not preserved between the amount daily received & issued, the preceding conclusion of negligence is drawn.

Certainly the Commissioners, who negociate treaties are placed in a most dangerous situation if they are compelled to review the complicated concerns of a treaty & to render a reason, at the expiration of some months for every decision they make. There is just ground to suppose that these men, selected by the President & Senate for this duty are competent to perform it.

And to judge of the circumstances far better, than persons at a distance unacquainted with the facts, looking only at the face of the accounts.

The whole subject was minutely examined by the Commissioners, and if it is necessary to justify this course, the task is not a difficult one.

A contract was formed for the supply of fresh beef at the treaty, which was limited to 46000 pounds. Towards the conclusion of the negociation, it was ascertained, that this quantity would not be sufficient, & the contractors undertook to furnish any additional quantity at the price, originally agreed to be paid. This was certainly an advantageous offer, for we were then in the wilderness, surrounded by thousands of Indians; & our necessities might have been speculated upon to the injury of the United States. In this way the amount of beef was increased from 46,000 to 53,592 pounds.

The Contractors were required to issue to the Indians the beef as wanted, but it was soon ascertained, that the Indians were dissatisfied & complained that they did not receive enough. Enough however was called for by the returns, & as the dissatisfaction increased, & they actually threatened to leave the treaty ground, we had no remedy, but to take the issues from the Contractors & to assign that duty to Commissaries. It was the interest of the former to make their beef go as far as possible, or in other words to cheat the Indians. I do not say this was done; but I do say, that the quantity called for by the returns was sufficient, agreeably to all former experience, to afford ample supplies. All the precautions we could adopt availed nothing; & we directed the beef when slaughtered to be weighed in bulk & then delivered to the Commissaries, who were not only men of character, being both members of the Indiana Legislature, but who had no possible interest in falsely extending these issues, as they were to receive nothing but their pay. In this way the beef was divided, the contractors slaughtering & delivering, and the Commissaries issuing; and satisfaction was immediately restored to the Indians.

Why an exact proportion was not preserved between the quantity daily slaughtered, & that issued, it is easy to tell. In

the first place the quantity required could not be previously known, for it depended on the arrival or departure of different bands, and on the alleged wants of the Indians. It was necessary to keep them in good humour, and the object we had in view could not be hazarded for a few pounds of beef, more or less. We were in the wilderness, without fields to secure, or hay to feed the cattle. They were kept in the woods, & it is well known, that cattle brought from our settlements are very apt to be freightened at the sight & smell of Indians. They will then break & run in every direction, & not stop for miles. These Contractors, as they brought the cattle in, slaughtered them & delivered them to the Commissaries. Sometimes more than were wanted, & sometimes less. The weather was cool & beef kept some days.

It is very probable, that in the confusion surrounding the Commissaries' issuing pen, some of the beef might have been stolen by the Indians. Such a circumstance could not well be prevented. We had no military force, & no means of keeping the Indians from crowding upon the persons engaged in this duty. If stolen at all, it must have been by the Indians, for there was nobody else to do it. All the other persons were in the publick service, & abundantly fed, & an additional quantity of beef would have been as useless to them, as so much dirt.

But it appears to have been overlooked in the examination of the abstract, that this deficiency is accounted for, not only by shrinkage, but by the issues in bulk. It is an old & established custom at our Indian treaties, that all the provisions remaining at the conclusion of the treaty shall be issued in bulk to the Indians, to support them on their journey home. This is done by turning it out to them. The last issues in the abstract are on the 20th, but the treaty continued till the 22d. & these issues in bulk supplied them with provisions on those days, and on their return.

I trust this explanation will suffice to shew, that the Commissioners in passing this account kept within the limit of a sound discretion.

2d. It is objected that the accounts for personal services of

General Tipton & Governor Ray exceed mine, and that General Tipton's considerably exceeds the other Commissioners.

Governor Ray & General Tipton performed more duty than I did, & the latter more than the former. They went through the Indian country and spent much time in selecting a site for holding the treaty. And General Tipton, at the request of the other Commissioners, superintended the whole previous arrangements in relation to the treaty, & was employed in this duty during a considerable portion of the season. He has charged accordingly, and very properly.

3d. A bill of particulars is called for to explain the amount allowed to B. B. Kercheval. Such a bill it is impossible to procure. If it is meant a statement of the numbers who ate at his table, and of the amount allowed for each, it is such a bill as I never saw presented at an Indian treaty, A publick table is kept, at which all persons, connected with the treaty, eat, & to which all the chiefs & important Indians are invited. Some hundreds of meals are furnished in a day, & the whole is a scene of confusion, where no regular account of the numbers can be kept.

And so with respect to the articles consumed. It is impossible he should furnish a detailed statement of supplies, & if he could, it would be useless. For his allowance is made up of his personal services, of his expenditures, of the use of his furniture & servants, and of the various other items stated in his account. Such has been the practice at other treaties. The account was thus stated at Prairie du Chien. It was essentially so at Saginaw & at Chicago. And at St. Mary's this very item exceeded $8000. The Commissioners examine the whole foundation of the claim, and exercise an equitable jurisdiction in the determination of it.

Lew Cass.

April 21. 1827.

Lewis Cass to Thomas L. McKenney, April 19, 1827

[IO: Letters Recd., Michigan—ALS]

Detroit April 19. 1827

My dear Sir, The publick letter this day addressed to you will explain the objections made in the Auditor's office to ac-

count of the expenditures at the Wabash treaties. I beg you to have the matter put right. In addition to the reasons stated there, there is another of equal force. you know very well, that at all these treaties wine must be allowed, & in fact other articles, essential to the comfort of those, who attend. To detail all these articles in an account would not only be useless, but it would produce, and in fact has produced injurious effects. There is no more necessity for it, than there is for the keeper of a boarding house to charge specefically every article, which he purchases for the use of his boarders. For these reasons, in all the later treaties I have stated the charge in this way, & in that of Praire du Chien, the subject was fully canvassed by Gen. Clarke & myself, & the account was thus made. It passed without a word of objection, and so it has in other cases, & now for the first time, this difficulty arises. But I leave it with you.

Ever yours

LEW CASS.

COL. McKENNEY.

THOMAS L. McKENNEY TO TIPTON, April 20, 1827

[IO:Letter Books, 4:24]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR OFFICE IND: AFFAIRS
April 20h 1827

TO GEN[l]. JOHN TIPTON Ind: agent Fort Wayne

SIR, I have received your letter of the 7th february and am directed by the Secretary of War to say in reply that for the present he declines to authorize a removal of the agency from its present location to the Wabash.

I am &c.

THOS. L. McKENNEY

WILLIAM HENDRICKS TO TIPTON, April 21, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

MADISON April 21. 1827.

DEAR SIR I have rec[d] an hour ago the letter of Gov. Cass directed to Gov. Ray & the delegation in Congress from this state The arrangement is a little different from that expect when I had the pleasure of seeing you It is one however with which

Mr. K informs me you are entirely satisfied I have in reply suggested to Gov. Cass that you wd probably incline to name to him persons suitable to be employed to furnish the $10,000 annuities &c. expressed to him a wish that you should do so & continued to approve of any thing you might in that way do I had reference in part at least to our conversation about our mutual friend Gregory In an individual letter Gov. Cass issures me that provision shall be made for Gregory but says "the *mode* can only be determined on Mr. Kerchevals return" Mr. K. informs me that you & himself had talked over what passed between you & myself about Gregory furnishing part of the goods & said that perhaps other employment might be more agreeable and profitable to the Col. I have written to Gov. Cass that Gregory had in all probability recently seen you & that I wd write to you requesting you to advise with him as to the "Mode" I have renewed my solicitudes in his behalf to Cass (which was perhaps unnecessary) Will you take upon yourself with Gov. Cass to make the best arrangements as to "mode" you can. I wish you had written me by Mr. K. but presume you had nothing to communicate. Just returned from the court at Salem Nothing new. Mr. Jennings was not there Learned he wd probably be at Supreme Ct.

Yours Sincerely

WILLIAM HENDRICKS

GENl TIPTON

TIPTON TO ISAAC MCCOY, April 24, 1827

[KSHS:Isaac McCoy Papers—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 24 Apl 1827

SIR since my last to you on that subject I have nothing from the Dept relateing to the miamie education fund. when anything comes on will inform you.

Enclosed you have a paper containing the puttowatomie Treaty it is probible the next mail will bring a paper containing the miamie T if so will send it to you.

yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON

RVND I MCCOY

[Addressed:] Rvnd Isaac McCoy Grand river M Tery

TIPTON TO RAMSAY D. POTTS, April 24, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 24 Apl 1827

SIR Since my last to you I have heard nothing from the Dist. Attº. or marshall relateing to your contraband goods case and am of opinion that you had better go to Indianapolis with the witnesss to attend the court which meets on the first monday in next month. as you will probibly take this place in your rout to court we can then converse on the subject.

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON

R D POTTS Esqr St. Joseph

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO ALLEN HAMILTON, April 28, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 28 Apl 1827

A HAMELTON

SIR Agreeably to your request I will state the distances by computation between the different points on the new post rout from Crawfordsville to this place (to wit) from Crawfordsville to Covington seat of Justice of Fontain County is about 23 miles thence to Lafayett in Tippecannoe County 30 miles, mouth Deer creek 18 miles, mouth of Eel river 20 miles, Treaty ground 35 miles, to Fort Wayne 47 miles.[48] at the Treaty ground mouth of Eel river and Deer creek will in my opinion be a sufficent number of places to open the mail between this place and Lafayett and I will take the liberty of recomending Robert Harse for p m at the first and H B McKeen at the 2d and for the 3d am unacquainted but will refer to Gen Saml Millroy who lives near that place for information on that Subject[49]

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON

[Endorsed:] (copied)

[48] This post route was among those established by Congress in 1827. U. S. *Statutes at Large*, 4:225.

[49] A post office was established at Eel River (now Logansport), probably in January, 1828, with McKeen as the first postmaster. David Burr was made postmaster at Treaty Ground, upon the establishment of an

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, April 29, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[50]]

FORT WAYNE 29 Apl 1827

SIR The time to plant corn is approaching and the miamie chiefs have been urging me for some weeks past to furnish the labourors work oxen, and other stock, to which they are entitled under the late Treaty. allthough I am destitute of money or instruction I have been compelled to purchase the work oxen for them on my own responsibillity, allowing the usual selling prics for the cattle. would thank you to inform me, when and how, the means to make payment can be had.

The individuals of the miamies who sold land or were promised money at the Treaty last fall are very desirous to know whether you intend to let me pay them, after geting their transfers, agreeably to your letter of the 2d Inst or make them send to Detroit for the money. the transfers will be ready in a few days.

yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON

Ind Agt

HIS EXCY L CASS

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, April 30, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[51]]

FORT WAYNE 30 Apl 1827

DR SIR I have been informed from a source entitld to much credit that a letter has been addressd to you by a member of Congress alledgeing that my claims to integrety was doubtfull and adviseing you not to suffer the money appropriated to carrie into effect the provisions of the late Treaty in this State to come into my hands. I deem the writing and giving pubblicty to such a letter a slander upon me as a public officer, and hope there is no impropriety in my asking nor in your communicateing to

office there on March 31, 1829. Index of Indiana Post Offices, Indiana State Library. Milroy's letter on the choice of a postmaster at Deer Creek or Delphi appears *post*, 706-7.

[50] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[51] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

me the name of the writer, which I hope you will do. I have been a collector or holder of public money for 16 years and will challenge any man to show one dishonest act of mine,

yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON

HIS EXCY GOV CASS

TIPTON TO JULIUS ELDRED: RECEIPT, April 30, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

Received Fort Wayne 30th April 1827. of Julius Eldred Two hundred & forty three Barrels flour, also Ten thousand, four hundred and fifty five pounds of Bacon, to be Issued, to the Potawatamie Indians of this Agency, agreeable to the order of Superintendant of Indian Affairs

Signed Duplicates
JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

JNO FORSYTH

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, May 1, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[52]]

FORT WAYNE first may 1827

SIR Your letters by mr Kercheval has been received and after a free conversation with that Gent I will only say that on letters from a majority of the Delegation in Congress from Inda (and many others) I have been induced to promise some persons in Lafayette, Indianapolis, and elsewhere in the State, if I had the purchaseing of the goods for the Indians under the late Treaty they should have part. It would be tedious and useless for me to name the long list of applicants for the various contracts. I have explained the whole matter to mr Kerchevall and will refer you to him for all the information you may want, or that I could give, and wait the further instructions of your Excy about this troublesome affair.

very respectfully yr most obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON

GOV CASS

[52] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

TIPTON TO JOHN E. HUNT, May 1, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE may first 1827

SIR I wish to purchase an additional quantity of 160 bushels of salt for the Indian Dept and will allow you the same price paid on your former contract for the salt if delivered here in the month of June next

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

J E HUNT
[Endorsed:] (copied)

SAMUEL MILROY TO TIPTON, May 2, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

DEER CREEK INDIANA May 2d. 1827

DR SIR I have received your favour of the 20th ult, and feel thankful to your, for your exertions relative to the mill—doubtless you will obtain it for me—which will be acceptable intiligence—

If unsucsessful as relates to the mill, as you mentioned some other work that was to be done for the Indians—I should much wish to obtain it or as much thereof as would be proper to give to one individual—It would be a perticular favour to have early information on those subjects—I have heard nothing of the apointment to examine the land offices Since I Seen you I anticipate that this buisiness has gon by, doutless some other has obtained it—

If the patronage of the Goverment (as it is Said) is to be dispensed as rewards, for services heretofore rendered, or anticipated; I have nothing to expect from Washington City—

Relative to a post Master at Deer creek, the only person perhaps that would accept it that is qualified, is Mr. Abner Robison—he is a gentleman of integrity and would discharge the duties well—Him together with Mr. McKeen whom you mentioned, as a proper person to be appointed at Ele River—I have

written on to the department in favour of—and Should be thankful to you when you recommend Mr. Keen to also recommend Mr. Robison—[53]

My helth is perfectly restored and am makeing every exertion to have my corn planted in order to be in readiness to commence any buisiness that you may have it in your power to entrust me with—No news hear we are entirely out of the way of receiveing any if it was agoing—

With perfect respect I am your ob'dt. Servt.

SAMl. MILROY

GEN JOHN TIPTON

May 14th 1827

P.S. Dr Sir A Gentleman passing who informed my family, that he expected to see you in Cincinati—the forgoing was writen Some time Since to send to you, but opertunity not Serveing, I take the opertunity of forwarding it to you—by him—

I have to inform you, that since writing the within, an appointment has come to me to examine the Land offices in the State of Ilinois what has occasioned this arrangement, I know not, a Gentleman from Lexington Kentucky is appointed for this State—

The Barrer hereof, informed me that you did not anticipate being down hear Shortly—Mr Lindsy (and others) calculated on seeing you hear as he expected to move to his intended Station by the middle of next month—[54]

Nothing new—I am in perfect helth—yours &c

SAMl. MILROY

GEN TIPTON

[53] Abner Robinson was appointed to the Deer Creek or Delphi post office. He was born near Cynthiana, Kentucky, August 1, 1801. In 1811 the family moved to the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio, and in 1824, to what is now Carroll County. Stewart, *Early Settlement of Carroll County,* 11-15, 20, 111-13; Thomas B. Helm, *History of Carroll County, Indiana* . . . (Chicago, 1882), 101, 107.

[54] John Lindsey. His pay receipt shows that his service as blacksmith for the Potawatomi Indians began July 22, 1827 (Tipton Papers, August 31, 1827). He was employed to build a house for the miller, for which he received $100 on September 29.

MATILDA S. TIPTON TO TIPTON, May 2-11, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CINCINNATI May 2th 1827

MY DEAR PAPA We are all tollerable well at preasant. Dear Papa Dr Locke toled me to tell you he would be very glad if you would fetch the Indians to the school house when you go through here with them. Our school all went up on the big hill a botanizing last Monday afternoon. we are all very bizy a studying now as it is drawing near to the end of the year, with our school.

The 3d. Dear Papa I have just came home from school. the weather is very fine, and I hope, if it continues so to see you soon. I believe I have not aney news to write to you at preasant, but perhaps I may have before it is time to close my letter, so adieu for the preasant Dear Papa.

The 7th. Dear Papa I ough to have sent my letter by yesterday's mail but I had so little to send that I thought it was not worth paying for, so I thought I would not send it tell next mail to see if I could not git some thing else to write.

Dear Papa I have just commenced studying Rhetorick we recited our first lesson this after noon. Adieu Dear Papa for this evening for I have some lessons to study, and I wante to write some to mama.

The 8th. Dear Papa I have just sealed a letter for to go to mama It is almost 1 o clock and I must be off to school.

The 10th Dear Papa I have been at home about two hours and have studyed my Rhetorick lesson for to morrow and written my french. It has been raining most all day and it is a most dark and it looks very gloomy out a doors. I have liked to forgotten to tell you that Catharine and I ware at a Party last evening; but it was a very dry one, though we had a plenty to drink.

The 11th Dear Papa I have got the headack very bad and I feel very low sperited, for I wante to see you very bad and I hope it wont be very long be fore I have that pleasure. To day is the last of this quarter, and it is only three Month now till the examination.

Dear Papa I hope you will write to me soon I believe that I have no more to write at preasent that is worth reading.

Mrs and Miss Moore send there respe[cts] to you and I my best love Adieu Dear Papa

I remain your affectionate Daughter

MATILDA STALY TIP[TON]

JOHN TIPTON

POTAWATOMI CHIEFS: AGREEMENT CONCERNING CHOCTAW ACADEMY, May 4, 1827

[IO:Letter Books, 3:341-42]

* An understanding as to the disposition of the fund, set apart by treaty with the Potawatimie Nation of Indians for the education of their Children as per their agreement forwarded by the agent, General Tipton, to wit: 2000$, per annum.[55]

1st.—It is the desire of the said nation to have some of their Children educated out of their own Country, and they select the Choctaw Academy at the Blue Springs, Scott county, Kentucky, under the direction of the Baptist General Convention.

2nd.—They adopt the Regulations now in the Department of War which govern the said Academy and in every particular as now established, or which may be hereafter modified. And as the number of the Scholars will be increased they set apart Seventy five Dollars per annum, to employ an assistant Teacher to aid in his employment—Ten Dollars, per annum, on each Scholar is allowed to defray incidental expenses, of house rent &c. It is agreed to send 9 Scholars selected for their promise between the ages of 8 and 15 years, to be sent forthwith to said Academy—For the education, Clothing, Boarding, Books, Stationary and all incidental expenses Two hundred Dollars, is allowed, the same which is provided in the Regulations before referr'd to and paid by the Choctaws for their Children—

The cost will stand thus per annum:

To 9 Students, at 200$, each	$1800.00
" Entrance Money at 10$, each	90.00
" aid in the employment of a Teacher	75.00
annual cost.....	$1,965.00

[55] The agreement was sent to Tipton on January 27, 1827, in order that he might have the chiefs sign it. It embodied the request of the chiefs as set out on October 16, 1826. See *ante*, 596, 646.

which deducted from the sum of $2,000.00, will leave the sum of Thirty five Dollars, as a Contingent fund to meet such charges as may be approved by the Secretary of War—The term of each scholar not to be less nor more than 5 years unless approved by the Secretary of War—The foregoing is agreed to by the undersigned Chiefs.—

Witnesses
JOSEPH BARRON,
Interpreter
JOHN FORSYTH,
WILLIAM SCOTT.

CHE BASS, ...his x mark
MEE TEE AI, ...his x mark
WAH BAN SEE, ...his x mark
TOW I ZA, ...his x mark
CA BEE NAW .....his x mark
PE,NA,CHE, or THE LITTLE BIRD his x mark
SKO MAUK .....his x mark
CHE COSE .....his x mark
ME NO QUET.....his x mark
BE NACK .....his x mark
CONGEE .....his x mark
MUC COSE .....his x mark
KAWK .....his x mark
SHA PAT TEE .....his x mark
SOO NEE .....his x mark
PASH POO .....his x mark
SHAW O NIT SE ...his x mark
Ab BURNETT .....
MORIN .....his mark
WAU E SKAW .....his x mark
MO. SHA A QUAU ..his x mark
SAK.O.ME .....his x mak

4th May 1827.

TIPTON TO CHARLES DEWEY, May 4, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 4 may 1827

DR SIR Herewith enclosed you have a copy of an order from the Secy of War to deliver the contraband goods of the A F Co. a copy of Mr Stones letter directing thier Agent here to receive them and a copy of the bond taken by me for the vallue of the

goods[56] (after waiting several weeks for you to forward me advice how I should act in this *doubtfull case.* There is a small lot of goods that was left on the Wabash worth one or two hundred dollars, also delivered that are not included in the amount of the bond.

The account of messrs Walker & Davis—one of F Comparet for $8 and of H B McKeen for dollars include all the expense incurrd about those goods while under my derection which you will please have an order to pay before the court decrees or enters up its final Judgt and order to Set off the Sum due to the informee

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indn Agt

MJR DEWEY Inds

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. McKENNEY, May 5, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

AGENCY OFFICE AT FORTWAYNE 5 may 1827

COL McKENNEY

DR SIR I have the honour herewith to return the understanding respecting the education of the puttowotomie buoys which you will see has been approved and signed by the Chief, in full council with the nation.[57] Five of the buoys is now at my house, expect the other 3 in ten days. they will then be sent forwith to grate crossings

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
I A

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, May 10, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[58]]

AGENCY OFFICE AT FT WAYNE 10 may 1827

DR SIR Your letter of the 23d of march respecting the pro-

[56] Barbour's letter of July 5, 1826, and the bond dated September, 1826, are printed *ante,* 551-52, 593-95.

[57] The agreement is printed *ante,* 709-10.

[58] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

visions for the Indians of this Agency came to hand on the 8th of aprile and at the same time a letter from mr Eldred informing me that the provisions would be delivered on the 28 of that month. three of the Puttowatomie chiefs were in this neighbourhood I sent for, and informed them, that on the 28 I would deliver them a quantity of provisions, derecting them not to bring their weman or children to incumber their horses. They began to assemble about the 27 when I furnished them sufficent bread for their present consumption. most of them kept drunk for 5 or 6 days. I delivered them as much flour and bacon as they could pack on their horses whenever I found them in condition to recieve it. the waters being high I provided hands with a boat to pass them and their provisions beyond the rivers on the 4th and 5 of this month, directing them to go immediately to their villages. they set off but only went a short distance and encamped and commensed selling their bacon and flour for whisky. the next day I viseted their camp found the Indians drinking and most of their provisions sold or destroyed.

In the evening of the 6 a number of Indians arrived from the Kankikee. I had 20 pieces of bacon counted to them for their use that night, and directed the men at the ferry to observe how many pieces was taken over to their camp out of the number given 3 went to camp for near 200 Indians, the remainder being sold, as I suppose, for whisky in this village.

About 11 oclok in the evening of the 5th Inst The chief Me, tee, ai, died very suddenly near this, the Indians say of poison given him by an Indian, but I think more likely of whisky, although he had drank less the last 6 or 7 days of his life than usuel all agree he was somewhat intoxticated when he died. dureing their stay here one Indian was killd and two were wounded with their knives.

I have deliverd the Indians 124 barrels of flour and 9,550 pounds of bacon. an abstract of the Issues and a further report will be transmitted to you as soon as this business is closed.

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indn Agt

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

JORDAN VIGUS TO TIPTON, May 12, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

INDIANAPOLIS may—12th 1827

DEAR GENERAL I recd your by Mr Potts & according to Ideas I find him to be Verrey mutch of gentleman also Mr McCartney. I did Expect to see you hear. Mr Payn was out & informed me that mr [Mrs.?] Tipton was well & all your Acquaintances thair is nothing new in Corydon, only the election Lane & pennington is suposd to be close their friends is sanguin on boath side & I supose that the 3 that was hear Last session will be a gain[59]

Mr Jennings is hear & is warmley solisited to becum a candidate for Govirner the south & the west will Suport him through out I beleave

I should Like Verrey much to Se you, when I hird that you was at Corydon I Inclosd Lanes note [to] you—& I expect you had Left thair before it a rive, if thair is aney buisness of a Lucrative nature within yor gift as a gent I should like to be in Remberance, I shall Look for you to pass through this place in July The sale of Lots took place on monday the 7th of this Instant & sold high sum went at $575—we have had a Verry backward Spring & Continues cold.

We air all in good helth at present. Rem[em]ber Andromeda & Harriet & myself to Spear, & all my old frends Rends with Respect you frend

JORDAN VIGUS

GENL TIPTON

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, May 14, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[60]]

FORT WAYNE 14 may 1827

DR SIR About three weeks ago a mr Tharp of Fayett County Indiana, came here and informed me that he had seen with the

[59] Dennis Pennington was defeated for re-election to the Senate in 1827 by Daniel C. Lane. Harrison County was represented in the lower house during the 1826-27 session by Benjamin Hurst, Harbin H. Moore, and James B. Slaughter, and in 1827-28 by Moore and Slaughter.

[60] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

family of Black Racoon, a miamie Indian, one of his Daughters that was taken prisnor by the Indians in Decr 1811. said he had demanded her and that the Indians would not give her up. I informed Richerville and sent two men for the Godfroys, some of osages party the Black Raccoon, & the girl. the rivers were high, the Indians did not come in. I sent a 2^{d} time the result was the same on the 10 Inst I went to missinawanay found the Indians Just seting off for the Fort, and on examination satisfyed the oald Gent of his mistake. His hope was predicated upon the information of some of the most ignorant who attended the Treaty, and going home wanted to tell something. Some went, and others wrote to the oald man teling there was a white girl with the Ind[ians], and put him half out of his wits. dureing his stay here he haunted me every day complained of his age, his poverty &c and had persons enough here to tell how the Government had sent mr Kercheval after Huffmans child, and paid the expense of two men to go with him.[61] the oald man had one man with him. I thought best under all the circumstances to pay his expense and have agreed to pay their bill here, and for the express. the amount will be upward of $60.00 accounts for which will be forwarded with the papers of the present quarter.

yr most obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

GOV CASS

[61] A Boaz Tharp appears in the census of Fayette County in 1820 and 1830. Helm, *History of Wabash County,* 103-4, and Winger, *Last of the Miamis,* 36, say that Tharp's daughter lived with the Indians of Metocinyah's party when she was grown, married an Indian known as Captain Dixon, and, about 1850, in a fit of despondency ended her life in the Mississinewa River. During the War of 1812 the five-year-old son of Benjamin Huffman, of Clark County, was stolen by the Indians. In 1824, Jonathan Jennings secured a Congressional appropriation of $500 to enable the father to seek his son, and the youth was found in Canada. Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters,* 2:279-80; U. S. *Statutes at Large,* 4:37.

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, May 15, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[62]]

FORT WAYNE 15 may 1827

GOV CASS

DR SIR The Secy of war instructed me some weeks ago to procure and forward to the Chocktaw Acadamey in Kentuckey eight puttowatomie buoys, beside the one taken there last fall from the Treaty by Gen payne. nine buoys are to be educated under a provision of the late Treaty with the puttowatomies owning land in Indiana. I have suceeded in procureing seven buoys here and expect to meet mr George Cicott in Cincinnati with one, or two more. some evil disposed person spread a report that the buoys were to be made slaves in Ky. Their parents became verry uneasey and some demanded their buoys. I returned two to their parents and left one whose relations were willing (but he was not) for him to go. In obtaining and prepareing these buoys, I was compelled to incur considerable expense, accounts for which, amounting to near $300, will accompaney my vouchers for the present quarter.

Accompaneying this I have the honour to forward a copy of my letter to the Secy. of war, of this day on that subject.[63]

The interpreter J Barron is unwell, not able to ride. I have started 7 buoys this morning with the chief, Che bas, and Abram Burnett for Interpreter.[64] believeing my own presence will be

[62] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[63] Tipton's letter to Barbour is a brief notification that he is starting with seven Potawatomi boys for the Choctaw Academy. A signed autograph draft and a photostatic copy of the letter are among the Tipton Papers. Tipton also notified McKenney of the expedition. One of the Indian boys took the name Thomas McKenney.

[64] Abram or Abraham Burnett had been a pupil in McCoy's school at Fort Wayne and had acted as interpreter on some of the latter's trips into the Indian country. He continued his education at the Choctaw Academy. Abram was the grandson of Chebass, and was related to the family of William Burnett. He moved to the West with his tribe, and died near Topeka, Kansas, on June 14, 1870. McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions,* 100 ff., 113, 138, 139; Winger, *Potawatomi Indians,* 114-15; article in Kansas State Historical Society *Collections,* 13(1915): 371-73.

necessary I will follow tomorrow to conduct them to grate crossings.

with sentiment of respect yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

SAMUEL LEWIS TO TIPTON, May 16, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS[65]]

FORT WAYNE May 16th 1827

SIR Yours of the 29th March last I rec[d] a few weeks Since in Brookville from which it appears you are of opinion that from the decision of the Department in the case of your precedessor M[r]. Hays and yourself that my pay cannot commence until I leave my residence to enter the service. I had Stated to you in my letter dated the 22[nd] of Feby last, That my pay would commence from the date of the acceptance of my Commission or the date of my Communication to the War Department advising them of my acceptance and that opinion was predicated on the letter addressed to me by M[r]. Tho L. M[c]Kenney enclosing my appointment, a Copy of which you will find enclosed. Should you still entertain doubts as to the propriety of allowing me my compensation from the date of my acceptance, I will thank you to forward a Copy of those letters to the Superintendant of Indian affairs for this district and should he be of the same opinion of myself that it does commence from the date of my acceptance, There will then be due me at the close of the 2[nd] Quarterly report 4 Months and 9 days pay at $41.66 2/3 per month amounting to one hundred and seventy nine dollars which is calculated up to the last day of June next (inclusive) and which I presume is the end of your Second Quarterly report for the present year

I am very respectfully your Ob[t]. Sev[t].

SAM[l]. LEWIS
Sub. agent

GEN[l]. JOHN TIPTON Indian agent Fort Wayne

[65] Filed in the Tipton Papers under the date February 10, 1827.

SARAH SPENCER TO MATILDA S. TIPTON, May 16, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CORYDON May 16th 1827

DEAR MATILDA I take up my pen to write you a few lines, not for myself, but for Matilda. when I receive your promised letter I will write to you.

I must now inform you, that you have a little brother he was born the 14th of this month. it's the very picture of your pa, it even has wrinkles in its forehead like his. it weighs 6 pounds and a quarter. Matilda says she will write to you as soon as she gets able. she received a letter yesterday from your pa he says he will be here soon. Matildas and my respects to Mrs and Miss Moore and love to yourself.

Those few lines must answer for the present and when I write next I will write a longer letter.

Yours sincerely

SARAH SPENCER

MATILDA S TIPTON

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, May 16, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

AGENCY OFFICE AT FORT WAYNE 16 may 1827

SIR I have the honour to enclose to you a copy of a communication from mr Lewis Sub Agent.[66] I am unwilling to certify that mr L was in the public employ and entitld to pay for near one qr of a year that I know he was not in service and would thank you, if I am in error, to instruct how I will proceede in this case

very respectfully yr most obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY GOV CASS
[Endorsed:] (copied)

[66] Lewis' letter is printed *ante*, 716.

TIPTON TO SAMUEL LEWIS, May 16, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 16 may 1827

SAM[l] LEWIS

D[r] SIR Your communication of this morning has been rec[d] and refered to the proper Department for its decision of which you will in due time be notifyed

I am respectfully Your obt Servent

JOHN TIPTON

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, June 1, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS[67]]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 1[st] June 1827

SIR Yours of the 17[th] ult[o] per M[r] Kercheval returning accts to be rectified has came to hand. I have had Proux's acc[t] attested, A Hamilton's is not for presents, the Blanket was given to a Frenchman in payment for Services rendered the Dep[t]. Reeve Chapman's a/c is for Repairing the Running Gears of the Miami Saw Mill and putting new Cogs to the wheel of the Griss Mill and also for making sash and Doors for the Dep[t]

Very Respectfully Yours

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS Detroit

TIPTON TO JOSEPH HOLMAN ET AL., June 1, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

AGENCY OFFICE AT FTWAYNE
First of June 1827

SIR By the provisions of a Treaty with the miamie Indians concluded in october last a considerable amount of goods is to be delivered to them this sumer, and I have ditermed to inform you that one thousand five hundred dollars worth of those goods will be purchased from you if goods suited to the wants and tastes of the Indians and at such prices as may be

[67] There is a copy of the letter among the Tipton Papers.

considered proper having a Just regard to the quallity and to the general prices of the country are proposed at the Treaty ground on the wabash on the 28th day of July next

very respectfully yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

Copies of the within letter were forwarded to the follow persons vizt

Jos. Holman	$1,500	
Ben S Noble[68]	1,500	
A Hamilton	1500	
S Hanna	1500	
Jordan Vigus	1500	
Saml McGeorge	1500	
Jas Blair	1500	(enclosed to Gov Ray)
Col: J. Gregory.....	1500	
Jona: McCarty	1500	
Jas Rariden	1,500	
Wm Rockhill	1,500	
2 Blank letters sent to Col: Blake for	3,000	Linton & Colman
Wm Conner	1,000	Sent enclosed to Gov Ray
Jas M Ray.....	1,000	
A Harrison[69]	1,000	
N McCarty	1,000	

TIPTON TO JAMES BARBOUR, June 2, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS[70]]

AGENCY OFFICE AT FT WAYNE 2d June 1827

SIR In the letter which I had the honour to address to you on the 15 of last month I mentioned having started seven putto-

[68] James Noble had both a brother and a son named Ben Sedgwick Noble. It is not known to which one Tipton refers.

[69] Alfred Harrison was a partner of William Conner in the Conner and Harrison general store in Indianapolis. He came to Indianapolis from Connersville in 1823. Nowland, *Prominent Citizens,* 482-83; Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness,* 142, 159.

[70] Printed in *House Documents,* 26 Congress, 2 session, 3:no: 109: 37-39.

watomie buoys to the Chocktaw Acadamey and expected to meet mr George Cicott at Cincinnati with another. He met me there with three. not having information before I set out of his takeing more than one and being near two hundred miles on my Journey I took them on to the Acadamey. On consulting with Col R M Johnson we determined to leave the whole number being 11 buoys in stead of nine mentioned in the understanding which was signed by the chiefs.

many reasons conspired to produce this determination the discipline of the school is such as must be approved by every man in community. buoys who have been there no more than 13 months read write and draw in a maner that would do credit to any institution in the Country of buoys from our best families

The teacher mr Henderson seems to be every way qualified for his task, every thing about the establishment, globes, maps, Books and instruments suited to the purpose, as well as the dress and treatment of the students, and the most perfect harmony prevails amongst them, remooved from the bad examples of wild Indians in their drunken rivelry there the native tallent can be cultivated. Surrounded by the first famelies in the west in a wholesom climate, they receive occasional visits from Gent of the first order, beside the Superintending care of that Soldier and Statesman Col Johnson. every thing about the Acadamey surpassd my most sanguin expectation.

Another reason which influenced me to make exertion in the case of my puttowatomie buoys was this. while we have in the midst of Kentucky a number of buoys from the best famelies of those numerous and late hostile tribes, we have the surest pledges that the seens of F^{t} Mimms, Chicago and macinac will not be actted over again should we have another war with any forriegn power. the creeks and puttowatomies were the first and most desperate enemies against us in the last war. we now have a number of thier buoys becomeing educated and forming friendship in the chocktaw Acad^{y} that will only cease with their lives.

I hope you will find no difficulty in provideing for the two buoys mentioned above. their principle chief and one young man that accompanied me were well pleased with the institution

and will exert themselves to make the Indians pay the expense if you cannot.

The puttowatomies are a powerfull Nation scattered along the waters of the wabash on the Lake and near the Canada line where British talks and British goods continuelly interrupt thier peace and our security. it is now in our power not only to make them friends but if ever the Indians can be civillized and preserved from utter extermination this must be the proper course it is important that the Indian girls should be educated a learned man will always seek a wife who is intelligent

yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HON J BARBOUR Secy War
[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO JAMES BARBOUR, June 2, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DftS]

FORT WAYNE 2d June 1827—

SIR, Herewith I forward you a Duplicate a/c and draft for the Expenses incured in Conveying the potawatami Boys from this place to the Choctaw academy Kentucky which Col R M Johnson informed me that the Dept would pay. included in the amount are the Expences of a Chief & young man whom the nation selected to accompany the Boys and which Expense I promised on the part of the Govt to defray

June 2d 1827

JOHN TIPTON
Indn Agt

HON. J. BARBOUR Secty at war
[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, June 2, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS[71]]

FORT WAYNE 2nd June 1827

DEAR SIR In my letter of the 15th last month I informed you of having collected, and started Seven potawatamie boys

[71] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

to the Choctaw Academy. Mr Cicott met me at Cincinnati with three more. I took them on and have left them, the number now there is Eleven, being two more than was to have been sent. Col Johnson and myself will explain this matter to the Dept. The presents in collecting & providing the Boys is larger than was mentioned in my letter on that subject, owing to some presents being made by Mr Cicott of which I was not then notified and exceeds the amount allowed me for presents. Can I draw for a larger sum I believe it was necessary and proper to make the presents

Your most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS Detroit

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, June 2, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 2d June 1827

DR SIR Being compelled to cause a number of houses to be errected for the Indians many of which is to be placed on reservations it is important that the boundary line and reservations should be defined by survey as early as possible.

The Surveyor Genl informed me a few days since that no public surve[y]ing could be done in Indiana this year, Congress not having made an appropriation for that object. I will find a surveyor who will do the part which is now indespensible if he can be authorized by the Surve[y]or Gen and will wait until after an appropriation for his pay. will you address mr Tiffin on this subject

yr obt servent

JOHN TIPTON

GOV CASS

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, June 2, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS]

FORT WAYNE 2nd June 1827

DEAR SIR, While sealing letters to your Excellency & some

Gentleman at Detroit & Maumee about purchasing goods for the Indians your letter of the 28th ultº was handed me which has induced me to change the whole plan of purchasing & instead of purchasing from a few who are the best judges will give every man who has written or been recommended notice that if goods suited to the wants & tastes of the Indians is offered at the Treaty ground on the 28th of next month a portion of them will be purchased after careful examination and valuation by proper Judges. This is a responsibility I have ever dreaded and would most gladly have divided or avoided, but since it has come it must be fairly met. I owe it to the character of the Dept. to you and to myself. You may rest easy the Interest of the Government and Indians shall be properly guarded no person any way connected with me shall furnish one cent of the goods due this summer nor no man who is not *Bona fida* a citizen of Indiana.

The amount to be disbursed is so large that I was unwilling to draw it from you and had drawn only for an amount sufficient to pay the Silver annuity and for oxen, Blacksmith Tools, & Iron, But on receiving your last letter find you urge me to draw for the whole appropriation. I have signed blank sheets and authorized Mr. Carter to fill them up agreeable to your wishes. Will send the Eastern drafts which he brings immediately to the U.S. Branch Bank at Cincinnati deposit them, and check for the amount to pay when ever property is furnished or labour performed according to Contracts. The appropriation will probably excede the demand some small amount, which of course will be subject to your order.

I have contracted for Iron, steel and Tobacco which was much wanted, but not yet received. will obtain the conveyances for the land sold to the United States by Individuals in a few days.—Contracts for Waggons, Erecting Houses and for furnishing Cattle & Hogs will be let to the [lowest bidder] after being advertised in the papers.

The letters you mention respecting Mr Southard proposal to Erect the mill has not come to hand. would be glad to see them—

A suitable person will be appointed to Superintend the erection of the Mill & Houses and perhaps another to receive the stock. would thank you to inform me what compensation I had better allow them.

An attorney will be employed to prepare all the obligations for the contracts necessary to be entered into his compensation please to mention.

Very Respectfully your most ob^{t} servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS Detroit

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, June 2, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[72]]

FORT WAYNE 2^{d} June 1827

MY DEAR SIR But a moment is allowed me before mr Carter sets off to address you mr C will shew you the last letter I have rcd from mr Kercheval and will explain the course I was pursuing about the misrable goods business when I received his and your letters of the 28 ul^{to}

I will write this day to all the Gent mentioned in your letter and inform them that you have no agency in authorizeing any person to furnish any part of the goods. will allso authorise Col Blake to give his friends part of the amount in short will relieve your name from imputations.

let me beg of you, as a favour to me, that you satisfy mr Kercheval of my good intentions and friendly feelings toward him. I trust my Course at the Treaty and since will satisfy you that I have served him and you may now assure him I will do so again, when ever I can, but in this case it is not in my power.

Mr Carter shall furnish part of the $10,000 for anuity would thank you for any further advice respecting my duty

sincerely your friend and obt servant

JOHN TIPTON

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

p s please read the letter to mr K

[72] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

TIPTON: ADVERTISEMENT, CONTRACT FOR HOUSES, WAGONS, AND STOCK, June 4, 1827

[ISL: Tipton Papers—C[73]]

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS

Sealed proposals will be rec[d] at the Court House in Indianapolis untill noon of the 27 inst for the following property and labour to be furnished and performed as follows, viz[t]

For 200 head of Cattle (⅔ of which must be Cows) from 4 to 6 years old

" 200 head of Hogs (¾ of which must be sows) upward of one year old—The stock to be delivered at the different Miami villages between the 15 & 25 of July—

Also ten waggons to be made of the best materials Ironed in every part necessary or usual and painted with Red Lead to be delivered at the Treaty Ground by the 25 of December or sooner if possible

And for the erection of Eight Brick Houses at different places on the waters of the Wabash, Tippecanoe and Maumee Rivers value of any one house not to Exceed $600, to be finished agreeable to a plan which will be submitted on the day of Contracting. Persons making proposals must make them if for Cattle or Hogs, no bid for more nor less than 50 Head if for waggons not more or less than 5—and for Each House seperately—

The Contracts will be let to the lowest bidder who can give bond and approved security for his performance and the money paid by a Check on the U.S. Branch Bank at Cincinnati when the stock or waggons are delivered & Houses Completed and rec[d]. by the subscriber

Bids sent by mail post paid to Indianapolis will be attended to 4[th] June 1827

(Signed) JNO TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] Copy of the original advertisement for Contracts for Houses, Waggons, and Stock.

[73] The advertisement appeared in the Indianapolis *Gazette*, June 12 and 19, 1827; newspapers in Indianapolis, Brookville, Centerville, and Terre Haute were requested to carry the advertisement until the day of contracting and forward their accounts for payment to Tipton.

TIPTON TO JAMES BARBOUR, June 4, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 4 June 1827

SIR I have the honour to enclose to you a certificate of the delivery of fifty rifles by the commissioners who negotiated the Treaty on the wabash in october last,[74] which rifles were sent to me by mr Deringer by yr order and for which I am charged on the books of the Treasury

I have allso to request that you furnish me with a copy of the schedule of claims to be paid by the goverment for the Indians and of land sold by individuels to the U States at the Treaty afsd

Yr ob Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HON^bl JAMES BARBOUR
[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO PETER AND FREDERICK R. KINTNER, June 4, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 4 June 1827

TO PETER & F R KENTNER

GENT By the provision of a Treaty with the miamie Indians a quantity of goods & other property is to be delivered to them this summer and at the request of the Chiefs I now propose to purchase of you, fifty saddles, for men, and 100 bridles, all to be of good materials, finishd with plated stirips and, best plated bits and in the best maner, to be delivered at the Treaty ground on the wabash on the 28 of next month, or as many as possible at that time, the ballance will be rec^d. afterward, the money paid by a check on the U S Bank in Cincinnati. a fair price will be paid for the above property on thier examination an appraisement by proper Judges, due regard being had to the custom of this country.

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

also 20 pr saddle Bags
[Endorsed:] (copied)

[74] The certificate is printed *ante*, 606.

TIPTON TO JAMES BROWN RAY, June 4, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

FORT WAYNE 4th June 1827

DEAR SIR At last the people of the North have let go our business. The Govr has declined having any hand in appointing persons to furnish Goods for the Indians in our State

That delicate and important duty devolves by law upon me, and I have divided it out to our own Citizens no man out of Indiana gets any part of it. I have excluded my brother in law and every person any way connected with me. I enclose to you letters authorizing J Blair, J M Ray, Wm Conner, N McCarty, & A Harrison to furnish Goods the former $1500, all the rest $1000, worth each (I wish I could have given more) your friends Gregory & vigus will be provided for. I now authorize you to read and alter or detain any, or all of those letters, or to give the business to whomsoever you think proper. your letter in favor of Judge Coleman induced me to give him some. Linton also of Terre Haute, McGeorge of Lafayette, Rariden McCarty and two of your freinds in Corydon & the balance here

No period of my Public life has given me more unpleasant feelings. Could medlers have let my business quite alone, our state & a neighboring state and Territory need not have been in Turmoil & Confusion, and have compelled me to make a state line, *limits of patronage* and that perhaps to my own Cost, but it is probable that Indiana will stand by me as I have by her

A deputation of the Miami Chiefs waited upon me and urged that I would not make them go to Indianapolis for the goods, alledging that they were instructed by the Nation to urge this matter I have yeilded to their wishes and have agreed to pay them at the treaty ground on the 28 of next month. I will be in Indianapolis on the 27 Inst will explain many things[75]

Your friend

(signed) JNO TIPTON
Indian Agent

GOV RAY

[75] Ray had written to Cass on April 15 (photostat from Indian Office, Michigan Superintendency, Letters Received), and to Tipton on February 15, May 10 and 26, 1827, about the distribution of goods to the Indians under the terms of the 1826 treaty. On June 18 he replied to Tipton's letter, angry and disappointed at the arrangements that had been made.

JOSEPH HOLMAN TO HUGH HANNA: ORDER, June 6, 1827
[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADS]

Mr. HUGH HANNA SIR

Please Make a rough Coffin for this Mans father Called Perish a Pot. Chief[76] and present your account at the Next P. payment. June 6th 1827

his
The Sons Name WE x SAW
mark
For JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent
JOSEPH HOLMAN

PETER BARON

[Endorsed:] Coffin $5.00

SAMUEL MILROY TO TIPTON, June 12, 1827
[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

DEER CREEK WABASH June 12th 1827

DR SIR—I forwarded to Mr H B McKain the order for the millstones and Iron by Mr. Lindsay mr McKain Just on the point of starting away had unloaded the stones and was weighin they iron Mr. Lindsy gave him up your order which he took up and recieted &c on examination to day I find the millstones to be of the meanest quallity I have seen and believe them to be not worth puting in the Indian mill—they Iron is of as inferior a quallity—I apprise you of this and shall await your orders relative to mooveing the stones from where they now are I have apprised Mr McKain of the quality of the stons and requested him to have them inspected by a judge &c—I believe I have never seen as meen Millstones put in a Mill Mr McKeen doutles was unaquainted with their quallity or he would not have purchsed them—be so oblidgeing as to let me here from you on this subject—as speedily as posible

Respectfully your friend &c

SAML. MILROY

GENL. TIPTON

[76] According to Winger, *Centennial History of Wabash County*, 4, the village of "Perish" occupied land now on the campus of Manchester College, Wabash County.

JOHN DAVIS TO TIPTON, June 14, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CINCINNATI 6 Month 14th 1827

RESPECTED FRIEND, Thy daughter Matilda Tipton died to day about 4 o'clock after an illness with fever of 5 or 6 days—I have reason to believe she has received every kind attention that could [be] given both medically [and] in other respects. Her amiable deportment has endeared her to her aquaintances; and an event of this nature has seldom occured which has excited more sympathy than the present occasion I deem it unnecessary to make any apology for communicating this melancholy inteligence to one who is personally to me a stranger; but do as I would wish others to do to me under similar circumstances

I am with feelings of sympathy respectfully thy friend

JOHN DAVIS

[Addressed:] John Tipton Fort Wayne Ina.

THOMAS H. BLAKE TO TIPTON, June 15, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

TERRE HAUTE June 15th 1827

GENl. JOHN TIPTON

SIR, Your letter of the 2nd instant relative to the merchandize to be furnished the pottawotamies and Miamies, has been just handed to me by Coll. Scott the person with whom you entrusted it. I had some weeks previously received a letter from his Excy Gov. Cass on the same subject, which I fully answered as he desired, and from his letter I could only infer and felt certain, that the appointment of persons to furnish the goods would be made by *him*. Your letter is the first intimation to the contrary, and that this duty has been assigned to you. The object *with me* being the selection of persons in the neighborhood of the Wabash who would *certainly* furnish these goods at a given period, and with the greatest economy, I recommended to his Excy Messrs Linton and Rose of this place,[77] and Mr McCall of

[77] William C. Linton and Chauncey Rose were prominent merchants of Terre Haute. Among the Tipton Papers of May and June, 1827, are a number of letters from Linton and John M. Colman about furnishing goods, as well as letters recommending them.

Rockville, to furnish them jointly. I could have recommended others, but was satisfied that as the number was encreased, or the business divided among different interests, the chance of economy must in the same proportion be diminished. Your letter informs me that in pursuance of the duty assigned you, you have selected Mr Linton and Mr Colman of this place. Mr Colman not being a merchant or in any manner merchandizing, it was not expected by this Town or County that he would be appointed, and whether Mr Linton will act separately from the other merchants with whom he was recommended to Governor Cass, I can not inform you. I presume you have written to Mr Linton apprizing him of his appointment.

Respectfully Sir, Your Obed^{t} Servt

THO. H. BLAKE

TIPTON TO EDWARD TIFFIN, June 15, 1827

[GLO:SG, Letters Recd., 12:739—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 15 June 1827

SIR The barer Mr C Carter goes to your office on business for the Indian Department which will be more fully explained by the letters from Gov Cass and myself and by Mr. Carter.

Any attention paid him will be esteemed a favour done

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON

EWD TIFFIN Chillicothe

TIPTON TO EDWARD TIFFIN, June 15, 1827

[GLO:SG, Letters Recd., 12:741—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 15 June 1827

SIR By the provisions of Treaties entered into last fall with the Indians owning land in Indiana, the United States is bound to cause a number of brick houses to be errected for the Indians this year. Money is placed in my hand with orders to cause the above mentioned stipulations to be complyed with, which cannot be done until the boundary line and reservations is surveyed, but as his excellency Gov Cass has wrote you on the subject it is presumed no argument of mine can be wanting to convince you

of the necessaty of your causeing this surveying to be done with as littel delay as possible

Yr most obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

EWD TIFFIN

[Addressed:] Edward Tiffin Surveyor Gen Chillicothe Ohio Mr Carter

RICHARD M. JOHNSON TO TIPTON, June 16, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

CHOCTAW ACADEMY 16th June 1827

MY DEAR FRIEND, I have this moment recd & read your favour & the copy of your letter to the sec of war. It does honor to your head & credit to your heart. It is without exception the best letter I have seen on the subject of this institution & I wish it could be published by the sec of war. your views are large & liberal & I am happy to find that you express a willing[ness] to serve in case of any treaty if it should be thought that you could be of service to your country & the cause of humanity (not that you solicit any place of the kind) It is the proper ground to place the affair upon—the Boys you left here are as happy as happy can be; and are learning rapidly; they are all in good health—a few lines to them would please them much. John Payne can explain it to them—I should be glad if you could drop a line to the students of the school generally this summer.

Gen[l]. Payne was extremely sorry he could not see you. He speakes in the highest terms of your friendly attentions to him & your efficiency in the negotiation. I hope you will not fail to visit us at the City next winter. Jackson is growing every where & will be our next Pres[t].

If any thing should prevent your visit to the city next winter I trust you will not fail to advise me of every occasion in which I can serve you. the opportunity I had of increasing my acquaintance, with you in your last visit has added much to that high opinion I entertained for you before

The school is flourishing beyond example—but for the first year we cannot expect that progress, with the Boys you left us, which they will make after, when they have learned our language & gained a little more experience. none of them ought to be taken away under 5 years.

yours truely & sincerely

RH: M: JOHNSON

[Addressed:] Genl. John Tipton Fort Wayne Indiana

SAMUEL MILROY TO TIPTON, June 20, 1827

[ISL: Tipton Papers—ALS]

CRAWFORDSVILLE June 20th 1827

DR SIR I am at this place for the purpose of imploying hand to work on the Indian Mill in which I have suceeded to my wishes—and if no unforeseen event obstruct It will be compleated by the first of September—I wrote you from Deer creek Relative to the mill stones—which I regret to say is even worse than I had expected—since that time I have had two mill-wrights to examin them by whom they are pronounced good for nothing —one of them an old experienced workeman Mjr. Rice of Fountain Co says that they will not retain the furrows longer than it will take to make them—I was unwilling to pronounce on them my-self and therefor had the Judgement of others I have aprised Mr. McKeen of their quality and of haveing aprised you of it I am informed he was in a passhion and simply said he had effected the sale of they millstons &c

I shall await your directions relative to them, and have to inform you, that in the event of haveing to procure an other pair of Stones—which will doutless have to be the fact I have asertained where a pair can be had of of a good quality of the proper size for not to exceed forty dollars—which I should rather pay for myself than [use] those which would be of no posible benefit to the Indians, and would not comport with what I am satisfied is your intentions relative to them—I shall not move those Stones untill I hear from you—I anticipate to send this to Indianapolis by mail from which place be so oblidgeing

as to write me directing your Lettre to Lafayette Tipecanoe co—which I shall look for &c

Most Respectfully your ob[t]. servt &c

SAM[l]. MILROY

GEN. J TIPTON

[Endorsed:] (Answd)

TIPTON TO JAMES WYMON AND WILLIAM G. EWING, June 20, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIAN AGENCY 20 June 1827[78]

TO JAMES WYMON AND W G EWING

GENT Your communication of the 16 Inst respecting a person being licensed to trade at Bever Lake by the Indian Agent at Mackinnac to which place I refused to grant you a similar Licen has been rcd and in answer thereto I have to State, that I am aware some irregularity has taken place as to granting Licens to the Indian Country, growing, I presume out of a different construction being put on the Law and instruction regulateing that part of our duty

The whole matter has been refered to the head of the Indian Dept for its dicision of which you will be duly notifyed and Justice done you

yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, June 21, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[79]]

INDIAN AGENCY 21[st] June 1827

SIR I enclose to your Excellency a letter recd by me from messrs Wymon & Ewing with a copy of my reply to them[80]

[78] The copy of this letter sent to Governor Cass is dated June 21.

[79] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[80] Tipton's reply is printed above.

this grieveance has been complained of by the Traders on the Kankikee and Iroquis.

I also return the copy of a letter from yourself to the Governor and Dellegation in Congress from Indiana lef here by mr Kercheval,

and have the honour to be yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS Detroit

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, June 21, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS[81]]

FORT WAYNE 21st June 1827

DEAR SIR Some time ago I expressed a wish to station a sub Agent in the west part of this or in Dr Wolcott's Agency, on the Tippecanoe or Iroquois Rivers, in which you concur and say that an estimate of the probable amt necessary to erect buildings for his accomodation must be forwarded to the Department. the amount required for that object will probably be Five hundred Dollars.

Mr. Samuel Lewis a Native of Virginia is appointed to succeed Mr Kercheval as sub Agent at this place

Your most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, June 21, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[82]]

INDIAN AGENCY AT
FORT WAYNE 21st June 1827

SIR By the accompanying abstract[83] you will see that I have issued to the Indians two hundred and fortythree barrels of

[81] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[82] A photostat is filed with the Tipton Papers of June 20, 1827.

[83] Printed below.

flour and ten thousand four hundred and fiftyfive lbs of bacon the full amount recd from mr Eldred.

Since my letter on this same subject, of the 10th of last month, Po,ca,gun, Che,co, and other chiefs from the Kankikee and St Joseph came in and I delivered them a quantity of provision which they packed up and set off with immediately for thier villages, without staying here to waset it as others have done. This issue of provision to the last mentioned Indians was a most seasonable supply to those suffering people, who from their intercourse with the white man are rapidly passing away. a few days [years] more will scarsely leave a trace to mark the spot where this once powerful nation roamed unmolested.

Your obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

GOV CASS

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF PROVISIONS ISSUED TO POTAWATOMI INDIANS, *ca.* June 21, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C[84]]

ABSTRACT OF PROVISIONS delivered to the Kankakee Indians and from other parts of the Fort Wayne Agency pursuant to instructions from the superintendant of Indian affairs

Date of delivery 1827	Names of the Parties or Individuals to whom Delivered	Bbls flour	Lbs Bacon
April 28	To Mee,tee,ai and Chebass	7	200
May 1st	" Morin's son	3	200
" "	" Wah. ban see, a prarie Chief	4	500
" 2	" Sko make	6	500
" "	" Mee, tee ai	6	1500
" "	" Wah puck ee now	6	1000
" "	" Mosack	3	250
" 3	" Caw bee naw	2	200

[84] Filed with the Tipton Papers at the end of June 1827.

Date of delivery 1827		Names of the Parties or Individuals to whom Delivered	Bbls flour	Lbs Bacon
[May]	5	" Kow shay way	5	500
"	"	" Koo ash Bee	3	300
"	"	" Congees son	3	300
"	"	" No shay ee quan	4	200
"	"	" Squa buck	4	200.
"	"	" Che Kose	5	300
"	"	" Wah [ban?] see	4	300
"	"	" S[t] John	4	200
"	"	" Muck kose	4	200
"	"	" Porcupine	4	200
"	6	" Pee she wah now	4	200
"	"	" Louison	3	200
"	"	" Sanginet	4	200
"	"	" Che bass	2	100
"	"	" Ash Cum	6	600
"	7	" Squa buck	4	300
"	"	" Pas. sa ko make	4	300
"	8	" Pash poo	2	250
"	"	" Cha pat tee	2	250
"	"	" Ash ka bee	2	200
"	14	" See con nee	1	050
"	"	" Okee maw	2	155
"	"	" Nah caw wah kee	2	200
"	"	" Chebass son	1	00
"	"	" Aup pu naw bee's nephew	2	00
"	"	" Che chaw kose	2	100
"	"	" Peirreish	2	100
June	4	" Kaw mow show	4	200
"	"	" Mee sap puck	1	00
"	7	" Congee's Brother	2	00
"	15	" Poka gun	13	00
"	"	" Motiel	13	00
			155	10455

Date of delivery 1827	Names of the Parties or Individuals to whom Delivered	Bbls flour	Lbs Bacon
[June 15]	Me no quet	6	00
" "	To pe ne bee Wife	2	00
" "	Shap pu she wah	5	
" "	Che bass Grand son	4	
" "	To Taw Gun	2	
" 17	Aup pu naw bee	10	
" "	Missee wah gee	3	
" "	Toiza's Son	1	
" "	Wild Cat Indians	5	
" "	Che Co from the Kankakee	5	
" "	Porcupine	2	
" "	do son	1	
" "	Way she on is	10	
" "	Topee ne bee	1	00
	Wy me go	3	"
	St John	9	"
	Kee wah nee	8	"
	See. see yah	5	"
	Pee mish cas	6	00
		243	10455

[Endorsed:] Abstract of Provisions issued to Potawatomi in May & June

TIPTON TO WILLIAM G. EWING, June 22, 1827

[ISL:Ewing Papers—ALS[85]]

FORT WAYNE 22d June 1827

DR SIR Enclosed you have my accounts for the qr of the year eanding 30 Inst. I have wrote to the Governor to pay to you (for my use) nine hundred and thirty-two dollars 75/100, out of which please pay into the Bank of Michigan the amount of two

[85] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

notes, each for about one hundred dollars, one given by Zachariah and the other by George Cicott to Francis Cicott and bring me the notes. pay Luther Newton of Monroe $71.50/100 takeing his receipt. retain $50—due to yourself for Chanderney and bring Small drafts for the ballance from the Bk

Yr obt Servt

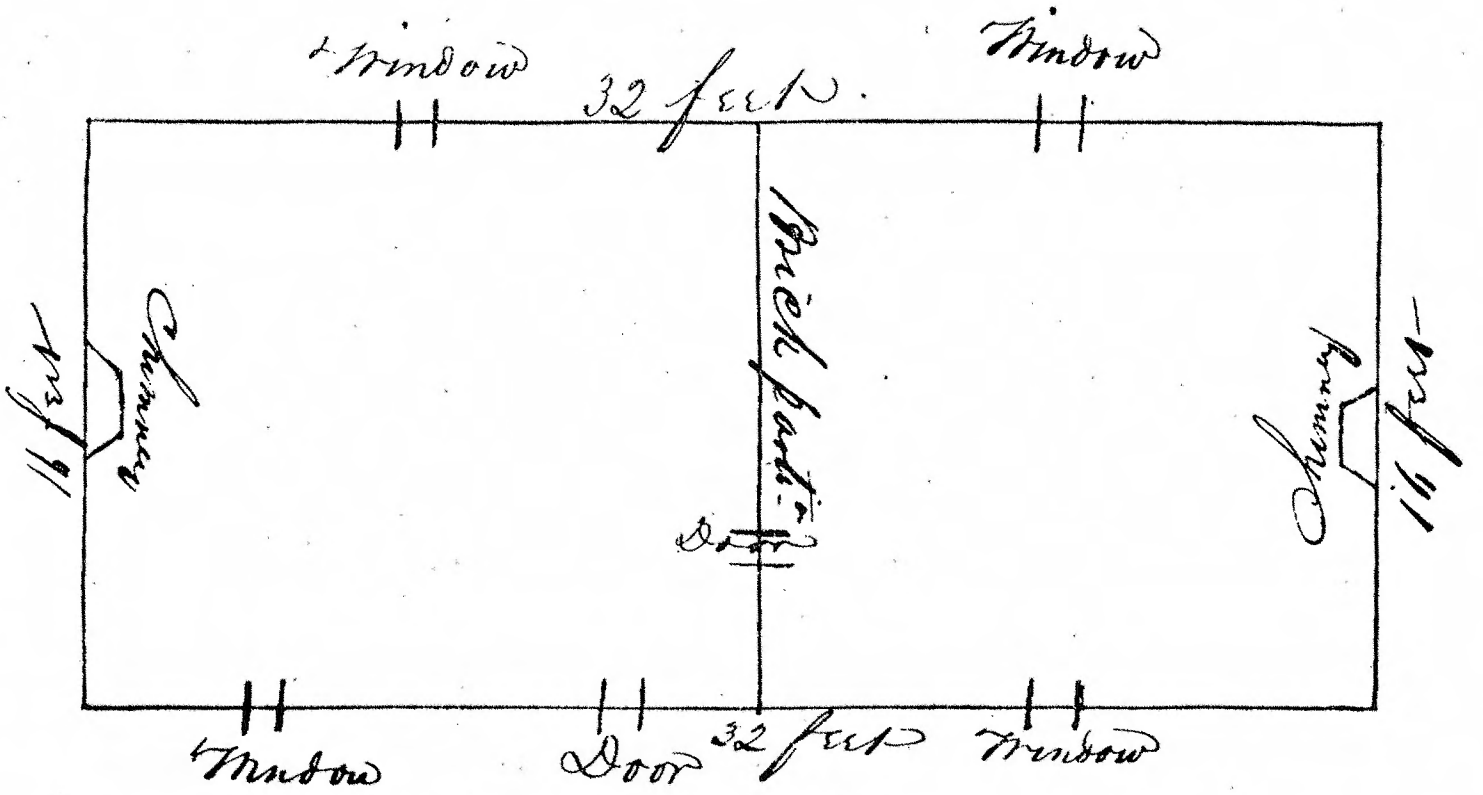
JOHN TIPTON

Wm G EWING

[Addressed:] Wm G Ewing Detroit M T

TIPTON: PLAN AND DESCRIPTION OF HOUSES FOR MIAMI CHIEFS, *ca.* June 26, 1827

[ISL: Tipton Papers—C[86]]



4 Windows of 12 lights each 8 by 10 Glass

2 Common Batten Doors, Hung with Iron Hinges, the front Door to have a good Knob Lock & partition Door to have a latch & Bolt

A Chimney in each end of the House of the usual size

The foundation to be of hard Brick or stone to begin 18 inches below the surface of the earth & carried 18 above and to be 18 inches thick

The House to be one story high—8 feet between the floors, the walls to be 9 inch thick & covered with good joint shingles—two floors of 1 ¼ Inch board

[86] Filed with the Tipton Papers of June 25, 1827.

All to be finished & completed in a neat durable and workmanlike manner, by the 25th of December next

TIPTON: INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS, June 26, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

INDIANAPOLIS 26th June 1827

PERSONS WISHING TO CONTRACT for the erection of Brick Houses agreeable to my advertisement of the 4th inst: can see a plan of the buildings and have any necessary explanation, by calling at the House of Major Vigus this Evening, or tomorrow morning before ten OClock

Those wishing to Contract for the furnishing of Waggons or stock are requested to hand in their proposals at the Court House between 10 & 12. OClock of Tomorrow—at 12. OClock I shall proceed to open the proposals, and close the Contract with the lowest bidder who can give approved security for his performance

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

TIPTON: CONTRACT WITH PETER W. BANTA FOR FURNISHING WAGONS, June 27, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

AN ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT made and entered into this twenty seventh day of June A.D. 1827 by and between Peter W. Banta of the County of Jefferson of the State of Indiana, of the first part and John Tipton, Indian agent at Fort Wayne for and on behalf of the United States of America of the other part and second, WITNESSETH, that the said Party of the first part have agreed and do hereby bind himself unto the said agent, to deliver at the *Treaty Ground,* on the Wabash, by the 25th of December next, if not sooner, five waggons; to be proper and suitable for three horses, to be made of the best materials, ironed in every part necessary or usual, painted with red lead, and in short to be completely finished three horse waggons fit for use and substantial service in the style of Pennsylvania waggons:— And the Said Party of the second part, for and in consideration of the delivery of the said five waggons, completely finished as

above, doth hereby, on the behalf of the United States, at the time, and place above mentioned, on the receipt of the said waggons there and then, to pay the said Party of the first part the sum of three hundred and seventy four dollars, 50/100 by a check on the branch bank of the United States at Cincinnati.

NOW THEREFORE, the said Party of the first part, together with their securities, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be held and firmly bound unto the said Party of the second part, acting on the behalf of the United States, as above, in the penal sum of [MS blank] dollars, lawful money: to be null, void and of no effect, however, on the true and faithful performance of the stipulations of the agreement above by the Party of the first part undertaken to be performed, otherwise to be in full force and virtue in law. Witness the hands and seals of the parties together with the securities of the said Party of the first part on the day and year first above written.

Done in the presence of PETER W BANTA (Seal)
(Seal)
(Seal)

[Endorsed:] Peter W. Banta Bond for 5 Wagons. $374.50

I do hereby certify that Peter W Banta has deliv[d] the Waggons within mentioned agreeably to Contract

Received Fort Wayne Nov 1827, of John Tipton Ind Agent Three hundred Seventy four Dollars 50/100 the full amt due me agreeable to the within contract.—

Attest
J. B. DURET

TIPTON: CONTRACT WITH JOHN M. COLMAN FOR BUILDING LAFONTAINE'S HOUSE, June 27, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT made and entered into this twenty seventh day of June A.D. 1827, between John M. Coleman of Vigo County, Indiana of the first part, and John Tipton, Indian Agent at Fort Wayne for and in behalf of the United States

of America of the second part, Witnesseth, That whereas the said party of the second part hath on the day and date above written received the proposal of the said Party of the first part for the erection of a Brick House on the waters of the Wabash near the mouth of Pipe Creek, of the following dimensions, to wit, Thirty two feet by sixteen and eight feet between the floors, one story in height with a brick partition in the middle, making two rooms sixteen feet square with a good batten door in said brick partition, the foundation of said house to be laid with stone or brick burned for that purpose, eighteen inches below the surface of the earth, and to be carried eighteen inches above, four windows of twelve lights each with eight by ten glass. One common batton door in front hung with iron hinges, with a knob lock and key, a good chimney in each end of the usual size, the building to be covered with joint shingles. Floors above and below with square joint well seasoned one and a quarter inch plank, and in every particular to be completed in a neat, durable and workmanlike manner by the 25th day of December next, and the said Party of the second part, for and on behalf of the United States, for and in consideration of erecting and building said house in manner and form aforesaid, agrees to pay said Party of the first part the sum of five hundred dollars so soon as the said House shall be completed, if done by the time above, by a check on the United States Branch Bank at Cincinnati.

Now therefore the said Party of the first part together with Arthur McGaughey his security, do bind themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators unto the said Party of the second part, in the penal sum of nine hundred Dollars; to be null and void and of none effect upon the true and faithful performance of the above Contract on the part of the party of the first part, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue in law.

Witness their hands and seals of the said parties together with the security of the party of the first part.

(Seal)

Jnº M. Colman (Seal)

(Seal)

Arthur McGaughy (Seal)

Mem^{o}. In addition to the above It is stipulated betwen the parties that Wm Rockhill who has agreed to erect the above mentioned house according to the Contract of Jno M. Coleman, that he the said Rockhill will add a cellar to the house which is to be finished in a workmanlike manner, and for which he is to receive Three hundred and Twenty eight Dollars in addition to the above mentioned sum of Five hundred Dollars. The U. States is to pay Six hundred Dollars and said Lafontaine Two hundred and Twenty Eight Dollars

William Rockhill

[Endorsed:] Treaty Ground, Aug. 1, 1827. I, John M. Coleman do hereby assign to William Rockhill the entire interest accruing on the within bond, and the consideration money to me arising hereon, on his complying with the engagement herein on my part, as he has engaged to do.

Teste

Jno M. Colman

J. M. Ray

I do hereby certify that Wm Rockhill has for Jno. M. Coleman completed the within mentioned house agreeably to the within Bond.—

H Hanna

Rec^{d} Fort Wayne Dec. 12, 1827 of John Tipton Indian Agt Two hundred Dollars, being part of the amt. due on the within Bond.—

for Jno M. Coleman
William Rockhill

Attest
J. B. Duret

Received of John Tipton Indian agent Two hundred & fifty Dollars in part payment for the erection of the house mentioned in the within Bond.—August 11. 1828

William Rockhill

Attest
J. B. Duret

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, June 30, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[87]]

FORT WAYNE 30 June 1827

SIR Herewith I enclose the accounts and vouchers for disbursement made within this Agency dureing the quarter of the year eanding this day. the amount included in Abstract A being $932.75 please pay to Wm G Ewing Esqr

The amount of Abstract B $665.21/100 is for payment made for services and supplies dureing the Treaty in the Indian Country last fall, for which seperate drafts were sent you some time ago. it being included in my draft of this date I would thank you to retain the former drafts.

The account of Joel Bristol has been corrected agreeably to your instruction and is returned with Abstract B

I have the honour to be yr ob[t] servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING HOUSES, June, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C[88]]

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING HOUSES[89]

Names	Place of delivery	amount
1 John Powel	Frans Godfrey	$499.
2 A W Conwell	Do Do	549
3 Wm Conner	Lewis do	574
4 Ross & Bishop	Near mouth pipe Creek	539
5 John Johnson	Mouth of salamanie	498.50
6 J Hays	Near Mouth Massiniway	497.00
7 B Doolittle	Joseph Richardville	575.
8 G Treadwell	Mouth salamanie	574

[87] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[88] Filed with the Tipton Papers of July 3, 1827.

[89] Bids made by the persons listed below appear among the Tipton Papers of June 21, 1827, and following. William Conner's bid was $549 instead of $574, and W. Scott's was $460 instead of $560.

Names	Place of delivery	amount
9 Wm Caldwell	White Raccoon	574.
10 Jona: McCarty	Pipe Creek	539
11 R Treadwell	Joseph Richardville	539
12 Jas Wilson	Pipe Creek	549
13 Jas Paxton & S Morrow	Jos: Richardville	580
14 Smith Wingate	Godfrey	550
15 Jas Ross	House	600
16 saml M Findlay	J. Richardville	550
17 Isaac Templeton	Osage's Village	579.87½
18 Jos: Wingate	Godfey	550
19 Wm Caswell	Lewis Godfrey	487
20 Jos: Holman	Lagros	495
21 Jas Holman	Wt Raccoon	499
22 Reeves Chapman	J Richardville	524
23 Cyrus Taber	F Godfrey	537
24 James Hinton	Flat Belleys	570
25 Thomas Forsyth	F Godfrey	555
26 R Scott	L do	560
27 Mo Thorp	Wt Raccoon	547.50
28 Stephen Coles	Flat Belleys	594.72
29 Cyrus Taber	F Godfrey	594.93
30 H B Taylor	F Lafountain	580.00
31 Ed Rockhill	Seeks son Turtle town	398.49½
32 Gillis McBean	Flat Belley	562 00
33 Wm Wilson	Chief Richardville	450
34 W Scott	Lagros	560
35 Saml Mclure	J Richardville	600
36 John Furrow	Lafountaine	574.
37 J McGregor	J Richardville	499 93
38 H Hanna	Chief Richardville	488.97
39 J M Coleman	Pipe Creek	500 00
40		
41		

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING CATTLE, June, 1827

[ISL: Tipton Papers—C[90]]

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE CATTLE REQUIRED.[91]

Proposer's Name.	Place of Delivery.	Quantity.	Amount
No 1 Thomas Brown	Forks of the Wabash $9 p head	23 head total	$207
2 Robert Hanner	Massinewa village at 10.75 p hed	50 head	$535.50
3 S G Mitchel	Indian village (Osage) at $12 p hed	50	$600
4 Peter Winchel	at Thorntown at 10.50 cts p h	30	$315
5 Joshua Cully	Osages village at $8.86	50	$443
6 John Givans & Jacob Collip	at the Forks of the W. at $15. per head	23	$345
7 Joshua Cully A B Conway	Osages village at $8.73	50	$436.50
8 Isah Drewry Miles M Drewry	Thorntown	30	$420
9 Wm Suttenfield	White Raccoon & Seeks village or Flat bellys village at $12 p h	50	$600
10 Nathan Simpson	Flatbellys villge	50	$700
11 John Collins & Jas Martin	Osage villge at $9.50 per head	50	$475
12 Richd Williams	Osages village at 10.75 p hd	50	$537.50
13 Saml Finly	Osages village at $12 per hed	50	$600
14 Jas Martin	Massa. village at $9.50 p hd	50	$475
15 Calvin Kinsly	Massinewa at $11.50	50	$575
16 Joshua Harlin	Osage village	50	$549.50
17 Saml. Holiday	Miami villages at $11.50	50	$575
18 Lewis McClean & co	Thorntown at $9.90	50	$495

[90] Filed with the Tipton Papers of July 3, 1827.

[91] See Tipton Papers, June 15, 1827, and following, for the individual bids of the contractors. Tipton omitted the bid of John Givan to furnish the cattle at two cents lower than any other proposal (Tipton Papers, June 27). A memorandum of the lowest bidders lists Thomas Brown for Black Loon village, William Conner and Jonathan John for the Osage village, Griffin Treadway for Thorntown, and J. McCarty for the villages of White Raccoon, Seek, and Flat Belly (Tipton Papers, July 3, 1827).

Proposer's Name.	Place of Delivery.	Quantity.	Amount
19 Rot. Carnahan	Seeks village at 12.50	50	$625
20 Jacob Collop	Thorntown at $11 p hd	30	$330
21 Robt Hankins	Flatbellys village at	50	$600
22 Saml. Holiday	Do " at $17	50	$750
23 Wm Pollard	Osage's Village at $9.98 p h	50	$499
24 Wm Conner	" " at $8.43 pr h	50	$421.50
25 Jonathan Johns	Masa Villge at $8.43 3/4 p h	50	$421.87½
26 Benjn Williams	Osages village	50	$499
27 Wm Colwell	Osages village at 9.23 p h	50	$461.50
28 Griffin Treadway	Thorntown at 8.91	30	$267.30
29 Rich Treadway	Osage village at 9	50	$450
30 J.McCarty	Flat bellys village at 9.97	50	$498.50
31 Jacob Bush	Miami villages	50	$599
32 Ruel Roebuck	at any of Indian vill at $9 p h	50	$450
33 J.P. Hedges	Flat Bellys village $13.50 p h	50	$675
34 J.P. Hedges	at the Wabash v. at $10 p h	50	$500
35 W B Hedges	Flat Belleys @ $11	50	$550
36 John Farrow		50	$498
37 Hugh Hanner		50	$536.21
38 John Vawter	Massinewa T.	50	$450
39 Christopher Kellum	Thorntown	30	$300
40 John M Coleman	Mas V. or at a pt. not more remote from T H at $12 per h	50	$600
41 Peter Winchel	Forks of the Wabash $13 at p h	23	$299.00
42 A Mogaughegen	at $12 p h	30	$360
43 Isaac Ash	Osage Village at $14	50	$700
44 "	Thorntown at $12 p h	30	
45 Apollus Kinsly	Osages village at $11.50	50	$575
46 Jacob Butcher	Thorntown		$360
47 John Berry	At any of the Miami villges $10.50	50	$525
48 James M Berry	at any of the Miami v. at $10.50	50	$525
49 John C Berry	Osages village at $10.50	50	$525
50 Nenevah Berry	at any of the M villages at $10.50	50	$525

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING HOGS, June, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C[92]]

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE HOGS REQUIRED.[93]

	Proposer's Name.	Place of Delivery		No.	Amount.
1	Daniel Heaton	Thorntown		30	$75.00
2	Samuel Finlay	Osage's Village	at $2.37½	50 at	$118.75
3	James Dickerson	Flat Belly's do.		50	$174.00
4	Joel Long	Mississinewa		50	$140.00
5	Elisha Long	Thorntown		50	$125.00
6	Silas Rhodes	Osages v. do	at $2.49	50	$124.50
7	A B. Conwell	Osages do		50	$339.00
8	John Norris & Co	Osage	at $3.29	50	$164.50
9	Smith Wingate	Osage	$2.40	50	$120.00
10	Isaiah Drewry & Co	Thorntown		30	$150.00
11	James Leavorton	Osage		50	$147.00
12	Nathan Simpson	Osage		50	$149.50
13	Collins & Martin	Osage	at $3.50	50	$175.00
14	Robert Hankins	Flat Belly's		50	$149.00
15	James Martin	Massissinewa	@ $3.50	50	$175.00
16	David Buchanan	Do		50	$147.00
17	Joshua Harlan	Do		50	$137.50
18	Richard Williams	Do	@ $3.00	50	$150.00
19	Louis McLean	Thorntown	$3.45	50	$172.50
20	Jacob Colip	"	$3.00	30	$90.00
21	William Conner	Osage	$2.43	50	$121.50
22	Senate Fallis	"	$2.96	50	$148.00
23	Jonathan Johns	"	$2.43¾	50	121.75
24	William Dawson	"		50	$149.00
25	Benj. Williams	Flat Belly	$6.00	50	$300.00
26	Jacob Landis	Osage		50	$169.00
27	Willm Caldwell	Do	$4.48	50	$224.00
28	Griffin Treadaway	Thorntown	$4.08	30	122.40
29	Richd. Treadway	Osage	$4.49	50	224.50
30	Rual Roebuck	at the forks	3.00	50	150.00
31	John P. Hedges	"	3.75	50	187.50
32	John Chivington	Raccoon's	3.50	50	175.00
33	Wm B. Hedges	at Flat bellys v	at $4.00	50	200.00
34	Moses Tharp			50	188.25

[92] Filed with the Tipton Papers of July 3, 1827.

[93] See Tipton Papers, June 11, 1827, and following, for the individual bids of the contractors.

	Proposer's Name.	Place of Delivery		No.	Amount.
35	James Wyman	Waw-we-as-ce's	$5.00	50	250.00
36	Wm Scott	Forks	$3.60	50	181.00
37	John Furrow			50	150.00
38	John McGregor			50	199.31
39	James McGahee	Thorntown	$3.50	30	105.00
40	Wm Pollard	Thorntown	2.90	30	87.00
41	Wallace Kinsley	10 miles of J. Richardville	$3.00	50	$150.00
42	Austin Davenport	Thorntown		30	89.00
43	John Berry	Any place	$3.00	50	150.00
44	James M Berry	" do	3.00	50	150.00
45	John C. Berry	Osage	$3.00	50	150.00
46	Nineveh Berry	Any place	$3.00	50	150.00

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING WAGONS, June, 1827

[ISL: Tipton Papers—C[94]]

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING WAGGONS[95]

	Names	place of delivery			amount
1	E K Hart	Treaty Ground	5	@ 85,	$425
2	Saml. Stover		5	@ 80,	400
3	George Fosdick		5	87.50,	437 50
4	Thos Brown		5	94.50,	472 50
5	John Fosdick		5	84.50,	422 50
6	N Noble & I Blyth		5	130	650 00
7	Jordan Wright		5	98	490
8	Cornelius Banton		5	80	400.
9	Benj Williams &c		5	74.90	374 50
10	P W Banton		5	75	375
11	J McClean & J Cully		0.	84	
12	Jno Clark		5	78	390.00
13	Jonathan Johns		5	74	370
14	M Tharp		5		550
15	Jno McGregor		5		518.25
16	John Furrow		5.		474

[94] Filed with the Tipton Papers of July 3, 1827.

[95] See Tipton Papers, June 22, 1827, and following, for the individual bids of the contractors.

	Names	place of delivery			amount	
17	H Hanna		5		510	31
18	Jas Gregory		5	95	475	
19	Geo Norwood		5	100	500	
20	Jno Hamilton		10	125	1250	
21	R Patterson		5	150	750	
22	J Wright		10	93	930	
23	J Berry		5	95	475	
24	J C Berry		5	95	475	
25	Ninevah Berry		5	95		
26						

Samuel Milroy to Tipton, July 14, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Potowatemy Mills Tipecanoe[96] July 14th 1827

Dr Sir—Haveing the opertunity by the hand of Mr. Purdy of writing you a line—and have the pleasure of informing you that I have commenced the building of the mill for the Potowatomies—and anticipate the compleation thereof if no untoward event interveans by the first of Septr. I have twelve hands hear and will have more If I find I can find buisiness to advantage for them—

I recently received two lettres from you by the hand of Mr. McKeen (as also one Hundred dollars) the dificulty relative to the mill stones—in conformity to your request is adjusted entirely to the satisfaction of all concerned I presume —and particularly so as relates to myself—as I had no other object in view than to apprise you of their quality of the stones and at the same time notify Mr. Keen that I had done so, as I conceived he well mite think I acted uncandid towards him, if I had done otherwise I have seen him and shall as requested by him &c put the mill stones to use and that will be the best

[96] The Potawatomi mill was not built on the Tippecanoe River as specified in the 1826 treaty, but where Lake Manitou has its outlet into a tributary of the Tippecanoe, Mill Creek. The site is now in the eastern part of Rochester, Fulton County. Kingman, *Combination Atlas Map of Fulton County,* 9; Winger, *Potawatomi Indians,* 71, 72; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:274.

way to test ther quallity—But be their quallity what it may no dout Mr. Keen believed them to be good—and answering the discription which you had ordered—and the deception was doutless practiced on him he not being a Judge of the quality of millstones (as but fiew is)—the want of a remark in the lettres I adressed to him and to you to this amount relative to them, was no dout the reason mr. McKeen conceived himself in some degree injured untill I seen him, I believe he is now compleatly satisfied, that no injury was intended when I informed him that I conceived it entirely superfluous to state to Gen Tipton that this man that he had honoured with his friendship could not for a moment be suspected of intending to abuse the confidence reposed in him, by that friendship, and that the transaction itself was one in which I had no intrest, direct or indirect, excep as related to my responsibility for the performance of the mill when compleated —This much perhaps was necessary to say to you, as doutless Mr. McKeens feelings, when he seen you, was excited from a missconception of the motives of my interfearance, which when explained to him he was compleatly satisfied with—perhaps the same kind of missconception, may have operated on his mind relative to others, who passed their Judgment relative to the mill stones—whos only motive, was a wish to serve Gen Tipton—without the most distant wish to injure any individuel, either in his estemation or otherwise—

No news hear of course—Should like to hear from you frequently while hear the builders of the house near shop &c is about compleating their Job and perhaps as well done as could be expeted—

Permit me to say, I feele under obligations, to Gen Tipton, that cannot be forgotten—

Respectfully Dr Sir I am yours &c

Saml. Milroy

Gen John Tipton

P.S—This place may be called Tiptonville if our friend has no objections if ther be any objections—we should consider it a favour to be apprised thereof

Mr. Waymon has this instant arived, there is now hear, 22 whitemen quite a Stir; every thing in motion

[Addressed:] Genl. Tipton Fortwayne Indiana Politeness of Mr. Purdy

[Endorsed:] (Answd)

Samuel Milroy to Tipton, July 18, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

July 18th 1827

Dr- Sir—When I wrote you a fiew days ago by Mr. Purdy—I had not anticipated a necessity of writing to you again so soon—But from a conversation I had yesterday with Mr. Waymond, I conceive it indispensibly my duty so to do—to vindicate myself from the foul charges that has been attempted to be fastened on me by thoes who no dout is enemies to you, as well as myself—

The first in order, thus appears to be that I have mentioned in conversation the amount of compensation I was to receive for building the Potowatomy Mill—this would appear to imply a breach of confidence reposed in me by a man who I was under obligations to, of no ordinary kind—Genl. Tipton no dout well recolects that in the conversation I had with him, relative to the compensation, the enquirey was mad whether it would be proper or otherwies, to mention the amount of compensation I was to receive &c, the reply as well as I recollect was that—"it was unimportant in as much as the bond to be given would be a document to be filed in the proper department, as a voucher &c and therefore must be a matter of publicity"—It was therefore mentioned without evasion—as a matter that I conceived to be unimportant—never suspecting that It would be injurious to you, or any one else—for the reason before aluded to—if I had suspected otherwise *my tongue Should have been cut out &c*—before such a matter would have been divulged by me.

The next charge implies a higher species of morral turpitude —It is no less as I am informed than an intention of suplanting you in the office which you hold—nothing in my estemation

could be so degradeing as such conduct, if true—the individual that could be so lost to all principles of gratitude and honour would merret the detestation and contempt of all honourable men—That I should offer to supplant the man and obtain for myself the office—the posession of which was that which enabled him to conferr on me a favour of which I must retain a grateful remembranc, so long as gratitude is considered a virtue—Gen[l]. Tipton will not cannot for a moment believe—that the man that he has though proper to honour with his friendship could be guilty of such baseness—

Another charge is that I had bosted that no other man than myself could have got the contract of building the Potowatomy mills &c—no dout I have used language tantamont to this—and for why?—when it was frequently sugested or rather asked how I come to git the contract &c it being a favourable one—I no dout replyed that I had long made arangements to effect that object—with the view at one and the same time to silence a clamour that mite be raised against the man to whom I was under obligation for the contract, as also to put down so far as this would go, all competitorship—never for a moment suffering any idea to escape me, that, it was to the friendship of Gen Tipton, or arangements made with him; that I relied on, for the favour of the contract—It is well known to yourself, that you never give me any promise whatever, of the contract untill after the mill site was selected; and untill that period, I was uncertain whether I should obtain it or not—

The object then of useing language such as is hear made a criminal charge against me, was no less than, that of Shielding the man that I considered my most perticular friend—from the charge of being governed by favouritisim in his official duties—intending to convey the Idea as strongly as the language I was master of, would do it—that it was to other than to Gen[l]. Tiptons friendship, I principly relied for a certainty of obtaineing the contract

That I have sinc converseing with you, at all times when opertunity presented, of converseing with those whome I con-

ceived to be men of inteligence, urged the advantages that would result to Indiana by the moveal of the Indian agency to the mouth of Eel, and this was done with a view to promote the ostensible object, which I believed to be a good one, but also to promote the intrest and wishes of the man, I held myself bound to serve in all proper and posible ways—It is also most true I have so often as the subject of the Indian agency was mentioned, extolled the present incumbent as the best that could be apointed—and the most faithful of officers

That I have laboured to promote the intrsts the wishes and the reputation as a public officer of Gen Tipton is also most true (as I underst[and] them)—If in attempting to affect these objects I have mistaken the means most proper to be used—I cannot conceive for a moment that it will be imputed to me as criminality—and an evidence of the want of that enobleing virtue—*Gratitude*—for favours received—but rather the liberal would be disposed to appreciate the motives—which I can only say are as pure in me as relats to Gen[l]. Tipton—as if of angelic origin

Most Respectfully Sr I am your friend and ob[dt]. Sr[vt].

Sam[l]. Milroy

Gen[l]. John Tipton

[Addressed:] Gen[l]. John Tipton Treaty-ground Indiana Politeness of M[r]. Waymond

[Endorsed:] (Answd)

Tipton to Samuel Lewis, et al., July 30, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

Treaty Ground 30 July 1827

To

Saml Lewis

A L Davis

Thos Forsythe

J B Duret

A Bonnell

Gent It has become my duty to purchase for the U S and deliver to the miami Indians goods to the vallue of $26,259.47

in complyance with one of the provision of a Treaty with that Tribe of 23d octr last, and in discharg of that duty I have addressed letters to sundry Gent proposeing to purchase goods from them. a copy of my letter to them is marked A and herewith submited to you as allso the name of the Gent not being sufficintly acquaintd with mercantile affairs myself I have determind to authorize and require you to examin and appraise the goods offered by the Gent to whome I have writen, to the amount mentioned in each letter, having due regard to the custom of the Country, and allowing a proffit which must not excede fiftyfive pr cent on the regular prices in the eastern Cities. herewith I allso submit a letter marked B from Mr John McCorkle merchant of Ohio by which you will see what he has proposed, but I hope you will understand distinctly that no purchase or contract has been made by me beyond what is contained in the official letter as statd above

yr ob servt

JOHN TIPTON

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO SAMUEL LEWIS, ET AL., July 30, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

TREATY GROUND monday evening 30 July 1827

(Copy)
SAM[l] LEWIS
A L DAVIS
A BONNELL
T FORSYTHE
J B DURET

GENT Your communication of this date accepting the apt of appraisors of the goods therein mentioned has been recd. by which I observe there is some misunderstanding respecting the pr cent &c to be allowed. You observe,—we cannot in any instance allow carriage. I did not intend that your letter of apt should be construed so as to barr whatever is customary and am of opinion that the words—having due regard to the customs of the Country would authorise the allowance of

whatever is Just and right, but this matter is solely with yourselves with this additional remark that powder Lead tobacco and saddles are heavey articles and have been broght on my order at the special request of the Indians

yr ob[t] serv[t]

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO HUGH HANNA, July 31, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

TREATY GROUND 31 July 1827

MJR H HANNA

SIR By the provisions of Treaties with the puttowatomie and miami Indians entered into in october last The United States is bound to cause a mill, to grind corn to be errected on the Tippecanno river for the puttowotomi and nine Brick houses & ten waggons for the miamie Indians. contracts have been made and writen obligations entered into with different person for the completion of the afsd mill houses and waggons—

not beeing myself a workman I have determined to authorise and require you to examin said buildings dureing their progress as often as you deem it necessary and give such directions as you think proper to cause the building to be finished of good materials well prepared in a neat workmanlike maner

a copy of the bonds of the undertake[r]s with information or inst[r]uction will be given you from time to time

The compensation for your services will be at the rate of three dollars per day for each day you are necessarily employd in the discharge of your duty

yr obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

Tipton to William Scott, July 31, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

Treaty ground 31 July 1827

(Copy)

Col wm Scott

Sir In complyance with one of the provisions of a Treaty with the miami Indians The United States is to furnish them with 200 head of cattle 4 to 6 years oald, and 200 head of hogs over one year oald. for the delivery of the stock above mentioned I have entered into contracts with different persons, and not having time to attend to receiveing and delivereing the afforesaid stock to the Indians I have determined to authorise you to attend to that business for the Indian Dep^{t}.

A schedule of the names of the undertakers and of the time and place of dilivery will be furnished to you.

Your compensation for your servises shall be at the rate of three dollars pr day for each day you are necessarily employed in performing that servic

John Tipton
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

Tipton: Order for the Guard, August 1, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

Order for the guard

Complaint having been made Every person who has cider or other drink in or near camp for sale will be directed to desist from selling and set off immediately for the settlement

first aug 1827

John Tipton
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

Tipton: Order for the Guard, August 2, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

Capt Douglass of The guard will take one man with him and proceede up the missisinaway road and examine all waggons

or pack horses for whisky. should any be found, order the owner to return to the settlement. should they refuse bring them and their propety to camp

TREATY GROUND 2d aug 1827

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON: ORDER FOR THE GUARD, August 4, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

TREATY GROUND 4 aug 1827

(Copy)

MR C TABER of the guard will proceede to the house of mr Saml McClure, hand him a letter from me and leave H Taylor of the guard to see that no Indian gets whisky there until further order are given him

JOHN TIPTON
Indn Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO SAMUEL MCCLURE, August 4, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DftS]

TREATY GROUND 4th Augt 1827

SIR I want to see you in camp there is a number of Drunk Indians in the neighbourhood and I have reason to believe the liquor was obtained from you[r] house

your obt servt.

JOHN TIPTON
Indian agent

SAM! McCLUER

[Endorsed:] (copied)

MIAMI CHIEFS: RECEIPT FOR GOODS, August 4, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

TREATY GROUND Aug. 4, 1827

RECEIVED from John Tipton Indian Agent Twenty Six thousand Two hundred fifty nine Dollars, forty seven cents in Goods, the amount due the Miami nation of Indians agreeably

to the fourth article of a Treaty concluded with the Miami nation of Indians on the Wabash, near the mouth of the Mississinway on the 23d day of October 1826.

Signed in the presence of	Osage	his mark	x
J B. Duret	Black Raccoon	"	x
Jno Forsyth	Fras. Godfroy	"	x
J.B. Boure	Francis Lafontaine		
Interpreter	Mettosaneah	"	x
Gillis Mc Bean	White Raccoon	"	x
Joseph Barron	Black Loon	"	x
Interpreter	Seek	"	x
	No kee mee nah	"	x
	No to wen saw	"	x
	Beaver	"	x
	Tack kee aw	"	x
	Long gwaw	"	x
	Flat Belly	"	x
	Waweeah see	"	x
	Pong gue she nah	"	x
	Chi chaw qwaw	"	x
	Barribeau	"	x
	Louis Godfroy	"	x
	Little Charly	"	x
	Shaw pine	"	x
	Fish head	"	x
	Charlo Constant	"	x
	Joe Richerville		

Miami Chiefs: Receipt for Tobacco, etc., August 4, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

Treaty Ground Aug. 4, 1827.

Received from John Tipton Indian Agent, One thousand pounds of Tobacco, Two Thousand of Iron, Two hundred head cattle, and Two hundred head of hogs.—We also acknowledge to have received Three labourers at the Massissinway villages, and five at the other small villages, agreeably to the provisions of the fourth article of a treaty between the United States

and the Miami nation of Indians concluded on the Wabash near the Mouth of the Massissinway river on the 23rd day of October 1826.

. . . . . [97]

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF PAYMENTS TO APPRAISERS OF GOODS, August 4, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

ABSTRACT OF PAYMENTS TO THE APPRAISERS OF GOODS PAID TO THE MIAMIES 4th of August 1827.—

Date 1827	No. of Voucher	To whom paid	Nature of services—	Amt Dolls	Cts
Aug 3	1	Samuel Lewis—	services as appraiser	60	00
"	2	A C. Bonnell—	" " "	60	00
31	3	Anth L. Davis—	" " "	36	00
"	4	Thomas Forsith—	" " "	36	00
"	5	John B. Duret—	" " " & clerk	36	00
28	6	John B. Boure—	Clerk and Interpreter—	36	00
3	7	John P. Hedges—	Clerk	8	00
			Dlls.	272	00

TIPTON TO CASHIER OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH BANK AT CINCINNATI, August 4, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

TREATY GROUND ON THE WABASH 4 august 1827

(Copy)

SIR The barer mr A L Davis visits the B Bank to deposit a draft drawn in my favour for ninety thousand dollars which you will please place to my credit. I have heretofore drawn checks for part of the amount payable after twenty days, and

[97] The signatures of the witnesses and of the Miami chiefs are the same as those on the preceding document.

one for $400 payable after 60 days which last is signed (John Tipton) which you will please pay

a wagnor will call at the bank for $18,000 in silver which I would thank you to cause to be boxed ready for transportation

very respectfully yr obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

CASHIER OF THE U S B BANK CINCINNATI

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO CASHIER OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH BANK AT CINCINNATI, August 7, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

TREATY GROUND 7 aug 1827

DR SIR I enclose the signature of the wagnor who will call for the articles mentioned in my letter of the 4th Inst

very respectfully yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

P S august 11, 1827

SIR since writing the above I am informed that a Gentleman has lost his pocketbook containing check drawn on you by myself of the following dates nos and amounts* which I hope you will not pay should they be found and presented at the Bank unless further advised by

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

CASHIER OF THE U S B BANK CINCINNATI

*no 17 date 5 august 1827 amount $267.30 payable to Griffin Treadway

18 same date amt $207 payable Griffin Treadway
19 same date amt 75 payable to Elisha Long
20 same date amt 498.30/100 p to Jonathan McCarty

$1047.60

[Endorsed:] (copied)

JAMES FOSTER: ACCOUNT OF GOODS DISTRIBUTION TO MIAMI, August 9, 1827

[Indianapolis *Gazette*, August 21, 1827]

TREATY-GROUND, IA. Aug. 9, 1827.

MESSRS. SMITH & BOLTON:

GENTLEMEN; The 28th ultimo having been appointed for the payment, in goods, of the Miami Indians—General Tipton, the agent, took possession of his former quarters, established a guard, and made other requisite preliminary arrangements.

As the greater part of the Chiefs and head men did not arrive before the 2d inst. no business of importance was transacted, other than the examination and receival of the goods.

On the afternoon of the 3d Gen. Tipton met the Chiefs, the old men, and the young warriors, in the Council House, and thus addressed them:

My Red Brothers: I am happy to meet you again in council: Here we smoked the pipe of peace; here the council fire blazed bright; here three distinguished Chiefs aided us last fall, by their united wisdom; *Me te-ai,* a Potowatomie, *Legros* and *Seek,* Miamies: they are no longer with us; they have gone to the Great Spirit.

My Brothers: I have not come to ask you for more land; I have come to pay you for that you sold us. Your white brothers are now settling on it, and you see them every day. On this land, your young men have a right to hunt, and a right to fish in the rivers that flow through it, so long as it remains the property of your Great Father, the President of the United States.

My Brothers: You must be careful not injure the stock of your white neighbors; you should help each other to recover horses and other stock going astray; let each have his own, and above all things, avoid telling lies, stealing and cheating.

My Brothers: In accordance with the fourth article of the treaty you concluded with your Great Father, the President, last fall, I have made arrangements to pay you twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty-seven cents in goods. These goods are now to undergo a strict

examination by gentlemen selected for that purpose by myself, who are to be assisted by some of your own wise men, that you will select: I will instruct them to receive none but what is good, and furnished at a fair price.—Should any be found bad I will send them away and purchase others—my Miami friends shall not be cheated.

My Brothers: All the wagons, horses and other property, which we agreed to give you, are contracted for; and the two thousand dollars set apart for the purpose of educating your children, is ready and will be paid when you send them to school. I will furnish books and find a teacher, who will learn them to read, and write, and keep their own accounts like the white people.

My Brothers: You must now turn your attention more to farming than heretofore. You have plenty of cattle and hogs; you ought to raise stock; every family should settle on a separate piece of land, and have a good house, and corn-field well improved. I have seen with pleasure, that some of you have not neglected the cultivation of the ground; many of your corn fields look well, and are secured by good fences, and from present appearances, you will have plentiful crops as the reward for your industry.

My Brothers: You must desist from drinking whiskey, and from killing each other, or you will soon pass away like the mist of the morning before the rays of the sun. You should ask your Great Father the President, to have a law passed to hang every Indian who kills his brother.

My Brothers: Let me again press upon your minds the subject of education; let not your children remain in ignorance when you have an opportunity of enlarging their faculties. If you do not send them to school, your Great Father the President will return the money; it shall be devoted to no other purpose than that for which it was intended.

My Brothers: I have little more to say; your young men are much better clothed than their white brothers who you see before you: I could point to some who have more silver

decorations than would pay for a good farm. They are indebted to their old Chief* for all these ornaments.

My Brothers: I have done; if you have any thing to say, I will listen to you.

Having deliberated with themselves, the Chiefs informed the General that they would meet him again in council, in the morning. After some time spent in making inquiries for estray horses, &c.[98] the Indians were thus addressed by the agent:

My Brothers: Should any white man be found among you selling whiskey, let me know; I will give a good horse and a good gun to the first Indian who will inform me. A man who will go about selling whiskey, is no better than a horse thief. Watch your camps, and keep a good look out for your horses.

The council then closed.

August 4th, 1827.

Having convened at 10 o'clock, P. M. [A. M.] Joseph Richardville, (son of the principal Chief of the Miamies,) thus addressed the Indian agent:

My Father: At the request of the Miamies, I speak to you this morning; your words have reached our hearts. The observations you made yesterday, and the advice you gave our young men were good.

My Father: You have said our children ought to learn to read and write; we believe you; you have never told us lies; and Father, we talked about this important subject among ourselves, in our camp, before we spread our blankets last night, and determined to submit the decission to our old Chief.

My Father: What you have said in regard to hunting on the lands we have sold to our Great Father the President, we understand well; we will hunt on those lands, and fish in the rivers passing thro' them, until sold to our white brothers and no longer.

* Richardville.

[98] An undated address (filed with the Tipton Papers at the end of 1827) by Masawqua (Naswawkee), a Potawatomi lawyer, to the Miami may have been delivered during this meeting. It concerned the adjustment of differences between the two tribes growing out of the Miami theft of Potawatomi horses.

My Father: We have endeavored to find stray horses, but without effect; we have nothing more to say, only we want our goods.

Gen. Tipton then replied:

My Brothers: I am well pleased that you are disposed to advise with your old Chief in regard to education; in this instance you have acted wisely: you shall have your goods to-morrow.

After further enquiries were made by the agent, relative to estrays, the following speech of William Anderson, principal Chief of the Delawares, was read:[99]

. . . . . .

Next morning, August 6th, the War Chiefs, peace Chiefs, the wise old men, and the young warriors, of the Miami nation, appeared in the Council House.—Their numbers was unusual, and their silence unexpected. Amidst this calm, Joseph Richardville, (as the organ of the Miamies, in the absence of his sick father the principal Chief,) rose and delivered the following answer to the foregoing speech:

My Grand Father: Your Miami children have listened to what you have said. Their ears are never stopped when *you* speak to them.

Grand Father: You must recollect when you passed over the great mountains, and come to our country, that you were poor and destitute; you placed yourselves under our protection: we gave you lands, and at the treaty of St. Mary's you sat in council with us. There we consented to let you sell the land and keep the money for it.—This we considered enough to satisfy you for all the injury our bad young men had done you; but it appears otherwise, for you continue to beg for more notwithstanding all that has been told you by our old Chief who now lies sick in his wigwam. His words I now speak to you.

Grand Father: The Miamies have already done much for your people; but they will extend their bounty. They have instructed

[99] Anderson's speech is printed *ante,* 666-67, from the original document dated February 28, 1827.

their agent, General Tipton, to send to Mr. Menard, five hundred dollars for the use of the Delawares, which sum is to be taken out of our present years' annuity. This is all we will give you, and it will be useless to ask for more hereafter. If you accept this, it will be well, and we will then take you by the hand and live with you in harmony, as we have done ever since you crossed the great mountains.

But, *Grand Father,* if you will not accept of this money, let us know soon, so that we may be prepared to meet your people, who you tell us, "may do as they please."

JOSEPH RICHARDVILLE.

Done in Council, at the Treaty Ground, Ia. August 6th, 1827.

In presence of

JAMES FOSTER,

JOSEPH BARRON, *Interpreter.*

Previous to signing the above, young Richardville, called on all the Chiefs, the wise old men, and the warriors, to ascertain whether any objection existed to his signature being placed to the speech, as the organ of his father the principal Chief, who he represented as being too unwell in his wigwam to act efficiently in council. With a unanimity seldom witnessed, on such occasions, the wise old men told him to advance and write his name; he done so; and accompanied the last twirl of his pen with something like a war-hoop. The young warriors and their Chiefs, then pledged themselves to support him under every exigency.

On the afternoon of the 7th, the Indians were again called into the Council House, and addressed by their father, Gen. Tipton, by way of *finale:*

My Red Brothers: You have received your goods, and I am happy to discover in the countenance of every Miami, the evidence of entire satisfaction. Your conduct has been good; it was not so when we made your payments at Fort Wayne; there the white people sold you whiskey, and you become foolish and killed one another; at one payment six Miamies were killed. Here there has not even been a quarrel. It was to prevent the repetition of crimes, which owe their origin to drunkeness, that

induced your Great Father the President, to order your payments to be made hereafter in your own country.

My Brothers: Some whiskey was found in the vicinity of your camps; by my orders it was seized by the guard. I shall give it up to-morrow to the owners. Before the sun sets this evening, the Chiefs must take all their young men away from camp; your cattle are now on their way to your villages, and you must be there to receive them.

My Brothers: The Chiefs will be advised in proper time, when and where the payment in money will take place.

My Brothers: If a white man buys a blanket, a horse, a gun or a kettle, from either of you, without a permit, inform me, and I will have your property restored. The white men may buy your furs and peltry, but they ought not to pay you in whiskey.

The council having closed, the Indians left the ground, and before the sun had disappeared in the west, a fresh moccasin track was scarcely to be seen.

I cannot close this account, without paying a passing compliment to the Miamies. Mr. Hars, who keeps a public house here, has paid some attention to horticulture. His garden afforded during the payment, Beans, Potatoes, Radishes, Beets, Onions, and other vegetables, sufficient to serve seventy persons, who sat down to his table. These articles, the Indians might have feasted on, had they been so disposed, but it is a fact which speaks much to their credit, that not even a melon was disturbed by them, though they had access to the garden every hour.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours, &c.

J. F.[1]

[1] James Foster became senior deacon of the Logansport Masonic lodge upon its organization in 1828. His death occurred on December 23 or 24 of that year. He was buried at Miamisport. Crain, *Tipton Lodge*, 40.

TIPTON TO SAMUEL MILROY, August 10, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 10 august 1827

GEN MILLROY

DR SIR Your letters of the 20 June and 14th & 18 July is now before me and I employ the first lasure moment to reply to them—

That I wrote you respecting the mill stones and have since conversed with mr McKeen who appears well satisfyed with the present arrangement. I feel confident that Gent. would not impose on me or the Indians a bad article. should the stones be good they will be used if otherwise he will replace them with good ones

To the compliment intended by giving your place my name I can have no objection, but will receive it in that spirit of freedom and friendship in which it was given—

with regard to the subject of your letter of the 18th let me assure you in a word that no little slander of that nature can make the slightes[t] imprission on the mind of a man like myself long and of *necessity,* so intimate with the disappointed feeling of the low & the vulgar who cannot muster sufficent nobleness of soul to enable them to know or to feel for a moment how good men think feels and acts toward each other and their Country. tis true that I never promised you the building of the mill until after the site was selected, tis true that the Article is as you understood it a public document & I recollet of telling you so, nor has anything transpired between you and myself that will not bare coming to the public with out produceing a blush. not so with one of our calluminators (*waymire*)[2] he should be silent or I will expose him. he will

[2] Andrew Waymire, of Tippecanoe County, had asked for the contract to build the Potawatomi mill. Tipton Papers, March 14, 1827. He built a gristmill on the Big Wea Creek about 1827. The following year he moved to Cass County and built a number of mills in that county, including some for Tipton. He was also a cabinetmaker. Helm, *History of Cass County* (1886), 400; Powell, *History of Cass County,* 1:520; article by William M. Reser in Lafayette *Courier and Journal,* September 28, 1932.

never be employed by me, nor never should be by any officer of the U S so long as a faithfull discharge of pub[l]ic duty is a virtue. It would have been as well if the amount given had not been mentioned, *in this time of public excitement,* but you have done no wrong in telling it, for sir after paying for mill stones and Irons two hundred dollars, I still fear your bargain is a hard one for if the damn fail once it will injure you very much

as to the charge of your wanting to supplant me in my office I do not, cannot believe it, and to that report I answer for you that the propegator shews the black design of a low bitter mind dead to all honourable sentiment and the author should be spurned the society of good men and true—

with regard to politics for prst. the war is every day becoming hotter. a misguided friend of yours, I belive his name is Parr, has in a salem paper said he had heard you were bought up by an apt to examin the land offices. I procured the paper for you, but forgot [it] in mr Nailors Bar and belive I satisfyed all that I conversed with that you stand firm

Thompson & Blackford are spoken of as well as the present incumbent for the next Gov I go for Ray unless we get anothe Cand^{t}.

I send you some papers and will visit the mill when it is ready for dilivery. press of business and missfortune caused me to forget the enquirie, into forms &c from Jenings and Gregory allthoug I have seen them boath. in a petition from the people of Ft wayne and the uper wabash your are named to the P M G for P M at Deer C

very respictfuly yr obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO HUGH HANNA, August 11, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

MAJOR HUGH HANNA

SIR in the discharg of your duty of examning and receiving when finished the mill and houses to be errected this sumer for

the miamie and puttowotomie Indians which I have heretofore appointed you, It will be proper for you to visit them dureing their progress and give such direction as you can consistently do (without changeing the nature of the contract entered into with the under takers) a copy of whose obligations you have heretofore been furnished with by myself, to see that they are constructed agreeably to the oblegations, of suitable materials well prepared, and every way good and durable work should any Indian wish to change the plan of his house you will report the desired change to me, and when the work is thus done you will give the undertake[r] a certificate of its completon to entitled him to his pay

yr obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON

FORT WAYNE 11 august 1827

[Endorsed:] (copied)

SAMUEL MILROY TO TIPTON, August 17, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

TIPTONVILLE INDIANA August 17, 1827

DR SIR—I received your lettre by the hand of Mjr Hanna—I am rejoiced that the missrepresentations of the malignant had no influeance on your mind relative to me—this is what I had reason to expect aquainted as you must of necessity be with the duplicity of the unprincipled part of mankind—I could not believe that the the attempts mad by disapointed averice to sow the seeds of discord would have any influeance on your mind tho firmly perswaded of this, I felt it due to my self, to write to you on the Subject—we are progressing rapidly with the mill, and calculate to have her ready for dilivery, between the first and Sixth of next month—at which time I Should be much gratifyed to see you at this place—In relation to the appointment of Postmaster—I had written on in favour of Mr. Abner Robison—and he mite charge me with duplicity if the appointment should come to myself—I had been aprised by a friend of the pitiful charge haveing ben mad against me of haveing been "bought up" (as Mr. Randolph

would say)—those making such charges—no dout consider principle an article of trafick—and judge of others by what they themselves would do in like circumstances, as they certainly had no other grounds for makeing a charge of changeing sides, against me—little as I am worth I cannot be bought by all the patronage of the present administration—and I thank you for your generous defense of me in Salem—where I have friends no dout—but also have many violent unprincipled enemies

I am much pleased with Mjr Hanna as the inspector of the public works &c I think him a Gentleman of inteligence—and anticipate being able to give him entire satisfaction in the manner of constructing the mill &c—

Excuse haste—I have this morning received a number of new hands I must attend to them

Most Respectfully Dr Sir I am yours &c

SAM[l] MILROY

GEN TIPTON

TIPTON TO THE CASHIER OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH BANK AT CINCINNATI, August 17, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 17 august 1827

SIR I have drawn checks on this in lue of those mentioned in the postscript to my letter of the 7[th] Inst[t]. as having been lost, of the following no[s]. and amounts (to wit) to Jonathan M[c]Carty for $498.50 no 26, Griffin Treadway $474.30 no 27 and for Elisha Long $75 no 28 which I have to request you will pay

very respectfully yr most obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON

CASHIER U S B BANK CINN[ti].

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO GEORGE CICOTT, August 18, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 18 aug 1827

SIR The Barer mr Race is in search of a pr of oxen lost by him last october at F^t^ Meigs should those broght to yr house by Aub, bee, naub bee son and now in your poss[e]ssion be his you will please deliver them to him

Yr obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian agent

GEO. CICOTT
[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO W. G. AND G. W. EWING, August 18, 1827

[ISL:Ewing Papers—ALS[3]]

AGENCY OFFICE 18 aug 1827

W G & G W EWING

GENT I find by refering to my schedule of claims allowed by the Comr^s^. of the late Treaty with the miamie Indians that $301.47/100 were allowed to you, and by a paper exhibitted by yourselves to the Comr^s^. you set out that you hold a number of notes & accounts some of which it is believed have been paid. In order to obtain an equitable adjustment of this matter I have to requst that you furnish me with some explaination of the notes and accounts above refered to, agreeably to your statement now on file in the office of

yr obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

TIPTON TO PIERRE MENARD, August 18, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

AGENCY OFFICE AT FT WAYNE 18 august 1827

COL MENARD

DR SIR I have the honour to ack^d^ the rect of your favour of 19 Apl last enclose^g^ the talk of Anderson the Chief of the

[3] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

De[l]. to the miamies Indians which would have been answered much earlier but I waited to obtain from these people the Answer from the Nation in Council, which I have the pleasure to enclose to you,[4] and have to request your influence and friendly aid in setling it. the miamies think some white man is medling in this matter, nor is this opinion without some colour of foundation. a few dollars surly should not cause these long and intimate friends, the last remnants of two (once) powerfull Nations now to shed each others blood. I have a hope by your assistance that we will stop it but if the Dellawars will not [accept] the sum $500 offered as an attonement and intend carrying their threats into execution will you have the goodness to inform me. our Gov[rt]. must interfere we cannot suffer Indian murder much less an Indian war among the tribes surrnded with our settlements as are the nations in question

I avail myself of this occasion to renew the assurance of the very high respect with which I have the honour to be

Yr most obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
U S Agent for Ind Affs

P S should the Dellawares accept the five hundred dollars offered them, I will place it to your credit in the U S B Bank at Cincinnati

[Endorsed:] (copied)

JAMES CLARK TO TIPTON, August 20, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

LEBANON [OHIO] August 20[th] 1827

DEAR SIR two days ago I seen a Letter from you to D[r] Todd stating that you should want no more guns at presant and perhaps never on seeing this Letter I thought it a duty which I owe to you and myself to address you a Line

I am verry sorry to say that D[r] Todd has not acted as a correct and honest man ought to act when you sent your order

[4] Printed *ante*, 764-65.

for the 50 Rifles he wanted them made at $14.50 each—I told him they Could be made at that price but not with good Locks and that you had order[d] such as we make for $16.00 and that I did not Like to furnish the Indians with guns that would not be of Real service to them. I enquired what he would get for them he allowd $18. I told him he Could then afford to get good ons made and that he ought to be willing to allow a fair price—

two weeks after he Returnd and said he Could get them at 14.50 and he should get that man to make them. I told him I knew it was your intention that I should make them and I must furnish them at the same price and we Contracted for 37 plain & 3 highly finished

he then told me who it was that made the offer. I told him the man Could never fill the Contract. and that you may know what kind of an agent you had, I will Just state—that theis gunsmith was a young man that Came to me the year before last to Learn the trade, But taking sick he work[d] only part of the year with me, he afterward fix[d] up a kind of shop and has been trying to Learn himself. I since saw the young man and he states that he agreed to make the plain guns on Condition that Todd would pay him for the first 6 or 8 to enable him to furnish stuff to go on with the Ballance, But that he never agreed to make the 3 high pric[d] ons.

with respect to my Contract with Todd agreeable to your order I had purchasd 3 Locks of supurb quality for the high finished ons, and as I had to make the 37 Brass mounted ons so low I made arangements with a merchant to Bring the Locks on from Philadelphia—and intended to Commence yours so soon as I got through with a Contract now on hand

if I Can go on with the Rifles be so good as to write to me By the next post if so I agree to furnish you with 37 Rifles Brass mounted Like those already sent with Roler Locks at $14.50 at my shop or if delivered at Fort Wayne with the addition of transportation and also 3 of a highly finished quallity if you send an order for the above Rifles, send it directly to me.

Be so good as to send me a draft for those already in your hands, which if I fulfill the whole Contract will be according to the above prices I hope you will have the goodness to send the draft direct to me and not to Dr Todd as I wish to have nothing to do with him in future

I am Respectfully yours

JAMES CLARK

[Addressed:] Gen John Tipton Indian Agt Fort Wayne
[Postmarked:] Ridgeville Aug 21 Way
[Endorsed:] from Jas Clark Answd 8 sep 1827

SAMUEL MERRILL TO TIPTON, August 24, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug 24th 1827.

DEAR SIR: I have at last come out on the Governor in a pamphlet of 24 pages, one of which I have derected to be sent to you.[5] From what I can learn he has altered his notion about "not noticing" me for he actually published a notice in advance in the Gazette by way of precaution over the signature of Fabius. The contest will probably be a warm one and those who cannot afford me assistance will not I hope altogether withhold their countenance, amongst whom I hope to find you. I would not presume to ask any thing more of you than such as you can do without trouble. I have inclosed to you a letter

[5] Samuel Merrill was at this time state treasurer. In his pamphlet, *To the Public,* he charged Ray with having drawn money improperly from the state treasury; with attempting to make an advantageous bargain on his own account by promising favors at the expense of the state; with interfering with the election of members of the General Assembly; and with conduct as commissioner at the late treaty, that was "neither honorable to himself nor beneficial to the cause in which he was engaged." Ray wrote to Tipton on August 25, 27, and October 23, 1827, asking Tipton to deny this last charge (Tipton Papers). Merrill also wrote again to Tipton on August 27, 1827, stating that his pamphlet was receiving more notice than he had expected (Tipton Papers). For sketches of Merrill, see Dunn, *Greater Indianapolis,* 2:1037-38; Nowland, *Prominent Citizens,* 123-24; Sulgrove, *History of Indianapolis and Marion County,* 57-58; "Samuel Merrill, Indiana's Second State Treasurer," in *Indiana Magazine of History,* 12(1916):53-59.

to Mr McCain which contains some questions which Mr Barron is desired to answer; Should you think proper to hand this yourself I shall take it as a favor, if not please drop into the post office or hand it to some one who will forward it. I have received from Gen Sam Milroy through Mr Blake some information very much like what I hope Mr Barron will communicate. It is in fact such as from what I heard from McCarty Fletcher, and several others, and no doubt truth, that the Governor was a mere cipher at the Treaty or something still worse. The Governor is now so uneasy that I should not wonder if he would even ask Gov Cass and yourself to certify in his favor. This would indeed come hard to him after claiming the whole credit of the Treaty for nearly a year: then to turn round to ask for a Certificate of Good behaviour. It is a little like Dr Franklins story of the "poker." He wants pay for heating the poker at least, when further imposition fails to succeed.

Our town has suffered somewhat from sickness for few days past. In all about ten persons have died half of whom were adults. The death of Mrs Porter Dr Mitchels only child was much lamented. Mrs Merrill has been considerably unwell and Mrs Vigus, is now quite sick. She was thought dangerous last night but is better to day. I do not hear of many new cases for some days past.

I have written to Mr Forsythe respecting the compensation charged and received by the Governor for his services as Commissioner. I shall [neglect] no honorable means to obtain success but I am sensible that much very much must depend on others whether my labors are in vain or not. The tree which is not uprooted by the tempest is only the more firmly established. If therefore, you wish well to my cause as I believe you do, your intimations might produce or enable me to produce an effect which I should otherwise fall far short of. We have acted in concert and we have opposed each other: might the former hereafter only be remembered.

I am yours sincerely

SAM[1] MERRILL

GEN. TIPTON.

Miami Chiefs: Receipt, Salt Annuity, August 26, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

Received of John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, One hundred & ninety Bushels of Salt, being the full amount due to the Miami nation of Indians agreeably to the Treaties of 1803, 1809 and 1818.—

Fort Wayne Augt. 26. 1827

Witness	Signed Duplicates	
J.B. Duret Joe Richerville Franc^{s} Lafontaine	Pe-she-wah or J.B. Richardville Principal Chief	his mark x
	Osage	his mark x
	Kee-paw-hee-kaw-po-awa Naw to wen-saw's son	his mark x
	Kee-el-so-aw	his mark x
	Mah che-we-ke-aw	his mark x
	Black Raccoon or Kee-a-oh-sa-caun	his mark x
	Black Loon or Mack-kaw-ta-maung-goaw	his mark x
	Seek's Son or Ah-mack-kone-yaw	his mark x
	Me-tah-ko-ke-aw or the little Turtle's son in law	his mark x
	Pah-paw-ka-chah or his Flat x Belly mark	
	his Waw-we-ah-see x mark	

TIPTON TO JOSEPH BARRON, August 30, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 30 august 1827

JOS BARRON

DR SIR I intend paying the puttowatomie Indians on the 6 of october at their mill on Tippicannoe river and would thank you to notify the puttowatomies liveing on the wabash, Tippicannoe, Elkhart yellow river, Big st Joseph and Wau, bon, see. I will cause the Indians of Little st Joseph and mon, go, quah, nong to be notifyed. I want to [bring] all the puttowatomies together that has heretofore been paid be [by] me or that attend the Treaty last fall

Yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO JOHN FORSYTH, August 30, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 30th August 1827

PERMISSION is hereby granted to John Forsyth to purchase from an Indian a Horse of the following description, To wit, a Sorrel mare fifteen hands high, about nine or ten years old white mane and tail, all of her legs a little shaded with white, and a white blaze on her face—

Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] Copy of permit To J Forsythe to purchase horse 3 aug 1827

TIPTON TO JOHN E. HUNT, August 30, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 30 august 1827

J E HUNT

SIR yours of 27 June last encloseing your account for salt has been recd and I enclose to you duplicate drafts on the Secy of war for the amt $227.60 in favour of his Excy Govr Cass agree-

ably to the rules of the Dept you will forward the accompanying account to the Gov with the Drafts

Yr obt Sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO JOSEPH BOWMAN, August 31, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

AGENCY OFFICE AT FTWAYNE 31 august 1827

JOSEPH BOWMAN

SIR your letter and account against the Indians of the 19 last month has been re^{cd} and will be investigated at the next payment of the miamies and the result communicated to you forthwith

yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO ISAAC MCCOY, August 31, 1827

[KSHS:Isaac McCoy Papers—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 31 august 1827

SIR I have heard nothing of the intenton of your society relative to the education fund for the miamies, when that Nation was convened at the goods payment 3 week ago nothing was said to them. I expect to have them together shortly some of the cheif will try to do something with that fund—

I have no copy of the Treaty with them beside the one for my office else I would send you one

my family is in good health have no news worth communicateing

yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON

RVND ISAAC MCCOY

[Addressed:] Rvnd Isaac McCoy Carey St Joseph M T pol of Mr J Forsyth

TIPTON TO JOHN LINDSEY, September 1, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE first sep^{tr} 1827

SIR I forward by Mjr Hanna accounts for your building the house for the miller which you will please sign and return by him. If I remember right you were to have $60 for building that house[6] will you please state the am^{t}. promised in a letter and I will fill up the account when it comes here. will pay you the money when at your house on the 4 of next month at the payment of the Puttowotomies.

I send you a note and recpt for money and have charged you ten dollars for the flour (2 barrels) sent you in June makeing $35, and $40.50 cts being $75.50 the amount due to you for work up to this day is $75.54.

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

JOHN LINDSEY Blacksmith
[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO WILLIAM MCLEAN, September 1, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE first sept 1827

DR SIR Your letter of 23^{d} last month came here while I was in the Indian Country from which I did not return until after mail time or it would have been answered as requsted—

A similar letter has not been answerd nor will not to any, but a Gent like yourself, concernd in Indian affairs. By the enclosed extract you will see that the Department has suggested to the Agents the propriety of concealing the time and place of makeing payments this regulation I deem a good one, but from the word traffickers am of opinion the Secy did not intend to prohibit those who like your friend mr Johnson proposes to sell cloth Blankets powder lead &c, but the host of others who attend

[6] In Tipton's accounts made up at the end of the year, the amount is given as $100.

with Apples cider cakes and whiskey which allways produces confusion under this belief I will grant mr Johnson the Licen you desire and inform you that I will pay the puttowatomies on the Tippicannoe river on the 4 of next month

very respectfully Your obt Sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HON WM MCLEAN[7] Piqua Ohio
[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO SAMUEL MILROY, September 1, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

AGENCY OFFICE AT FORT WAYNE 1st Septr 1827

DR GEN Expecting to receive a waggon load of silver tomorrow, and having no place of deposit, I cannot gratify the wish I have of seeing you at this time in the Indian Country—

I send you by mjr Hanna, $550 and my duebill for $800 which together with $100 paid to you by Mr McKeen makes the amount $1450 due to you for building the mill for the puttowotomees. the money on the duebill will be paid to your order, on demand here, at the B Bank in Cincinnati, or sent to H B McKeen at the mouth of Eel as you may derict—

very respectfully Yr obt Sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

GEN S MILLROY Tippeconnoe
[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO ASA MOORE, September 1, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE first Septr 1827

MR A MOORE

SIR I take the liberty of encloseing to you an order drawn by your predecessor the late J Shriver for money advanced for the use of the Engeneers then under his command and have to

[7] McLean was a representative in Congress from Ohio, 1823-29. *Biographical Directory of Congress*, 1274.

request that you will inform me how I will obtain pay from the Department under which you now act[8]

very respectfully Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO JAMES WYMON, September 1, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 1 sept 1827

MR JAMES WYMON

SIR By the provisions of a Treaty with the puttowotomie Indians the U States is bound to provide and support a miller at their mill on the Tippecannoe river and I have determind to appoint you the miller. your sallary shall be three hundred dollars pr annum, in full for your services. the mill is now compleated and mjr Hanna will put you in possession of it Should you accept the appointmen you will notify me repair to the mills and pursue such instructions as you shall from time to time receive from the proper Agent of this Department

Yr obt Sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO CYRUS TABER, September 3, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 3d Sep 1827

C TABER

SIR Your note by mr Hinton came to hand, telling me that the oald woman does not want such a house built as the one contracted for, and in answer thereto I have to say that I care

[8] See *ante*, 561n. Asa Moore continued the survey for the Wabash and Erie Canal begun by James Shriver in 1826. Moore died on October 4, 1828. Esarey, *History of Indiana*, 1:404. For an interesting account of the experiences of the surveying party in 1827, see the Diary of John Peter Paul, *"We Run the Canal Line"* (Crawfordsville, 1933). Paul was a member of the party.

not what the oald woman wants now You have nothing to do but comply with your Bargain on your part. if the Indians talks to send them to

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO CHARLES DEWEY, September 4, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

AGENCY OFFICE AT FORT WAYNE 4 Septr 1827

MJR DEWEY

DR SIR The numerours wrongs commited by white men upon the property of the Indians compells me to require you to cause a suit to be commensed against Henry Cline for purchaseing a horse beast of the vallue of $50 from an Indian of the miamie Tribe in the spring of the year 1827. Issue sp^as for Jacob Bronson, David Bronson & John Ballenger living on the missinoway river near the Indian Boundary line. Cline lives near the mouth of stony creek on white river nothing but the prompt discharge of duty in the marshal and youself will preserve this unfortunate race of men from distruction by unprincipled white men

very respectfully yr obt Sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Ind Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO JOHN VAWTER, September 4, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 4 sept 1827

COL VAWTER

SIR I have to acknowledge the recpt of a letter from you dureing last session of the Dist Court which should have been answered at a much earlier day. The contraband goods of the A Fur Co were Bonded by direction of the Hon Secy of war. the Dist Att^o faild to advise me in time and I thought the

Intersest of the Government urged their delivery to the Co as they would probibly have been much injured before sold under the very slow operation of law. Samul Hanna and James Barnet of this place are security & amply sufficent for the amount, which is $2295 89 beside the horses which your deputy Kerchval put off I kno not how or for what—

I directed a writ to Issue for Elisha B Harris for Stealing horses from the Indians and hoped to here from you long before this. I this day write the Dist atto to Issue a writ for Henry Cline living on white river near stoney creek and near the line between Randolph and Dellaware counties for buying a horse from an Indian. the witnesss in the latter case lives on mississinway near the Indian Boundary I hope this business will be promptly attended to or these people will be ruined by dishonest white men

Yr ob^{t} Sevt

JOHN TIPTON

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO FRANCIS GODFROY, September 5, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 5 sep 1827

F GODFROY

SIR I have re^{cd} your letter from the Treaty Ground respcting the murder of your Nephew you have acted wisely in preventing the retalliatory course hertofore pursued by your people which [is] sweping them out of existance from being pursud in this case. every thing in my power will be done to obtain Justice for yourself and relations. I want to see you and the father of the young man that was killd and wish you to come to the Fort soon as convenient

Yr friend

JOHN TIPTON
Ind^{n} Ag^{t}

[Endorsed:] (copied)

Samuel Milroy to Tipton, September 6, 1827

[ISL: Tipton Papers—ALS]

Mouth of Eel Indiana Sep^{tr}. 6th 1827

Dr Sir—I have received two lettres by the hand of Mjr Hanah from you—as also the full compensation for building the Potowatomy mill the due bill will be convenient to be discharged if left or paid in to the hand of M^{r}. McKeen—as he has an order for the Millstones Irons &c of $200 which I have accepted—I have paid 12 dollars for the transportation of iron & Smith tools, to Tiptonville—and there is due you the transportation of the flower I received which you can adjust—And I wish you to take the trouble of paying to our friend M^{r}. Joseph Holeman $19 ½ on account of His brotherinlaw M^{r}. John Polk the money so paid will be an acomedation to them both and M^{r}. Holmans Receip will be as good to me as cash and credited on the due bill you have sent me accordingly—The flower will be delivered hear (to be subject to your order) when ever you may expect to need it and aprise me thereof—

I owe you every obligation for the prompt manner in which I have receivd the Mill compensation—and I trust you will find I have used every exertion to Compleat the mill in the shortest time, and in the best manner—The mill pond Mjr Hanah will tell you will be some time in filling it being extensive and the country dry in consequence of the excesive draught—in [it] must therefor be expected that the evaporation will nearly if not entirely equal the influx of watter untill there is an increase thereof by reign &c I have no dout of the pond filling and the mills doing well—The Indians however perhaps are not able to comprehend the reason that the mill does not go imediately—it mite be well to have it explained to them—

In Relation to Col Boons prospects for congress in this part of the district—I feel totally unable to give an opinion I received a letter from him requesting information on this subject—if I was to hazerd an opinion I would say that his prospect is not improved since the last congessional Election—In relation to Rays and Merrills contest, I do not understand its origin, or its object, and am willing to stand aloof—Merrill I have con-

sidered an honest man, incapable of being actuated by improper motives. Ray we mutually know The Presidential contest is becomeing warmer every day—how it will terminat I know not, but *Huzza for Old Hicory* Mr. Hendrick was to see me he is an administration man undisguised—interested in our canal and Michigan road & I consider him a faithful man, to the intrest of Indiana, tho I cannot aprove his oposition to our old friend Jennings—

I should much rejoiced to have seen you and had your views relative to the topicks you mention, but most probably I now shall not see you previous to the session of the Legislature, as I start in a fiew day for Ilinoise—am much interested in the obtaining a county &c and will attend to it in conjunction with the intrest of that at Eel &c

Sincarely your friend

SAML MILROY

GEN TIPTON

TIPTON TO JAMES CLARK, September 8, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 8 sept 1827

SIR Yours of 20 last month came to hand and I enclose to you a check agreeably to your requst for $153.50 being $68 dollar for 4 guns bt by Dr Todd $81 for 6 guns rcd from Ewing and $4.50 for powder please to acknowledge the recpt of of the check

very respectfully

JOHN TIPTON
Indin Agent

MR. JAMES CLARK

[Endorsed:] (copied)

RICHARD M. JOHNSON TO TIPTON, September 22, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

GREAT CROSSING 22d. Sept 1827

MY DEAR FRIEND, I have this morning received you favour of the 1st Instant—I am happy to find that you have been so well

employed in the discharge of your official duties and when I get to the city you may command me freely in your business. I should be very glad if we could get half doz Miami Boys here without hurting the missionaries the nation have a right to do as they please & a communication to the sec of war from them would be conclusive, yet if they are satisfyed with the missionary school I would not wish to disturb them at no rate—the Boys you left with us are in good health & full of joy & happiness & it would do your heart good to hear them spell & read & talk English in their broken way; they are very promissing & will learn fast & talk well in a very little time

I hope we shall meet next winter. In the mean time I am as ever your sincere & devoted friend

RH : M : JOHNSON

It will do good to write to Mr Henderson, also to the whole school a short letter & one to the Boys you left here.

[Addressed:] Genl John Tipton Fort Wayne Indiana

[Postmarked:] Great Crossing Ken Sept 24 T. Henderson P M

TIPTON TO JOHN JOHNSTON, September 23, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE sep 23d 1827

DR SIR Yours of the 5 Inst requesting me to inform you of the nearest postoffice to the residence of the persons who exhibitted claims against Whitefeather a Shawanoe Indian has been recd and the same mail brought me an order to receive the amount if collected from you. presumeing that you have the money and intended to write them on that subject I have forwarded by the mail carrier the above mention order and would thank you to transmit the amt recd for the claimants to

Yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON

JOHN JOHNSTON Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

Tipton to Thomas L. McKenney, September 25, 1827

[IO:Letters Recd., Miami—ALS]

Agency office at Fort Wayne 25 Sep 1827

Dr Sir The persons for whome reservations were made by the Treaties of last autum, with the Indians owning land in Indiana, which reservations are to be located under the direction of the President, are extremely anxious to have them located. a Deputy surveyor is now runing the boundary line and the reservations that were located by the Treaty. If you would cause some person to locate the above mentioned reservations, and let them be surveyed immediately you would render grate satisfaction to the persons interested and relieve me from repeated calls from them.[9] some wishes to emproove others to sell and I am of opinion that the sooner this matter is setld the better—

Yr most obt servt

John Tipton
Indian Agent

Col. T L. McKenney office of Indian affairs

William Lee to Tipton, September 26, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AC]

(Copy)

Statement of differences ariseing on settlement of the a/c of John Tipton Indian Agt at Ft wayne the 26th Sept 1827

Office ballance due U States	$1015. 71
Ballance pr his Statement	0000. 00
Diff—	$1015 71

ariseing thus

This amt disallowed being for drafts on Lewis Cass the 30 & 31 octr 1826 for repairs of the miami mills and for expenditures of his agency— to cover which no vouchers has been rendered with this acct	$1015. 21

[9] McKenney replied on December 15, 1827, that the reservees appeared to want Tipton to act for them in selecting and locating their reserves and that the Indian Office had no objection to his doing so. Tipton Papers.

This amt disallowed being an over charge on his abstract to the 30th June 1826 oppisite voucher No 13 ..... 50 cts

diff in asfd Dr $1015 71

(origenal sent to Gov Cass on the 27 octr 1827)

TIPTON TO STUDENTS, CHOCTAW ACADEMY, September 26, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 26 Sep 1827

TO THE STUDENTS OF THE CHOCKTOW ACADEMEY

MY YOUNG FRIENDS Friends I have Just returned from spending 15 days with the puttowotomie Indians in council and setling business with and for them. The object of this letter is to remind you of the grate importance it is to yourselves and to the diffirent nations to which you belong that you obey your teachers and pursue your studdes faithfully. I feel confident mr Henderson has no object in view beside your good he has at stake his place as a teacher and his reputation as a man beside the morral obligation that all honest men are under to do Justice and was he disposed to wrong you Col Johnson or the Trustees of the acadamey would correct the abuse

The american Indian is a noble race of men possessing by nature all or as many virtues as has fallen to the lot of men of any colour or Country

The Indians are no way inferior to us but deficent in knowledge. that knowledge is derived from books instruments and teachers such as are now placed within your reach by the wise provision of the Indian & the white man who established the Choctow acadamey—

obey those teachers set over you be friendly to each other; compleate your Education and return to your respective Nations you will then be enabled to attend to all the public concerns of your people and administer to their individul comforts thereby

preventing the abuses so loudly and many times Justly complained by the Indian Against the white men

nothing could afford me more pleasure than your sucess and happiness[10]

yr friend

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO JAMES WYMON, September 26, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

AGENCY OFFICE AT FORT WAYNE 26 sep 1827

JAS WYMON

DR SIR Your letter of 10th Inst accepting the appointment of miller for the puttowatomies, and complaining of extra services being required of you without a Just compensation has been recd and in answer thereto I have to say that $300 pr anum is a full compensation for the duties required of the mill.

with regard to interpreting for the Blacksmith I do not want you to do more than can be done conveniently & without injury to yourself—

in relation to travling, furnishing tobacco, establishing permiNant villages, withdrawing the Indians from the white settlement, or acting as mediator &c &c whenever I ask you to render extra sevice, then and not until then ask extra pay

and as for tradeing consult your own interset apart from that of the Indian Dept or of

Yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

[10] A committee of Choctaw students replied to Tipton's letter on October 13 and the Potawatomi boys requested Johnson to write for them on October 17. Tipton Papers.

TIPTON TO ALLEN HAMILTON, GILLIS MCBEAN, AND JOHN B. BOURÉ, September 28, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

TREATY GROUND 28 sep 1827

TO A HAMILTON GILLIS McBEAN & J B BOURIE

GENT By the provisions of a Treaty with the miami Tribe of Indians of 23d of october last the U S is bound to pay them ten thousand dollars worth of goods as part of their annuity for the present year. Funds has been placed in my hands to purchase those goods and I have inform Gent herein after mentioned that if they would deliver goods suited to the wants and tast of the Indians that their goods woud be recd and paid for after examination and valluation by proper Judges due regard being had to the custom of this country—*no contract is as yet made with them*—

This is therefore to authorise and require you to exam the goods proposed by Chauncey Carter D C Lane D Bell & J T Shields each $2000, H Todd $1500 and P Kentner, sadlary, $500 worth and if you find them of the quality and description above mentiond and at fair prices you will receve them and certy to me the quality description and prices due regard being had to the custom of the Country

very respectfully Gent. yr obt servant

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

DANIEL BELL AND JOHN T. SHIELDS TO THE UNITED STATES: RECEIPTED BILL, September 29, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

THE UNITED STATES

		To Bell & Shields				Dr	
4	ps Savd List Blue cloths	141¼	yds	@	$3.00	423	75
1	" Russia Sheeting			"	15.00	15	00
3	" 6/4 Fine Cotton Cambric's	36	yds	"	60	21	60
1	" Grey Sattinett	22¾	"	"	90	20	47
10	" Navy Blue Calicoe's	282½	"	"	36	91	70
7	" Fancy prints	197	"	"	44	86	68
2	" do do	56½	"	"	50	28	25
3	" Plaids & Stripes	110¾	"	"	30	33	23

2 " power Loom Shirting	82¼	"	"	20	16 45
8 " 8/4 Chintz Shawls	60		"	1.60	96 00
1 " 6/4 do do	10		"	1.25	12 50
8 " 4/4 do Handkfs	9 7/12	doz.	"	5.00	47 90
4 Best Saddles			"	25.00	100 00
1 doz. Curb Bridles			"	72.00	72 00
2 Kegs powder	50lbs		@	50	25 00
2 Boxes Raisins			"	7.00	14 00
2 Bags Shot	50lbs		@	25	12 50
208 lbs Barr Lead			"	16	33 28
100 lbs Tobacco			"	18	18 00
8 doz: Butchers Knives			"	2.25	18 00
2 doz: do do			"	3.00	6 00
8 doz: Scissors			"	4.00	32 00
8/12 doz: Superior pocket Knives			"	9.00	6 00
1 " Dirk do			"	8.00	8 00
1½ " pen do			"	6.00	9. 00
⅔ " Round files			"	6.00	4 00
⅙ " Horse Rasps			"	10.00	1 66
½ " Hand Saw files			"	3.00	1 50
10/12 " Cross Cut do			"	3.00	2 50
1 " Large do			"	3.00	3 00
¾ " pad Locks			"	8.00	6 00
5 Superior Rifle Locks			"	6.00	30 00
20 doz. Combs, assorted			"	1.50	30 00
1 Gross Cold Ferreting			"	2.00	2 00
3 ps Tincel Lace			"	5.00	15 00
2 " Figd velvet Ribbon			"	5.00	10 00
1 Gross Worsted Binding			"	2.00	2 00
6 ps Silk do			"	1.50	9 00
4 " Cold do			"	1.50	6 00
1 doz: Snuff Boxes			"	4.00	4 00
11/12 doz: pocket Books			"	6.00	5 50
1 ps Scarlet Savd list Cloth	22½	yds	"	4.50	101 25
Amt carried forward					$1480 72
Amount Brought forward					$1480 72
1 ps Grey List Blue Cloth	25	yds	@	$5.00	125 00
1 " do do do do	26½	"	"	5.00	132 50
1 " do do do do	24	"	"	5.00	120 00
1 " do do do do	22	"	"	5.00	110 00
1 " do do do do	23¾	"	"	5.00	118 75
11 prs 3 pt Blankets			"	10.00	110 00
7 " 2½ " do			"	9.00	63 00

6 ps Navy Blue Calicoe	170½	yds	"	36	61 38
7½ pr 3 pt Blankets			"	10.00	75 00
8½ " 2½ " do			"	9.00	76 50
4½ " 2 " do			"	7.00	31 50
3 " 1½ " do			"	5.50	16 50
1 " 1 " do			"	4.50	4 50
1 ps. Grey List Blue Cloth	19¼	yds	"	4.00	77 00
2 " do do do do	39½	"	"	4.00	158 00
1 " Scarlet do	11½	"	"	5.00	57 50
1 " Green do	20	"	"	4.50	90 00
2 " Strouding			@	50.00	100 00
1 Doz: fine Belts			"		24 00
22 Com: Do			"	1.50	33 00
5 Leather Halters			"	2.00	10
23 pr Leggin Straps			"	.75	17 25
1 Snaffle Bridle			"		2 00
19 ps No 6 Ribbons			"	2.50	47 50
4 " " 9 Do			"	3.00	12 00
9 " " 4 do			"	2.00	18 00
4 " " 3 do			"	1.75	7 00
12 ps Narrow do			"	1.50	18 00
2 ps Scotch Gartering			@	3.00	6
[10] " Striped & Plaid Factory	314	yds	"	30	94 20
11 " Furniture Calico	20	"	"	37½	7 50
4 " Blue do	88¼	"	"	36	31 77
1 " Superior Chintz do	28	"	"	56	15 68
2 " S S do	42¾	"	"	44	18 81
7 " " " do	162	"	"	43	69 66
1 Lot Silver Works assorted					559 78
					$4000 00

[Endorsed:] Bell & Shield's Invoice $4000.00 sep. 29, 1827. We the undersigned having examined the within Inv. of Goods are of opinion that they are of a good quality and at a fair price having due regard to the Custom of the Country—

TREATY GROUND sep. 29, 1827.

ALLEN HAMILTON
JOHN B BOURE
GILLIS McBEAN

Recd Treaty Ground sep 29 1827 of Jno Tipton Ind Agt Four thousand Dollars in full for the within Invoice of Goods—

For BELL & SHIELDS
H. B. McKEEN

SAMUEL MERRILL TO TIPTON, September 29, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

INDIANAPOLIS Sep. 29, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Your letter has afforded me much satisfaction That you are willing to forget offences and will remember only the fair side of things could not but be gratifying to one who did not consider himself entitled to it. Some time when we meet we will talk over old times a little but at present I have no time to be particular. It was also very satisfactory to learn what will be done by Gov Cass, for his statement if not very much in favor of Gov Ray must in a great measure be decisive of the event. I shall avail myself of all the hints and directions contained in your communecation, but can hardly expect answers from some of the persons at least till they understand what has been done by Gov Cass and yourself. I enclose the questions for Messrs Wymon, Barron &c. They have been copied in great haste and may almost need an interpreter to read them.

I would come out to the Treaty ground immediately but having been in to Charlestown and Vevay and just got home I cannot well leave it, at present. Thompson is candidate for Congress against Mr Jennings where he will do no harm which I was much afraid of when he was talked of for Governor; Moore and Graham in the south Boone and Milroy in the west and Rariden in the east are talked of to oppose Ray, but none of them I presume are so anxious to run as to stand in each others way. I am yours in haste

S MERRILL

GEN TIPTON.

[Addressed:] Gen John Tipton at the Treaty Ground on the Wabash

TIPTON TO SAMUEL MCCLURE, September 29, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

TREATY GROUND 29 Sep 1827

DR SIR I have come here to pay the Indians their annuity;

suffer me to request that you will not sell whisky to any percon for 5 days

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

S McCLURE

[Endorsed:] (copied)

MIAMI CHIEFS: ANNUITY RECEIPT, October 1, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

TREATY GROUND 1st. October 1827

RECEIVED from John Tipton Indian Agent Twenty five thousand Dollars in Silver Ten thousand Dollars in goods and one thousand pounds of steel which together with other payments heretofore made is in full of all annuities due the Miami Nation of Indians for the Year 1827 in pursuance of the Treaties of 1803 1805 1809 1818 and 1826.

In the presence of	Duplicates	
JOSEPH BARRON	PE SHE WAH or	
Interpreter		his x mark
JOSEPH HOLMAN	J. B. RICHARDVILLE	
L G THOMPSON	PO PO KEE CHEE	his x mark
H HANNA	OSAGE	his x mark
G. W. EWING	WHITE RACOON	his x mark
JNO FORSYTH	SEEK[11]	his x mark
GEO. B. WALKER	NE GO TA CUP WAH	his x mark
	NOT TE WEN SAW	his x mark
	ME TO SEE NEA	his x mark
	BLACK LOON	his x mark
	BLACK RACOON	his x mark
	JOSEPH RICHERVILLE	
	FRANCIS LAFONTAINE	
	MES TAI QUE QWAH	his x mark
	WAU WEE I SEE	his mark x

[Endorsed:] Miami Chiefs To John Tipton—Recpt. for silver $25000.00 $10.000 Goods. steel—1000lbs $377.00 Annuity for 1827—

[11] Seek had died. It was probably his son who received the annuity.

We do hereby certify that we counted the money mentioned in the within Recpt. and were present when John Tipton Indian Agt delivered it to the chiefs & Warriors of the Miami nation of Indians in council on the 1st day of October 1827—

Attest
J. B. Duret

G. W. Ewing
H Hanna
L. G. Thompson

Tipton: Address to the Miami, *ca.* October 1, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADft[12]]

Brs. at lapse of another year have met under clear sky we have met to smoke the pipe of peace—clear sky &c. &c. Those in front are chiefs and those in rear are young men who are hereafter to transact the business of the nation &c I have been sent here by our G. F. to transact business with his red children—that it is important to do it and tell the truth—Differences exist in society among the whites as well as red—particul'y as it respects property—&c some claims since last payment presented against Miamies which must be paid—if any account presented should be false they will not be paid—of this your chief will be the judge—When the Miamies have lost property or have had horses stolen we have either paid for them or got them back—

By treaty of Wabash we promised to deliver wagons Iron salt &c all of which will [be] delivered today & tomorrow—Goods are on the ground I will select 3 persons to examine and divide them—the Indians will do the same on their part—

The goods will not be delivered to night as the foxes are dangerous—tomorrow the squaws may take care of them—

If there are any small bands who want their money sep. report to chief who will report to me old chief must be applied to, to heal differences wagons ready for delivery

Potawatomi Chieps: Annuity Receipt, October 5, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

Received from John Tipton Indian Agent Three Thousand seven hundred Dollars the full amount of annuity due the

[12] Filed with the Tipton Papers at the end of October, 1827.

Pottawatamie's of the Fort Wayne Agency for the year 1827 agreeably to the Treaties of 1803, 1805, 1809, 1818, & 1826.—

TIPPECANOE 5th October 1827. Duplicates

in presence of

H HANNA

GEO. B. WALKER

TO-PEE-NAW-BA	his x mark
AW-BE-NAW-BA	his x mark
MO-TAH	his x mark
SAUG-GA-NA	his x mark
PO-KA-GAN	his x mark
CO-ASH-BEE	his x mark
by his brother	
ASH-KUM	his x mark
KEE-WAW-NAY	his x mark
WAH-MEE-GO	his x mark
CHEE-QUAW	his x mark
PASH-PO	his x mark
CHEE-KOSE	his x mark
WAW-PUC-KE-NO	his x mark
MOSAWK	his x mark
TO-I-SEE	his x mark

[Endorsed:] Pottawatamie Chiefs To John Tipton Recpt for $3700 Annuity for 1827—

I do hereby certify that I assisted in Counting the money mentioned in the within Receipt, and was present when Gen! Tipton delivered it to the Pottawatamie Chiefs and Young men in Council on Tippecanoe 5 Oct. 1827.—

FRANCOIS COMPARET

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 10, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[13]]

FORT WAYNE 10 october 1827

DR SIR I am under the unpleasant necessity of informing your Excellency that as I return[d] from the Indian Country 4 days ago where I had went to pay the puttowotomies their annuity I was informed that some person had established themselves and were selling goods on the greate miami reservation

[13] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

near the mouth of the mississinway river and that many Indians were drunk in that vicinity. not being informed that any person was authorized to trade at that place beside Jean B Richerville who was allowed to trade under your instruction of 14th october 1824, the place being near the road I was travling I stoped at the house of Barribo a miami Indian where I found a quantity of goods an inventory of which is marked A and herewith enclosed. no white man being with the goods I requested major Hanna and mr G B Walker who was travling with me to examin envoice and put the goods into a box and bales for transportation. on my arrival here to day messrs William G and George W Ewing claimed the goods and for the first time informed me that they had a licen from mr Woodbridge Secretary of the Michigan Territory granted on the 9th day of July last authorizing them to reside and trade at mississinway. The mr Ewings had not applyed to me for a licen nor had I any intemation of the applycation for or the issuing of thier licen by mr W until it was handed me this moment. of the application or reason for granting that licen I have nothing to say. the mr Ewings and myself had been at the Treaty Ground attending the miami payment several days together, their intention and licens were concealed from me I am since informed that within one hour after I left the camp their goods were on the way to mississinway. I am of opinion mr woodbridge was deceived by some foul statement when he granted them the licen. But if your Excy or mr W thinks proper to continue them I have no objection. I surely need not care who trades at any established post in this Agency if I am notifyed is it not proper that I should be to prevent the occurance of such difficultys as the one in question—

at mr Ewings requst I have directed the goods to be delivered to them, takeing from them an obligation to return the goods or pay their vallue in cash should it be required under the law regulateing Indian trade, and the whole matter is submitted to your Excellency for decision and orders whether I shall release them and allow them to continue in trade at that place or report the case for adjudecation to the District court.

let it be distinctly understood that I am willing to licen any citizen who will bring himself within the provision of the law, to that or any other post when applyed to for that purpose

very respectfully yr obt servent

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS Detroit

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 12, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[14]]

FORT WAYNE 12 octr 1827

HIS EXcy LEWIS CASS

DR SIR Agreeably to your order I return mr Kerchevalls receipt for $1280 paid him as guardian for Jane T Wells.[15] Would thank you pay the amount to mr John B Bequit, paper on the Bank of Michigan will suit me—

The large draft heretofore sent me is nearly all expended. shall be compelled to send ere long for the money necessary to compleate the payments under the Treaty, would thank you to inform me whethe I must draw in your favour on the secy of war or directly on your Excy for the funds.

very respectfully yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

TIPTON TO CHARLES C. TROWBRIDGE, October 12, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 12 october 1827

Dr SIR I recd. your favour of 2d July long since which was not answered oweing to my absence and press of other business,

Herewith I have the honour to forward the account current and drafts agreeably to your request will you have the goodness to return the account current & drafts sent by mr W G Ewing for $1597.96 which sum is embraced in my drafts of october

[14] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[15] The money was paid for the section of land granted to Jane T. Wells in 1818. Tipton Papers, October 13, 1827.

and June last on the secy of war in favour of his Excellency Gov Cass If I could procure $1000, of your bank bills at this time or in a few weeks they would answer me as cash I will at all times take pleasure in giveing them circulation & all the credit in my power but I do it solely on the confidence I repose in Gov Cass & yourself

very respectfully yr obt servent

JOHN TIPTON

C C TROWBRIDGE

[Endorsed:] (copied)

POTAWATOMI CHIEFS: RECEIPT FOR SALT, October 13, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—DS]

RECEIVED of John Tipton Indian agent at Fort Wayne Two hundred Bushels Salt being the full amount due to the Pottawatamie nation of Indians agreeably to the Treaties of 1803, 1809, & 1826

FORT WAYNE Oct. 13, 1827

Witness—	Signed Duplicates	
J. B. DURET	MO-SAWK	his mark x
J. B. BOURE	WAW-PUCK KA NO	his mark x
	AWB-BEE-NAUB-BEE	his mk x
	TO-I-SEE	his mark x
	MUC-KOSE	his mark x
	PASH-PO	his mark x

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 13, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[16]]

FORT WAYNE 13 october 1827

DEAR SIR I have the honour to enclose by Mr Wm Belcher my accounts and vouchers for expenditures at this Agency in the two months eanding 31st. august last and the genl abstracts for the year.

In my accounts for the last two months there is $50.93 cts paid proux & Hamilton, $50 paid Ewings for Chandana that

[16] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

were Treaty expenditures, $556.75 paid mr Hamilton and $36.25 paid Thos Forsythe and $64.50 paid to A McCallester for presents to and makeing clothes for the puttowatomie buoys sent to the Chocktaw acadamey which swells my accounts to an enormous amount.

I have paid the whole amount of annuity due the Indians of this Agency for the present year, 1827, amounting $28,700 in silver and $10,000 in goods as allso the salt, tobacco, Iron & steel, and $26,259.47 cents in goods due the miamies last summer, and $25,000 in payment for land bought from Individuls by the U. States, most of which payments have been made since 31st of august and could not be included in my accounts for the last year. a general abstract of payments made in complyance with the provisions of the Treaties of last autum on the wabash will be made and forwarded as soon as the houses to be errected and waggons furnished the miamies are compleated. they are in a state of forwardness and it is hoped will be finished early in december next. waiting for their completion prevents my closeing my accounts on the first of september as required by the regulations of the Department.

The arrangement of paying the Indians at their homes is an excellent one. I have had the miami Tribe collected three times at different payments and upward of 2000 puttowotomies at their payment last week had but little trouble with whisky no quarreling nor killing The Treaty ground has become too public a place the next payment to the miamies should be made on their grate reservation

I would most respectfully suggest for the consideration of your Excellency whether it would not be proper for you to order each Agent paying the puttowotomies next year, to make the payments at different points in the puttowotomie Country on the same day. 2086 puttowotomies were collected on Tippecannoe last week many of those that met and were paid by you on st Joseph and a number from Doctr wolcotts Agency were present. I had to divide the money amongst 1649 people and sent 437 away without giving them any, thus some has been paid twice, others three times, but I let none go that were not paid once. The people

of this Agency had but $2 to each person after paying some claims that were exhibitted against them.

yr obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS Detroit

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 13, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS[17]]

FORT WAYNE Oct. 13. 1827.

GOV. CASS,

Dr. SIR, Please pay Mr. William Belcher Two hundred dollars out of the amount due me for Expenditures in this Agency in the two months ending 31st. August last.—also if convenient pay One hundred dollars to Maj. Brevoort for that amount—collected by me for injury done his house by the Miami Indians in the fall of 1813.[18]

Your Obt. servt.

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

TIPTON TO WALKER AND DAVIS, October 14, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

Sunday evening 14 octr 1827

MESSRS WALKER & DAVIS

GENT I am this moment informed that a waggon in my employ as U S Agent has been robed of some property consigned to your care as the perpetrators are known to me I hope no

[17] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[18] Henry B. Brevoort (1775-1858) of the United States Army was in command of transport ships on the upper Great Lakes, 1802-12, and served under Commodore Perry in 1813. Two years later he resigned from the army. From 1823 to 1829 he was Indian agent at Green Bay. His home was in Detroit. Quaife (ed.), *John Askin Papers,* 2:695n; Mrs. Mary Ann Brevoort Bristol, "Reminiscences of the North-West," in *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* 8(1879):293-308.

uneasiness or compromise will ensue but leave the settlement of this matter wholy to yr obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Ind Agt

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO ISAAC MCCOY, October 16, 1827

[KSHS:Isaac McCoy Papers—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 16 octr 1827

DR SIR Two letters from you on the subject of my horse and buoy has been rced.[19] the strang conduct of my buoy is attributed to bad council from evil disposed person. He had been guilty of a similar impropriety last summer, for which I forgave him & I had hired him to work for me by the year, but there is always those to be found in every dirty little place like this that will tamper with servants

would thank you to return the horse when your sons comes in. have had the miamies in council. not a word was said about Education *you may rest easy.* if you wish any miami buoys let me know the number & age. we are in good health as was Mrs Boone 2 week ago

yr ob Servt

JOHN TIPTON

RVND I McCOY

[On the reverse:] We have got this far safe I opened this letter to learn the contents. R McCoy[20]

[Addressed:] Rvnd Isaac McCoy Carey St Joseph Michigan Ty. pol of mr Hamilton

[19] Tipton had been at Carey Mission while Governor Cass was negotiating the treaty of September 19, 1827, with the Potawatomi to consolidate some of their bands away from white settlements. McCoy wrote to Tipton on September 26 that his sorrel horse, and the saddle and bridle that his boy Bill had been using, had been found near the mission shortly after Tipton's departure. Bill's whereabouts was unknown. Tipton Papers; McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions,* 319; Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties,* 2:283-84.

[20] Rice, McCoy's son, was evidently on his way to Fort Wayne and met the person carrying Tipton's letter.

TIPTON TO THE CASHIER OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH BANK AT CINCINNATI, October 18, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 18 october 1827

SIR I have drawn a check in favour of the barer hereof mr G B Walker for $7,000 will you have the goodness to give him a statement of my account with the B after paying that amount to him

yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

CASHIER U S B B CINCINNATI

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 19, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[21]]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 19 octr 1827

SIR the numerous applications of Indian Traders dureing the last and present years have induced me to grant a licen to Richard Chabert and one to Antwine Gamlin to trade with the Indians at m-to-,mo,nong on Tippecannoe which place is not a tradeing post heretofore established according to law. But the licen to these traders are granted subject to the decision of your Excellency, or the Se^{cy} of war, to be revoked or confirmed as you may deem proper. I recommend thier confirmation at least for the present year—

very respectfully yr most ob^{t} sev^{t}

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

TIPTON TO PIERRE MENARD, October 20, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE october 20 1827

COL MENARD

DR SIR The miami Indians have placed $500 in my hand to be paid over to the order of the Delawares and I have to again

[21] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

request that you will aid in the adjustment of this matter and write me at as early a day as may be convenient

yr most obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, JR., October 22, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIAN AGENCY 22d octr 1827

DOCTR WOLCOTT

DR SIR The Indian Traders have made application frequently to me to establish a *Temporrary* Tradeing post at Tayse, eh, nong in your Agency. believeing it would be well to permit them to trade there I have recommended the Barer mr Ewing to make applecation to you and hope he may meet a favourable reception he has Just shewn me a bond for that place signed by Wm N Hood & A L Davis as securities who are sufficient for the amount

very respectfully yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO JAMES WYMON, October 22, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 22d octr 1827

SIR Your letter of 20 Inst by mr Foster has been recd. I have no money to day nor cannot have before the 28 Inst can then furnish the amount required for you on account of myself and mr McKeen

with regard to your visit to the acadamey with the chief Aub bee naub bee I can allso furnish the amount (say $50) if the other chief (To I see) wants to go the amount for his expense is not within my reach this fall if you can furnish it I will refund it to you hereafter, but I must here premise that I cannot furnish money nor let the chiefs go unless you promise *on yr honour* that you will not tast Ardent spirits from the time of recieving the money until your return should you not acceed

to this the matter must rest where it is. without this pricasion I fear you will ruin yourself and injure Yr friend

JOHN TIPTON

JAMES WYMON

[Endorsed:] Copy to Wymon by mj Foster 22d octr 1827 relative to going with Au-ba-naw-ba & To-i-sa to the Choctaw Academy (copied)

TIPTON TO JOSEPH BOWMAN, October 23, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 23d octr 1827

JOSEPH BOWMAN

SIR Your letter of 29 august is now before me I had recd the letter and account you mention respecting your whiskey. the matter was envestigated in council at the late payment the chiefs alledge that you had violated the law by selling whiskey until the young men became intoxticated they refuse to pay the account and I shall forward it immediately to the Secy of war for his decision which will be communicated to you as soon as known to

yr obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indn Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO JAMES B. RAY, October 26, 1827

[Indiana *Senate Journal*, 1830-31, pp. 44-45[22]]

FORT WAYNE, 26th Oct. 1827.

DEAR SIR: Since my letter of the 1st of last month, I have conversed partially with His Excellency, Governor Cass, on the subject of the certificate about which you had severally addressed us.[23] Being engaged in public business, we had not an opportu-

[22] Also printed in Indiana *House Journal*, 1830-31, pp. 52-53.

[23] Governor Ray, involved in a controversy with Samuel Merrill (see *ante*, 774-75), wrote to Tipton on August 25 and again on August 27 and October 23 for a statement regarding his conduct during the treaty negotiations in 1826. Tipton's reply, a similar letter from Cass, and Ray's correspondence with the Secretary of War and the Michigan Road commissioners regarding Michigan Road lands, were transmitted to the Indiana Senate on December 8, 1830.

nity of writing while together, and I employ the leisure moment to comply with your request, as far as my very imperfect recollection of the occurrence of events enables me. To some of your interrogatories, I cannot give definite answers, because the facts are not within my knowledge, and in others my recollection has been too indistinct by the occurrence of more recent events over which I have no control. My general impression has ever been, that you were extremely anxious to accomplish the object of our mission. You attempted with great zeal, to obtain a general extinguishment of the Indian title to land within the State, and expressed an opinion, that if it could not be accomplished, it would be best to break off the negotiation. But Governor Cass and myself concluded at an early day, after we met, to make the best treaty we could, and to submit its ultimate decision to the President and Senate, and allow you to sign or dissent. This view was communicated to you by one or both of us. The *Canal* and the *Road* were also favorite projects with you, and were urged with much warmth. Your anxiety to obtain them, caused you to pursue those objects longer than Governor Cass and myself thought prudent: and I have thought more time was spent than need have been, and our success rendered much more doubtful thereby. I cannot say positively with whom the road project originated.

You advocated it with zeal and warmth, and wrote the article making that provision nearly as it now appears in the treaty.

We conversed freely and frequently on the size and shape of the country finally purchased, as well as the price paid for it; and the road and Canal privilege assumed almost every possible shape, during the negotiation. I always found you ready and willing to take your share of responsibility, and to make any suggestions, as appeared to you best qualified to obtain our object, and when we differed, I attributed it to mere difference of opinion, and have seldom, if ever spoken of it publickly. I have said to your friends and to your enemies, that I thought you done all in your power, and that no part of your conduct met my eye, that was dishonorable.

Your obt. servant.

JOHN TIPTON

HIS EXCELLENCY, J. B. RAY.

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, October 27, 1827

[IO: Letters Recd., Michigan—ALS[24]]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE octr 27 1827

DR SIR I take the liberty of encloseing to your Excellency a Statement of differences in setling my accounts at the Treasury with a copy of my letter to the auditor on that subject[25] and have to request that you will have the goodness to give the necessary explanation concerning the accounts therein refered to

yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCELLENCY LEWIS CASS Detroit

TIPTON TO WILLIAM LEE, October 27, 1827

[IO: Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ACS[26]]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE octr 27 1827

(Copy)

DR SIR Your letter of 27th last month encloseing a state-ment of differences in setling my accounts at the Treasury has been duly recd and herewith I have the honour to enclose to you coppies of the voucheres therein refered to, the original of which has been heretofore forwarded to the superintendant, which you say have not been recd at the Treasury.

To his Ecellency Gov Cass I have this day writen. he will no doubt explain this matter more fully.

I find on examining my accounts for the quarter eanding 30th June 1826 that an error has been made in abstracting voucher number 13 which is over charged by 50 cts, by a mistake of the clerk makeing that abstract.

very respectfully yr mo obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

WM LEE Esqr 2d Auditor

[24] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.
[25] Printed *ante*, 787-88, and *post*, 807.
[26] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

William Hendricks to Tipton, November 1, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

Madison Nov. 1. 1827.

Dear Sir Yours of the 13. ult. came to hand last evening and was this morning shewn to Mr. Banta who said and requested me to inform you that he would deliver the wagons on the first of December or on the fifth at furthest. He has the work I know in a good state of forwardness.

I hope to see you next winter at the city and shall with pleasure attend to your suggestions before you arrive

We have here nothing new or important of which to inform you Politics are tranquil

With much respect your obdt. servt.

William Hendricks

Genl. Tipton.

Tipton to Gillis McBean, November 12, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

Treaty Ground 12 nov 1827

G Mac Bean

Dr Sir I am Just informed that mr Jonathan Johns who has given his bond to furnish 5 waggons made of good materials, well prepared, ironed in every part necessary or usuel, and finished in the style of, 3 horse pennsylvania waggons, is at your house with 2 waggons (2 having been heretofore recd) and one is now here, I want you to examin the two waggons at your house and the one here and if you find them of the quality above mentioned, certify the same to me and on your recpt. I will pay for the waggons, either cash at Ft wayne, or deposit in the U S B Bank at Cinncti as mr Johns may direct. have no money here—

Do not fail to build the houses mentioned in my last to you— please send the papers that you took to have signed. I am anxious to get home cannot pass your house this time

yr obt sevt

John Tipton
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO JONATHAN JOHN, November 20, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIAN AGENCY AT FORT WAYNE 20 nov 1827

SIR I this day forward by mail to the B^{k} at Cin^{i} a check in your favour for $370 the amount due to yourself for 5 waggons delivered to the Indian Dept which money can be drawn by you calling in Bank with this letter[27]

yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

MR JONATHAN JOHN Connersville

[Endorsed:] Copy to J Johns by mail 20 nov 1827 The Gent who is intitled to the money on the within check will present a letter adviseing him of this check having been forwarded to the Bank. the above was endorsed on the check in red Ink signed J Tipton

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, November 21, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[28]]

FORT WAYNE nov 21st 1827

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

SIR By mr A L Davis I have the honour to transmit to you my accounts and vouche[r]s for monies paid in complyance with the provisions of the Treaties of 16th and 23^{d} of october 1826 with the puttowatomie & miamie Indians.

The large amount of money that was to be paid for the various articles that the United States were to furnish to the Indians produced an excitement amongst merchants and others from the Lakes to the ohio that I will not pretend to describe, and that can only be properly understood by those like yourself experienced in this business.

Before commenseing the purchases I determined to adapt and pursue the advise contained in your letter of the 11th may and

[27] Tipton wrote to the Cashier of the United States Branch Bank at Cincinnati on the same day and enclosed Mr. John's check for $370. The draft of the letter is among the Tipton Papers.

[28] A signed autograph draft of this letter is among the Tipton Papers. Photostats of two copies of the letter are also among the Papers.

to purchase all articles that could be properly described by contract. The paper marked A and herewith forwarded is a copy of an advertisement that was inserted in five news papers published in Indiana[29] that marked B is a copy of one set up at the different public houses in Indianapolis on my arrival there.[30] That marked C is a plan and description of the houses that were to be errected for the Indians.[31] I think you will concur with me in opinion that each house thus finished would be of the vallue of $600. Although the grate competition (upward of 400 proposials were handed in for the various articles that were to be furnished) caused some of the houses to be undertaken for less than $500 thereby saveing to the Government upward of $100. But there is persons he[re] base enough to tell the Indians that the U States would pay $600 for each house and that the Agent would pocket the saveing. this produced uneasiness and when the Indians applyed to me I entered into further contracts with the builders to make additions to some of the houses, to Joe Richerville F Lafontains, and L Godfroys house each a cellar, to Flat bellys cubboards, an additional door, shutter and lock, for J B Richerville I contracted for the errction of a house of the vallue of $2200, of which sum I have p[aid] $600, he is to pay the ballance, all the other houses are built for the sum at which they were bid off except one for wau, wee, I, see, having by mistake omitted to insert nine in the advertisement being the whole number of houses to be built, I made a private contract with mr Stephen Coles to errect that house for the same price at which Flat bellys house was contracted to be built on the same reservation (to wit, $562—[32]

[29] *Ante*, 725.

[30] *Ante*, 739.

[31] *Ante*, 738-39.

[32] Hugh Hanna examined the brick made by Stephen Coles for the house of Wauweeahsee (Wawweawsee, Wauweeisee, Wawweesse, etc.) and reported that they were well prepared and well burned but were not of sufficient strength and hardness to bear the weight of a building or to stand water. In view of the lack of clay at or near Wauweeahsee's village that would make strong brick he recommended that Coles be

The paper marked D is a copy of my letter to the Gent of whome I purchased goods for the first payt. of $26,259.47.[33] that marked E is a letter to the appraisors of those goods.[34] That marked F is my letter to major Hanna a respctable mechanic of this place appointing him to superintend the errection of the mill houses and waggons[35] the manner in which he performed that duty has been very satisfactory to myself and advantegious to the Indians. one lot of waggons proposed were rejected early in last month but the undertaker has furnished others what were accepted on the 18th Inst. The paper marked G is a copy of a letter appointing Col Scott to receve and deliver the stock.[36] every man who had undertaken to furnish stock was on the spot with the number required on the day appointed. not a murmer has been heard from a white man or an Indian. you will observe the stock was furnished very low. The paper marked H is my letter to the appraisers of $10,000 worth of goods for part of the miami annuity.[37]

The grist mill for the puttowatomies was errected by Genl Samuel Millroy of this state for less than its real vallue. the work is performed in a manner intirely satisfactory I have been to see the mill she appears to be verry substantial the Genl is to warrant the mill and dam to stand and perform for one year from the first day of last September.

The lateness of the season (2d of June) when I recd the funds and instruction to begin this work created some additional expense by compelling me to send expresses to different places. In makeing allowances for the services and supplies not specially mentioned above I have been governed by the custom of the Country and with a strict Eye to the public good. have a hope

authorized to build a house of hewn timber. Later Hanna certified that Coles had built for the chief a log house of two rooms, sixteen feet square, with an eight-foot passage between them, and with two brick chimneys, for which he was paid $562. Tipton Papers, September 7, 1827.

[33] *Ante*, 718-19.

[34] *Ante*, 753-54.

[35] *Ante*, 755.

[36] *Ante*, 756.

[37] *Ante*, 790.

that you will be satisfyed that the character nor interest of the Department has not suffered by any improper act of mine and that the Indians and all concerned have been Justly delt by.

The Deeds from Joe Richerville, and L Godfroy for land in ohio has not yet been recorded, for want of time, and because I could not procure legal assistance in drawing them, they are of my own forming and may not meet the approbation of your Ex^{cy}

mr Davis goes to Detroit to carrie my papers sho[uld] you permit me to leave the agency for a few weeks I will set out to washington about the 10th of next month to attend to the setling of my accounts with the Treasury should you approve the Deeds and return them by mr D I can have them recorded as I will pass the recorders office of the county where the land lies on my Journey east.

The sum assigned me to comply with all the provisions of the Treaties was $103,779.47. every provision of boath Treaties is fully and satisfactorily complyed with for the sum of $103,153.72 leaveing a ballance of $626.75 cents. of the sum first mentioned above however there is $3,320 not yet rcd by me from the Dep^{t} thus I have been compelld to give my individull note for the ballance that remains unpaid to the persons who have built part of the houses

very respectfully yr most ob^{t} serv^{t}

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, November 22, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYN 22^{d} nov 1827

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS

SIR please pay to C C Trowbridge Cashier of the Bank of mchigan $892.69 being the ballance due on my draft on the secy of war in your favour for expendeditures in this Agency within the Qr eanding 31 august 1827

yr obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, November 22, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[38]]

FORT WAYNE nov 22d 1827

SIR Before you left home last spring you returned some accounts that were for Treaty expenditures dircting me to connect them with my quarterly accounts (which was done) in your absence mr Trowbridge suggested a very proper alteration in the account current which was allso made and forwarded as he requested, but he informs me that it did not reach your office in time and that you had forwarded the former account and abstract, and he sent to me the amount $665.21 that I think I am not entitled to and fear this will produc confusion in our accounts, will you have the goodness to write me on this subject. The mistake that I mentioned to you as being in your letter covering the draft I find is an error of your clerk in copying the letter sent to me as he quotes the draft as being $30 less than it really was—

I have assertained lately that the oald gray headed Doctor man and his associates who has troubled yr Excy. and the secy. so often with charges against me are again reviseing and prepareing the same oald charges to be sent to the president or speaker of the H of Reps. I have thought that if they again find their way to the City in any tangible shape that I had better ask an envestigation of this whole matter for it seems I am to be forever persecuted by persons who dare not come out. what is your opinion.

yr obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON

GOVR CASS

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, November 23, 1827

[IO:Letters Recd., Fort Wayne—ALS[39]]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 23d november 1827

COL McKENNEY

DR SIR The time to make up the anuel report of the Dept for Congress having arrived and not having had it in my power

[38] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

[39] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

at an earlier day to transmit my accounts for expenditures under the provisions of the Treaties for settlement, I take the liberty of encloseing to you a copy of my letters of 13th of last month and 20th Inst. to the superintendant which will explain the cause of my delinquency and my views of the course to be pursued to preserve for a time this unfortunate race from Trafickers and whiskey

yr obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, November 27, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—ALS[40]]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE 27 november 1827

SIR Enclosed you have sundary claims against the miamie and puttowotomie Indians of this Agency for depredations said to have been committed on property, all which have been investigated and my openion of the legallity of those claims endorsed thereon—

my duty in such cases is boath delicate and difficult and has been performed to the best of my Judgment—

yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCY LEWIS CASS Detroit

TIPTON TO EDWARD MCCARTNEY, December 2, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIAN AGENCY 2d Decr 1827

MR E MCCARTNEY

SIR I am informed that a licen which I authorised mr H B McKeen to fill up, authorizeing you to trade with the Indians of this Agency, was filled up by mistake with 'Tay se eh nong' which is not an established place of trade. That Licen is therefore hereby revoked. You will immediatly repair to the mouth of Meto, mo, noung, the English Lake, Aub bee

[40] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

naub bee, villag or Flat belly villag, and trade there and at no other place

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. McKENNEY, December 4, 1827

[IO:Letters Recd., Potawatomi—ALS]

INDIAN AGENCY 4 Decr 1827

COL. McKENNEY

Dr SIR I have the honour to enclose herewith the memorial of the puttowotomie Chief, Che, bas, and mr & mrs Davis, together with a copy of the last will of Abram Burnett, a half Blooded puttowotomie; as the land in controversy is of the most valuable on the wabash and the question of persons who holds land by a like tenure haveing a right to convey it by will, has never been setled (that I know of) I hope this matter will receive early attention—[41]

Yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

TIPTON TO JOSEPH HOLMAN, December 6, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

INDIAN AGENCY 6 Decr 1827

SIR Your note of yesterday requesting me to forward to your office, or to the Treasury of U. S. warrent numbered 838 which was Isued in my favour on the 1st of last may has been duly recd, and in answer thereto I have to state that no such

[41] Abram or Abraham Burnett was the son of William Burnett and Kaukeama, the sister of Topenebee. He had received land grants in the treaties of 1818, 1821, and 1826. Kappler (ed.), *Laws and Treaties*, 2:169, 199, 276, 369. In his will, dated June 16, 1827, he left to his nephew Richard Davis, son of John H. and Nancy (Burnett) Davis, a section of land on the Wabash prairie below the mouth of Wild Cat Creek (in Tippecanoe County), and to Thomas Forsith and Richard Chabert a section of land on the prairie opposite the mouth of Deer (or Passeanong) Creek. Samuel Hanna was named executor. Allen County Circuit Court, Order Books, A(1824-35):121-22. At the May Term of the Probate Court, 1828, Hanna was authorized to sell two Burnett

warrent has been forwared to me, nor no other document beside a letter from the Hon Secy of the Treasury, a copy of which is herewith enclosed to you. in conformity with that letter drafts were drawn on you for the sum of nine hundred and forty dollars which was duly paid to—

yr most obt servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

JOSEPH HOLMAN R^cr p m Fort wayne Indiana
[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, December 7, 1827

[Miss Margaret Hanna, Fort Wayne—LS]

FORT WAYNE Dec. 7. 1827

SIR I write at the request of Messrs Forsyth & Chabert signers to the accompanying petition, to state that Abraham Burnett deceased a half blooded Pottawatamie, a Copy of whose will also accompanies this, was a young man of ordinary capacity, who had received a common English education.—During his life time he was very friendly with the Petitioners, and I am induced to believe intended to give each of them a half section of Land as stated in the Will.—

Your Most Obt. Servt.

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] Genl. Jno. Tipton:—Encloses a copy of the will of A. Burnett, dec^d—a half blooded Potawatomie, with a Memorial to the President from Thomas Forsith & Richard Chabert, praying that the will may be confirmed—

TIPTON TO THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, December 8, 1827

[Miss Margaret Hanna, Fort Wayne—LS]

FORT WAYNE Dec. 8. 1827

COL^o. M^cKENNEY

SIR, In addition to what I wrote yesterday with regard to the Will & other papers respecting the late Abraham Burnett's

reserves, one at the mouth of Deer Creek and one on the northwest side of the Wabash at Winamac Prairie. Allen County Probate Court, Order Book, 1825-39, pp. 9-10.

Estate, I beg leave to remark that Doctr. L. G. Thompson the attending physician, as well as Messrs. Holman, Hanna, Hamilton & Davis are men of high standing whose statements on all occasions are entitled to the fullest credit.—

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] Gen[l]. Tipton—Speaks of the standing of the Gentleman whose statements accompany the will A. Burnett—

TIPTON TO PIERRE MENARD, December 8, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 8 Decr 1827

COL P MENARD

SIR Your letter of 23[d] octr came to hand this evening and in answer thereto I have to state that it would afford me grate pleasure to purchase goods from you, but all the goods due the Indians under the provisions of the late Treaties in Indiana has been paid except $5,000 worth for which I have contractd therefore cannot comply with your request

your letter of 10 octr has allso been recd. mjr Grayham first letter asked but $500 when that was offered he wrote me that there was a mistake in his letter or my reading and statd that the Delawarse demanded $500 for each of 5 persons the miamies will never agree to give that sum had mjr G made no mistake in his first letter it would perhaps have been setled but now it will not unless Delawars recieve the $500 offered by the miamies of which please informe me

with grate respect yr ob[t] sev[t]

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

SAMUEL MILROY TO TIPTON, December 10, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ALS]

DEER CREEK INDIANA Decem[r]. 10[th]. 1827

DR SIR—I Received your favour of the 3[d] of Dec[r] within an hour after my arival at home from Illinois and also that by

the hand of Mr. McKeen of the 17th. Novr; Relative to the proposition to lay off the Wabash country into countis I feel favourable to it, and will do all I can to promote it; as to the people of this section of the state I believe they scarcely know what they want, themselves. they have forwarded three or four petitions, all different in the bounds prayed for, as a county—these things are managed by interested individuals—who no dout are those that was displeased at the proposition, to lay off the surounding teritory, into counties—I think it probable we will sucseed, in our views—and the Deer creek country shall not interfear with the intrest of Eel river, if within my power, to prevent it—[42] I shall start tomorow or next day, to Indianapolis, with a view to this business, as well as to see what may be done, in relation to the Wabash Canal—and should have been extreamly happy to have seen you there—as I dout not, you could have been useful, to these important intrests. the petition and map you propos forwarding, will be all important, and should be much dissapointed if they did not come to hand—and the sooner the better, as all the petitions relative to this co. is gon on some time—and I am told that a Remonstrance is giting up against us, in Tipecanoe the object of which is to *shove* us, up the river so as to center the co. at the mouth of stony creeke, above the mouth of Rock creek—and compleatly blast, the prospects of both Eel River, and Deer creek, as relates to county seats, from which you may see, how important your preasence would be at Indianapolis—the Deer creek people being divided amongst themselves—

[42] A committee was appointed early in the 1827-28 session of the legislature to inquire into the expediency of laying off the unorganized territory of the state into counties, and reported favorably, but only one county, Carroll, was set up at that session. A site near the mouth of Deer Creek, first called Carrollton and then Delphi, was selected for the county seat in 1828. The Eel River interests secured the formation of Cass County at the session of 1828-29. Its county seat was located at the mouth of Eel River and named Logansport. During the year preceding its organization, the Eel River country was attached to Carroll County for jurisdictional purposes. Pence and Armstrong, *Indiana Boundaries*, 48-50, 244, 248.

On the tour of Inspection, from which I have just returned, I have meet with the most courteous treatment from the officers of Goverment, and have gon through the buisiness in a manner, that I trust, will be satisfactory to the Govrment. In makeing out my report, I had no other asistant, than the instructions receieved from the Gen Land office—with which I believe it will be found to conform, and contain all the information required—I have forwarded my act. against the U.S. with my report, to the Scretary of the Treasury as instructed. A part I have drawn. the ballence of my compensation, I have to wait for pay. I intend to send my act. to Mr. Hendricks, and if a draught can be obtained, on Crawfordsville, or elsewhere for the ballance due me, and handed to you when at Washington, it would be an accomodation—and also a favour to me if you would have the goodness to obtain it, and forward it to me—the ballen I believe is $176 I will however forward an exact coppy to Mr. H.

I believe from present appearances we may calculate with certainty on the Election of Gen Jackson to the Presidency on the tour I have been, I think I seen two Jacksonians for one administration man—I should much liked to have seen you on this subject, previous to your going to Washington It appears we are entirely represented in Congress by ante Jacksonians—and no fact, can be better asertained, that has not actualy happened, than that a large majority of Indiana, will go for Gen Jackson—this state of things places the friends of Jackson in this state in an aquard situation The importance of the principle urged on congress by Mr. Hendricks, last session, relative to public lands, is of the first magnitude to the states situated in the Public lands of the U.S.[43]—and if brought

[43] During the debate in the United States Senate on a bill to graduate the price of public lands, Hendricks offered an amendment that provided for the cession to the states of the public and unappropriated lands within their boundaries. The bill and amendment were both tabled. At the next session, on December 20, 1827, Hendricks introduced a resolution calling for an inquiry into the expediency of the measure; this, too, was ordered to lie on the table. *Congressional Debates,* 19 Congress, 2 session, cols. 50, 346-47; 20 Congress, 1 session, cols. 15-17, 29.

forward and urged by the Partisans of the Administration, it will be claimed as an administration measure—which, I dout not it is a measure that perfectly coincides, with the principles of the Jackson School, as also, did the grant for the Wabash canal—While we would deny to Congress, the power to construct Roads, and canals—we would freely admit their write from the national domain, or national purse, to aid the States in construct them— In traveling thro the State of Ill[s], I found a large portion of her citizens in favour of the recognition, by congress, of the principle in question—that is, that each State admitted into the Union, on a "footing with the origional States" have the wright, to the soil (unapropriat at their admission) *as a necessary consequence of their souvereignity*— and that the lands so acrueing to the states, be yielded to them, for the exclusive object of internal improvement—admit the fact that these states North-west of Ohio, have such a fund, for internal improvement, what a Glorious prospect presents itself to the Philanthrophic, and patriotic mind; a canal direct from the mouth of Illinoise river, connecting it with the Wabash canal, near its mouth, a canal, conecting the Wabash canal, by the Missisineway with Indianapolis, and that interesting place, with Jeffrsonville; at the falls of ohio—a large bason in the rear of that town—and locks at each extreame, to pass out above and below the Falls—a canal communication, to connect Indianapolis, with the Miami canal, at Dayton Ohio—that state extending her canals, to her boundry in a direction to Pittsburgh —drawing the important fur-trade of Masouri through Ill.[s] Indiana &[c] whither it would seek the New York, or the Philadelphia market. I ask whether all this is not practicable; by this m[e]ans the *Simple Recognition* of the Principle aluded to; would affoard The relinquishment of the unsold lands, of these States, to the purposes of internal Improvement; is a measure which in itself is so important—that I would be willing to receive the favour, at the hand of *Either* of the *Grate Political* parties—or both as I believe it is posible, to unite thim on this object; from the rivalship that exists between them and their disposition, to secure the support of the states concerned; to their respective parties—for which reason I conceive this a

favourable moment, to bring forward this important proposition —I am induced to believe, something in the nature of memorial, will be presented on the part of our Legislature, to Congress this session on this Subject which I deem more interesting to the west, than any other objct at this time—I anticipate the remouval of the Indian agency to Eel—from what has been said relative to this subject, in conection with myself, I have abstained totaly from any interfearance, on the subject; not withstanding its importance, as I conceive it, to this portion of Indiana

The *Grand Jackson* convention for the purpose of forming an Electoral *ticket* in favour of the *"Old Roman"* as also to celebrate the aniversary of the Battle of Orleans, will meet at Indianapolis on the 8th. of January—It is desireable that all the counties be Represented in that convention—I calculate on being present myself—it may be only as a Spectator perhaps as delegate, if this District think proper to be represented— Will Allen Co be *Repsented* in that convention—be so oblidgeing as to write to me as I shall to you, every thing I deem of sufficient importance to be worth communicateing—

Sincarily yours &c

SAM[l]. MILROY

GEN TIPTON

TIPTON TO ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, JR., December 11, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—ADftS]

FORT WAYNE 11 Decr 1827

DOCTR WOLCOTT

SIR I enclose an extract from a letter which I have rcd from his Excellency Gov Cass by which you will percieve that it is the opinion of the Gov and myself that the puttowotomies should hereafter be paid on a day to be agreed on by you and myself. the object of this letter is to commense a correspondance with you on that subject and allso to enqūire your opinion of the propriety of stationing a Sub Agent on the St Joseph and another on the Iroquois the latter in your Agency the former near the line between us could they not be more usefully employed there than situate at our residence

You will confer a favour by writing to me on the above subjects at as early a day as may be convenient

with grate respect yr obt sevt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

[Endorsed:] (copied)

TIPTON TO W. G. AND G. W. EWING, December 14, 1827

[ISL:Ewing Papers—ALS]

FORT WAYNE 14 Decr 1827

MESSRS W G & G W EWING

GENT I return herein to you two bills of goods which were handed to me in our settlement by mistake. similar bills having been heretofore presented and paid by me, and as rumor seems to have magnifyed this transaction I now state for the satisfaction of all who may enquire, that when the mistake was made known to you, you promptly refunded to me the amount overpaid, and that I am satisfyed you have acted honestly in this transaction

Yr obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON

TIPTON TO LEWIS CASS, December 31, 1827

[IO:Mich. Supty., Letters Recd.—LS[44]]

INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE Dec. 31, 1827.

DEAR SIR, I transmit by mail to your Excellency my accounts & vouchers for expenditures in this agency for the quarter of the year ending this day, amt^{g}. to $1833.93. Of this sum there is $55.88 paid P. Swain for hauling Silver.— $27.50 paid St. Jule and $48 paid A. L. Davis for travelling to Detroit that should have been settled out of the Treaty appropriation, but was neglected by me until my Accts. for this quarter were making out, but as there was a saving in the treaty appropriation more than sufficient to cover this mistake, I hope you will experience no inconvenience as it is in fact calling a necessary expenditure by another name.—

The account of John B. Godfroy is for nursing a We-aw

[44] A signed autograph draft is among the Tipton Papers.

woman who by disease has become unable to walk.—Some time in September as I passed the street I saw her crawling on her hands and knees and a son about nine years of age walking with her.—On enquiry I found she was abandoned by all her relations.—I could not pass her unnoticed and thought it my duty to cause her to be provided for,—Mr. G. took care of her 1 Month & a half.—I sent for her daughter and ordered her to take care of her mother which she has done for a few weeks.—Should she again abandon her, will it be proper for me to have her provided for?—I transmit my drafts in the usual way and being informed there is no funds, will not draw on you until informed you have funds on hand.—

With great respect I am, Sir, Your Obt Servt

JOHN TIPTON
Indian Agent

HIS EXCELLENCY GOV LEWIS CASS Detroit M Ty

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF GOODS PURCHASED FOR INDIANS, 1827
[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

ABSTRACT OF GOODS PURCHASED BY JOHN TIPTON for the Indians in 1827—

Of Whom purchased	Residence	Amount Dlls.	Amount Cents
James Rarriden	Centerville	1500	00
Jonathan McCarthy	Connersville	1500	00
Be. S. Noble	Brookville	1500	00
James Gregory	Shelbyville	1500	00
William Conner	Hamilton County	1000	00
A Harrison	Indianapolis	1000	00
N. McCarty	do	1000	00
James M. Ray	do	1000	00
James Blair	do	1500	00
Jordan Vigus	do	1500	00
Samuel Hanna	Fort Wayne	1500	00
Joseph Holman	do	1500	00
Wm Rockhill	do	1500	00
Allen Hamilton	do	1500	00
Peter Kintner	Corydon	1250	00

Of Whom purchased	Residence	Amount Dlls.	Cents
Linton & Coleman	Terre-haute	3000	00
Isaac Ash	Green Castle	463	00
McGeorge & Holoway	Lafayette	1500	00
Hugh B. McKeen	Upper Wabash	1050	00
Bell & Shields	Wabash	4000	00
D. C. Lane	Corydon	2000	00
Chauncey Carter	Fort Wayne	2000	00
Hiram Todd	Franklin Ohio	1454	00
P. & F R. Kintner	Corydon	546	00

Beside the purchase of Goods mentioned in the within abstract, Contracts were let to the lowest bidder at Indianapolis, notice having been first given in the public prints for above Ten Thousand Dollar's worth of Stock, Waggons and labour.— Proposals were received from all who tendered them without regard to residence.—

[Endorsed:] 1827 Abstract of Goods purchased by John Tipton for the Indians in 1827 for T[reaty] of 1826

Tipton: Abstract of Goods Purchased for Miami Annuity Payment, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

Abstract of monies paid by John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne for Goods delivered to the Miami Indians as part of their annuities for the Year 1827

Date 1827	No. of Vouchers	Of whom Purchased	Remarks	Amt. Dlls.	cts
Sept 29	1	Bell & Shields	Indian Goods	4000	00
" "	2	Dan[l] C. Lane	" "	2000	00
" "	3	Cha[y] Carter	" "	2000	00
" "	4	Hiram Todd	" "	1454	00
" "	5	P. & F. R. Kintner	saddlery	546	00
			Dlls	10000	00

[Endorsed:] Abstract G ...

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF PURCHASES OF CATTLE AND HOGS FOR MIAMI INDIANS, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD]

ABSTRACT OF PAYMENTS MADE BY JOHN TIPTON INDIAN AGENT at Fort Wayne for cattle and hogs for the miamie Indians and delivered to them agreeably to the Treaty of 1826

No of Vouchers	date of payment 1827	to whome made	for what purpose	Amount Dolls	cts
1	17 August	Jonathan Johns by Griffin Treadway	For fortyseven head of cattle	406	55
2	" "	G Treadway for Wm Conner	fifty head of cattle	421	50
3	27 augst	G Treadway for Jon[a]. McCarty	" " " "	498	50
4	" "	Griffin Treadway	Thirty head of cattle	267	30
5	" "	Griffin Treadway	twentythree head of cattle	207	00
6	17 augst	G Treadway for E Long	thirty head of hogs	75	00
7	" "	Ben williams by wm Dawson	50 Do Do	120	00
8	" "	Do Do	50 Do Do	118	75
9		Rober Hankins	50 Do Do	149	00
10		Rchd Williams	23 Do Do	69	00
				$2332.	60

[Endorsed:] Abstract D.... Note. The vouchers upon which this Abstract originated was the Bonds or original contracts with the persons who furnished the Stock, which Bonds and a Copy of this Abstract have been forwarded to the Dept.

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF LANDS PURCHASED OF INDIANS, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—AD]

ABSTRACT OF VOUCHERS FOR MONIES PAID BY JOHN TIPTON INDIAN AGENT at Fort Wayne for lands purchased from Individuels by the provisions of a Treaty with the miamie Indian of 23d octr 1826

No of Voucher	date of payment 1827	to whome made	for what purpose	Amount Dolls	cts
1	15 June	Francis Godfroy	for two sections of land on sallemanna river in Indiana	5000	00
2	21	Louis Godfroy	for two sections of land on stmarys river in Ohio	2000	00
3	27 august	Francis Lafontaine	in Lue of a reservation	500	00
4	26	Joseph Richervill	for two sections of land on Stmarys in ohio	3000	00
5	"	John B Richervlle	for 3½ sctions of land in ohio and Indiana	14000	00
6	october	A Hamilton guardian for Jane T Wells	for 1 section of land on the wabash	1280	00
				$25780	00

[Endorsed:] Abstract E...

Tipton: Abstract of Payments Made to Laborers at Miami Villages, 1827

[ISL: Tipton Papers—C[45]]

Abstract of payments made by John Tipton Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, for labour performed at the different Miami Villages agreeably to the 4th article of a Treaty concluded on the Wabash the 23 day of October 1826

No of Vouchers	Date of Payment 1827	Payment to whom made	Nature of Payments.	Amount Dolls.	Cts.
1	July 28	Samuel Russell	For labour performed at the forks of the Wabash	45	00
2	" "	Benjamin Wardell	do do do at the White Raccoon village	45	00
3	Aug. 10	A. & John Banta	do do do for the Mississinewa party of Ma. Inds.	90	00
4	" 14	Elijah B. Hale	[For labour performed] do do do [Ma. Inds.]	45	00
5	" 20	James Sanjule	[For labour performed] for Seeks party of [Ma Inds.]	45	00
6	" 31	Stephen Purdy	do do do for a small village of [Ma. Inds.]	45	00
7	Sep 25	Saml. L. Davis	[For labour performed] at Met-to-sa-nea's & Osages	45	00
			Dlls—	360	00

[Endorsed:] Abstract F...

[45] Filed with the Tipton Papers of September 30, 1827.

TIPTON: ABSTRACT OF MONIES PAID IN CONFORMITY WITH TREATIES, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C[46]]

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF VOUCHERS FOR MONIES PAID BY JOHN TIPTON INDIAN AGENT at Fort Wayne in conformity with the Stipulations of Treaties of 16th. & 23d of October 1826 with the Indians owning Land in the state of Indiana.—

No. of Vouchers & Letters of Abstract	date of Payment	To whom paid	For what object	Amount Dlls	cts
Abstract	1827				
A.	May & June	different persons	For work Oxen for the Miami Indians	422.	50
B.	August	do do	" Goods due the Miamies in the summer of 1827	26,259.	47
C.	"	Saml. Lewis & others	" appraising $26,259.47 worth of Goods paid to the Miamies	272.	00
D.	"	different persons	" Cattle & Hogs paid to the Miami Indians	2332.	60
E.	"	do do	" Lands purchased from Individuals by the U. States	25,780.	00
F.	"	do do	" different persons for labour performed at the Miami Villages	360.	00
G.	1st Octr.	do do	" $10,000 worth of Goods part of the annuity to the Miamies for 1827	10,000.	00
Voucher					
1.	22d May	T & C. Neave	" Blacksmiths Tools to the pottawatamies	84.	36
2.	1 June	Allen Hamilton	" Files " " "	23.	29

[46] Filed with the Tipton Papers at the end of September, 1827.

No of Vouchers & Letters of Abstract	date of Payment	To whom paid	For what object	Amount Dlls	cts
3.	21 June	Robert Douglass	" transpn. of Blk smith's Tools for Pottaws. from Cincinnati to Fort Wayne	32.	50
4.	" "	William Scott	" Travelling to advertise notice for Contracts	52.	00
5.	27 "	John Forsyth	" services in making Contracts	60.	00
6.	" "	Calvin Fletcher	" " as attorney in preparing obligations for Contracts	25.	00
7.	" "	John Forsyth	" paying printers for publishing notice of receiving proposals	7.	50
8.	31 "	William Scott	" services in receiving & delg stock at the different Miamie Villages	54.	00
9.	21 Septr.	Chauncey Carter	" Travelling to Detroit for public funds	36.	00
10.	3 Aug.	Hugh B. McKeen	" Iron furnished for Miami annuity for 1827	320.	00
11.	" "	Hiram Todd	" Tobacco for do do do	160.	00
12.	31 "	Anthy L. Davis	" Travelling to Cins. to deposit public funds	44.	00
13.	" "	Samuel Millroy	" building Mill for the Pottawatamie Indians on Tippecanoe	1450.	00
14.	" "	John Lindsey	" building house for residence of the Miller for same	100.	00
15	29 Sept.	Hugh B. McKeen	" Steel furnished for part of the annuity due the Miamies in 1827	377.	00

TIPTON: ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1827

[ISL: Tipton Papers—C[47]]

THE UNITED STATES IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN TIPTON INDIAN AGENT

Dr

1827	To	Amt of Abstract A for monies paid for Work oxen for the Miami Indians.....	422 50
	"	do. do abstract B. for Monies pd to difft persons for Goods for Miamies.....	26259 47
	"	do. do. of abstract C. for monies paid to Saml Lewis & others appraising the 26259.47	272 00
	"	do. do. of abstract D. for Cattle & Hogs paid to the Miami Indians.....	2332 60
	"	do. do. of abstract E. for Lands purchased of Individuals by the United States.....	25780 00
	"	do do abstract F. for Monies paid to different persons for Labour performed.....	360 00
	"	do. do. abstract G. for $10,000 worth of Goods part of the annuity to the Miami's	10000.00
		do do. abstract H. for Monies paid for Blacksmith Tools &c.....	2725 65
	"	do do abstract I. for Monies paid for building Houses &c for Individuals.....	6301 50
	"	Amt paid to Miamies for annuity in silver	25000 00
	"	do do to Potawatamies " " "	3700 00
			$103,153 72
	To	Amt due John Tipton Bro. down.....	2694.25

Cr

1827			
June 1st	By	amount of my draft upon the Secretary of War in favor of Lewis Cass Governor of Michigan Territory of this date.....	100,459 47
	"	amt due John Tipton Brot down.....	2 694 25
			$103,153 72

[47] Filed with the Tipton Papers of June 30, 1827.

TIPTON: ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C[48]]

THE UNITED STATES IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH JOHN TIPTON

Dr.

1827	To	amt of Abstract A. for monies paid for Work Oxen for the Miami Indians.....	422 50
	"	amt. p^{d} to difft persons for Goods due the Mia^{s} in the summer of 1827, as per Abstract B	26259.47
	"	Amt. of abstract C. for monies paid to Saml Lewis & others appraising the $26259.47	272 00
	"	Amt of abstract D. for Cattle & Hogs paid to the Miami Indians.....	2332.60
	"	Amt. of abstract E. for Lands purchased from Individuals by the U. States.....	25780.00
	"	Amt. of abstract F. for monies paid dift. persons for labour performed at the Mª Villages	360 00
	"	Amt. of abstract G. for $10,000 worth of Goods part of the annuity to the M^{s} for 1827	10000.00
May 22	"	amt. p^{d} To C. Neaves for Blk smiths Tools &c	84 36
June 2	"	do A Hamilton for files &c &c.....	23.29
21.	"	do R. Douglas for transp^{n} of B. smiths Tools	32.50
	"	do W. Scott trav^{g} to advertise notice for Contracts	52.00
27.	"	do Jno Forsyth for services in makg Contracts	60.00
	"	Calvin Fletcher services in preparing obligations &c	25 00
	"	Jno Forsyth for paying printers for pub^{g} notice	7 50
3	"	W. Scott. services rec^{g} & del^{g} stock.....	54 00

[48] Filed with the Tipton Papers of June 30, 1827.

Sept 21	"	Chauncy Carter travg to Detroit for pubc funds	36 00
Aug. 3	"	H. B. McKeen for Iron furnished Miami annuity	320 00
	"	Hiram Todd Tobacco for same	160 00
31	"	A. L. Davis, Travellg to Cincinnati &c &c	44.00
	"	Sam. Millroy for building for Pottawatamies	1450 00
Sep. 29.	"	H. B. McKeen for steel furnd. Miamies &c	377.00
	"	John Lindsey for buildg house for Miller	100.00
		Card over Dlls	68252.22
1827		Amount Brot. forward	$68252.22
Oct. 1	To	amt. of annuity paid to Miamies for 1827 in Silver	25000.00
5.	"	amt. of annuity paid Pottawatamies for 1827 in Silver	3700 00
		Dlls.	96952.22

Cr.

1827

June 8.	By	Gov. Cass' Check on Branch Bank of the U.S. N. York	97349.47
	"	this amt. pd C. Carter	500 00
	"	this amt. pd J B Bequette for Jane T. Wells	1280.00
	"	this amt. pd Schwarz for F. Godfroy	1300.00
			$100,429.47

[Endorsed:] Pay for houses & Waggons yet to be added to this Account Current

TIPTON: CENSUS OF POTAWATOMI INDIANS, 1827

[ISL: Tipton Papers—C]

people			Beef	Flour
	total			
Louis from near L M	20	here 10	25	25
O saw suck from La port	17		25	25
Meek see mouck kankikee	20		25	25
Che ba nass cat gr[49]	26		50	50
Me shee ke no	46		100	100
pecte te none	47		75	50
		total		
pocagin	37	here 150	50	50
mother Ash	5		—	25
ma ta way prairie	10		—	25
muc kee see St Joseph	20		25	25
Con gee Do	20		25	25
Sau kee kankikee	16		25	25
mo nese Tayse, eh, nong	47		50	50
To p nee bees' son	30		50	50
mo rains' son	3		10	10
Che chaw quah Tippecannoe	30		50	50
mo ta L St Joseph	41		50	50
Sang nace cat gr	27		50	25
Ne, wauk, ca, to y river	73		100	50
Che Bas	10		25	25
	545			760
	people		beef	flour
Sap poke	30		100	100
Cauke	59		200	200
Pash poo home 56 & here	38		100	100
Louison	12		50	50
No cha wee quan	16		50	50
Squaw Buck	28		50	50
Che cose home	9		30	30
Che Co	30		50	50

[49] Cattle ground or Parc aux Vaches.

	people	Beef	Flour
me no quet	25	50	50
wee che ones	26	50	50
cha, cot, to of cat ground	36	50	50
ca no to co pick emink	50	50	50
muc cose St Joseph	23	30	30
Che quah Tay see nong	7	10	10
Che quam co co	50	100	100
pe se cou way	22	50	50
Chop po tee here 10 hom 20	40		40
	beef not delivered		
Wy me go	73	50	25
kee waw nee	29	50	25
Blind chiefs Br	20	25	25
Ash kum	65	100	100
Saa cau way	90	200	200
	748	1485	1460
	beef		Flour
Aub bee noub bee	45	——	——
Co Ash bee	55	——	——
Mouck see	75	——	——
	175		

[Endorsed:] Census of the Potawatamie Nation in the year 1827.

TIPTON: MEMORANDUM OF MIAMI SALT ANNUITY, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C]

ANNUITY SALT FOR 1827—

	30 Barrels—	
Osage	7 Bbls.	225 persons
Black Raccoon	1½ "	51 "
Flat Belly Dld first Decr 1827	2 "	62 "
Waw-we-ah-see	1½ "	48 "
White Raccoon	2 "	82 "
Chee-chaw-kwaw	1 "	41 "

Black Loon	2	"	62	"
Seek's Son	2	"	65	"
Lafontaine & Charlo	½	"	16	"
Charley's mother	½	"	15	"
Pong-ga-she-nah	1	"	49	"
L's & Frs Godfroy	1		30	"
Joseph Richardville	1		15	"
Naw-to-wen-sah's son	3		110	"
Capt Flour, or Ngo-tay-kaw-po-aw	2		82	"
Chief Richardville	2			

The chief is to have one Barrel and one Barrel, he is to divide with whomsoever he choses

Tipton: Statement of Endorsements on Drafts and Moneys Paid on Contracts, 1827

[ISL:Tipton Papers—C[50]]

Statement Endorsed on Drafts in favor of Lewis Cass.—

annuity due to the Miamies for the curr[t] year	25000. 00
do payable to them in Goods	10000 00
For Goods to be delivered to the Miamies	26259. 47
" that part of the Pott[a] annuity p[ble] at Ft W	1700 00
" annuity payable to the Pott[a] by Treaty of last year	2000. 00
" Carrying into effect the provisions respect[g] houses, Waggons, Oxen &c	8700 00
" Purchase of Iron, Steel, Tobacco & for Labourers	1100 00
" Purchase of Reservations	25700. 00
Letter of the 8[th] June—for Pott[a] Mill	1500. 00
For support of Blk smith &c	1820. 00
	$103.779. 47

Error of $30. in Gov. Cass' letter of 8[th] June 1827.
Error in the sum Endorsed on the back of my check of the 1[st] June of $80 in the sum allowed for the purchase of Land from Individuals

[50] Filed with the Tipton Papers of June 30, 1827.

Statement of Monies paid & Contracts by J. T.

annuity of Silver 25,000. Goods 10,000	35000. 00
For Goods del[d] to the Miamies	26259. 47.
" annuity to the Pottawatamies	3700 00
" Waggons, Oxen, Cattle & Hogs	3499. 60
" a house for Jos Richardville	600 00
" " " for Francis Godfroy	537. 00
" " " " Louis Godfroy	487 00
" " " " Francis Lafontaine	500. 00
" " " " White Raccoon	499. 00
" " " " Legros	495. 00
" " " " Jean B. Richardville	600. 00
" " " " Flat Belly	562 00
" " " " Waw-wee-ah-sees	562 00
" Iron, steel, Tobacco & Labour	1217 00
" Purchase of Reservation	25780. 00
	$100,298. 07

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